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MARRIAGE IS A FAILURE.

SO DECLARES THE NOW FAMOUS MRS. CYNTHIA LEONARD.

The Candidate for Mayor of New York on the Lockwood Ticket Discourses at Length on the Question—Judging from Her Experience and Observation She Concludes That One-Half the Marriages Are Dismal Failures—Where the Fault Lies—How Mr. Leonard Lost His Wife.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—[Special.]—Mrs. Cynthia Leonard, the Woman-Suffrage candidate for Mayor on the Lockwood ticket, is the most conspicuous woman in the State at present. In view of the dispatches that have been sent from Chicago regarding her separation from her husband, her opinions of the question "Is marriage a failure?" are particularly interesting at this period of the campaign. To get her own words a reporter called at the headquarters of the Equal Rights Association in West Twenty-third street this morning. Mrs. Leonard was there, surrounded by her books and pictures. In response to a question about the dispatches sent out from Chicago, Mrs. Leonard said most of them are not true, and are the result of an imaginative reporter's mischief.

"But you have had much experience in married life?" queried the reporter.

"Yes, twenty-five years of married life and eight children ought to enable me to say with authority whether marriage is a failure. I have five children living today and all of them girls. I was separated from my husband ten years ago, after a marriage of twenty-five years."

"Was the separation the fault of any one in particular, or was it because of incompatibility of temperament?"

"I have always claimed that I was a good mother, but I never claimed to be a good wife in the common acceptation of the term wife, which means a woman being a slave. My husband was bright—a man whom you may call smart in the Yankee sense of the term—and he was successful in business. We had many tastes in common."

"What was the original cause of the trouble between yourself and husband?"

"I dislike to talk about these personal affairs, and do not wish to do injustice to any one, particularly to the father of my children, but I'll say that my husband had the mortification when we lived in the West of hearing it said that his wife wore the breeches, as the saying goes, and, of course, it hurt his pride. At that time he was the editor of the Clinton *Herald*, published in the Town of Clinton, Ia. It was a new place, merely a village then, but it was growing, and everybody took a pride in building up the young city. I was engaged in public work—interested in it and in all matters of education and progress. It being a new town, the people gave their attention more to business than to politics. I had nothing to do with political questions, but I was at the head of church committees and horticultural fairs held in the county, and President of the Episcopal Society, although I was the youngest woman in the congregation. When the mischiefmakers began to gossip, my husband, of course, wished me to keep out of public life, whether in the church or elsewhere. We differed in our views and gradually grew wider apart in sympathy. Yet in the presence of strangers there was no quarreling or coldness shown. Visitors never would have dreamed that we disagreed in anything. My husband was a conservative man and a prominent leader among the Freemasons. I was radical in my views and did not like his spending his time and money on lodges and clubs, while he thought I gave too much of my time to reform and church work. I wish to say this for my husband—he was as good if not better than the average man, and a far better provider for his family. However, our disagreements continued, and, for the sake of peace for both of us, we agreed to a legal separation—my husband to go his way and I to go mine. I had sufficient money to support me and I took the children with me. They too had a modest income. We came to New York ten years ago. Two of my daughters were already married. Five years ago my husband insisted on a divorce and I was called home to Chicago by order of the court. After the usual legal formalities had been gone through with he obtained a divorce on the ground of desertion. Since then we have not seen each other, though I frequently hear from him through some of the family. So you see I have had enough experience to discuss whether marriage is a failure."

THEORY AND PRACTICE OF MARRIAGE.

Mrs. Leonard continued: "There are two sides to every question, and more or less truth and error on both. History, if it can be relied on, teaches us that in ancient times, when some few were far enough in advance of the rest of mankind to be called gods and goddesses, marriage among them was contracted for love, as a general thing, but when civilization had sufficiently evolved to engender the love of power and accumulation of wealth, then marriage was contracted for the establishing of a family, the perpetuating of a name, and the entailing of property, and as the world continued to progress in wisdom and wealth marriage became more a commercial enterprise, or the marrying of two great estates, with a man or woman thrown in to bind the contract. In these cases love was entirely non-essential, and if it did exist was usually accidental. But in many instances marriage has been quite as successful where no particular passion existed as where love was the prime incentive, as reason and pure friendship were the rule and a happy medium of content was the result. The mother in such cases is, if she be a real mother, far more solicitous and tender as a mother, as she does not squander her love and vitality upon her husband too freely, and her children are improved and benefited accordingly. Only where woman has been coerced instead of reasoned into marriage has her life been generally a failure. Marriage under the most adventageous circumstances is more or less a slavery, especially for the woman, and proof of this is given in the marriage ceremony of both the Catholic and Episcopaliian Churches, which require that the father or his substitute shall give away the bride and she is required to swear to love, honor, and obey the man until death do them part. In our modern times—up to within the last five years—marriage is well defined by the old Quaker prayer:

"'God bless me and my wife,
"'My son John and his wife.
"'We four and no more, amen.'

"And this marriage has been successful, indeed, when the wife, and son John and his wife have all been contented and happy to be the personal property of the warm-hearted but selfish old Quaker. It is man's ownership of woman and her children that woman has outgrown. In former times women were educated in housewifery and the needle only, but as learning became more general women have proved themselves good financiers, excellent physicians, artists, authors, and, in fact, have shown that they are more successful as teachers than men, and as women branch out in the arts and industries they necessarily enlarge their thought with their sphere of action. Women have been discontented with their limited sphere. They have smarted under the restrictions that man-made laws have placed upon them, and have succeeded in having one after another removed. It is less than twenty years since the law was abolished that allowed a man to whip his wife with a stick no bigger around than his thumb just as often as he pleased, and the records of our police courts prove that many men continue to beat their wives, though the law is stricken from our statute books.

THE IDEAL MARRIAGE.

"Marriage for pure love has proved quite as unsuccessful as any other sort of reason, as too much passion is generally indulged in, and excess of every kind is entailed upon the children. This is probably the reason why drunkenness and debauchery are constantly on the increase. The romantic novelists, idealists, and I may say sensualists encourage a love that is blind to all faults, that veils reason and abridges judgment. In such cases children come into this world the accidental result of passion and too often undesired and not the anxiously sought jewel of a true mother's heart. A truly successful marriage can be the rule only where reason, abstemious habits and a goodly share of prosperity withal exist. While the mothers of the human race are compelled to suffer privations, are forced to overwork, to be subjected to disappointments, aggravations, and, in some cases, to cruel blows, so long will they continue to bring into this world a race less able to control and take care of themselves.

The successful marriage is neither the marriage of poverty and privation nor of the extreme wealth—where much leisure and excesses are too often indulged in. But where comforts of home are sought and where the husband enjoys his fatherhood quite as much as the true woman enjoys her motherhood; then a mutual interest in the children enables them to think less about their own personal gratification and unreasonable appetite. The man who applies himself to his business through the day and cheerfully hastens to his home and family, who warmly welcome him if he be a true father, is well recompensed for any privations he has suffered during the day. If he takes his baby upon his knee, tenderly caressing it while he listens to the prattle of the older ones, and then advises with his wife about their needs and general welfare, he is a successfully married man. But the man who is grieved or seriously injured by his wife every time she brings into this world a mouth for him to feed—an incumbrance for him to clothe and house—and compels his wife to beg or steal money from him if she ever handles a penny, while he subscribes heavily toward clubhouses, where he is pleased to spend his evenings, generally finds his marriage a total failure.

MARRIAGE IS TOO CHEAP.

"Within the last few years—since trusts and syndicates have swallowed up the small but successful branches of business or the different industries—women have been crowded into the line of bread-winners, while men, to a great extent, have learned to live upon their wits. Crime has increased to an alarming extent, poverty, pauperism, and the much-despised tramp are ever present with us, and yet they marry and are given in marriage. The laws of our land bind together two people without the means of self-support, without home or where to lay their heads, the woman being obliged to go to a charity hospital to give birth to a beggar or criminal, as the case may be, and the world is surprised that anything in the shape of marriage is a failure. They are surprised that criminals are on the increase. It is quite evident that marriage is too cheap and its results too dear to the body politic. The question arises, Is it wise to license the wholesale propagation of criminals, paupers, and drunkards? It is but a few weeks since a woman who was for the third time arrested as a thief and a man who was a notorious criminal were discharged from court after being married by the Judge, who simply gave them the license to propagate their kind, which they seldom fail to do, and usually much more rapidly than well balanced people under favorable circumstances often do. Can any one claim such marriages to be a great success? Certainly our present marriage system, taken from all standpoints, is a dire failure.

"Children in their infancy are laboring eight or ten hours a day for $1.50 a week, while their miserable mothers leave crying infants on beds of straw all day alone while they work for $3.50 a week, and their husbands, the fathers of these unfortunate children, congregate in saloons discussing shorter hours for women and children. Is this sort of marriage a failure? Is it not time some sort of limit was put upon marriage and this promiscuous propagation of the lowest elements of humanity? Every man should be given a good opportunity to earn a comfortable living, and if he refuses to take advantage of it he should be compelled to work if he be able, but he should be well paid, so that he may live in comfort and enjoyment of life, but little children or children under 16 should never be obliged to earn their own livelihood, much less to contribute to the support of others.

"We take the trouble to regulate and limit the propagation of the animals called domestic. Is humanity of so much less importance? Is the gratification of human passions to go unstinted, unmolested, to the destruction of reason, of justice, and of a higher development of the entire human race? Can any one be surprised that marriage is counted a dire failure where criminals are propagated much more rapidly than well balanced humanity? Is it surprising that men should write books upon the subject, 'Is Life Worth Living?' or women declare that marriage is a failure? No; at least half the marriages in this Christian civilization and this year of 1888 are an absolute failure, and half the lives in this world are not worth living. If men are incompetent to conduct the machinery of civilization—its laws of commerce, its halls of justice, and its propagation of the race—then let them step down and out, and let their mothers try their hand at it and see if the children will be aged and worn out or expert criminals at the age of 10 years. If poverty, prostitution, and crime shall be permitted to increase and be severely punished after it has been legally encouraged by the laws of propagation, let us look the case squarely in the face and we will see that, taken all in all, our present system of marriage is not a success."

TWENTY-ONE MEXICANS ARRESTED.

Outcome of the Recent Troubles on the Rio Grande.

RIO GRANDE CITY, Oct. 23.—The recent threatened rise of the Mexican element, which caused so much anxiety and led to the sending hither of the State Rangers and of several Sheriffs of neighboring counties with large posses, has resolved itself into the arrest of twenty-one of the turbulent crowd, who virtually held the town. They were arrested by the Rangers on a charge of conspiracy with intent to murder, brought up for examination, and bailed in sums of $500 to $5,000 to appear at the next sitting of the District Court. Editor Garcia, who was shot by Customs Inspector Sebree in the difficulty which was the occasion of the trouble, is believed to be near death's door.

SITTING BULL IN GOOD SPIRITS.

He and the Other Sioux Chiefs Shown the Sights of St. Paul.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 23.—Sitting Bull, John Grass, Gall, and the other Sioux chiefs arrived in the city this morning on their way to Standing Rock Agency from Washington. They were taken to see Gen. Sibley this forenoon and this afternoon were shown about the city. They were accompanied by interpreter Primau. Being asked how the Indians regarded their visit to Washington the interpreter said that if the Government makes the changes the Indians asked for in the bill presented to them the Sioux reservation will be opened to settlement. The Indians seemed to be in good health and spirits.

ROYALTY TO SEEK DIVORCE

INFELICITY IN THE HOUSEHOLD OF AUSTRIA'S CROWN PRINCE.

Crown Princess Stephanie to Return to Her Belgian Parents, Despite All Efforts to Avert the Catastrophe—Why the Prince of Wales Killed No Bears—The Pope Gets Emperor William in a Corner—Other Gossip by Henry Labouchere.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.
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LONDON, Oct. 23.—I hear that the Crown Princess Stephanie of Austria intends to apply for a divorce from the Crown Prince Rudolph, and she will probably quit Vienna shortly for Brussels, but her parents, the King and Queen of the Belgians, and her eldest sister, the Princess Philip of Saxe-Coburg, are unremitting in their efforts to avert this catastrophe. The Emperor Francis Joseph is worried enough about public affairs without having private life made a burden to him through the eccentricities and extravagances of his wife and the constant bickerings of his son and daughter-in-law.

THE BEARS DRIVEN OFF.

The real cause of the failure of the royal bear hunts in Transylvania was that the peasants had carefully driven the creatures away from the places where the Crown Prince of Austria and the Prince of Wales were shooting. There were a large number of bears on the ground only a few days before the royal hunts, but when the sportsmen arrived on the scene they had all departed into the recesses of the neighboring mountains. The people of Transylvania detest both the Austrians and Hungarians, and whenever a great hunt is announced they deliberately drive the bears and deer off, so that as a rule the sporting arrangements of the territorial magnates are kept secret.

WILLIAM II.'S VISIT TO ROME.

Emperor William's visit to the Vatican was certainly not a success, for a well informed person writes me from Rome that directly after the Pope and the Emperor were alone his Holiness abruptly commenced to discuss the temporal power question and would not be diverted from it, so that the young Emperor, who is acknowledged even by the Pontifical entourage to have displayed much cleverness and tact in answering the Pope, was obliged to stop the debate by asking permission to present Prince Henry, who at that instant suddenly entered the room. It was noticed that the Emperor drove direct from the Vatican to the Quirinal, which was plain proof of his displeasure, as arrangements had been made, in order to soothe the Papal susceptibilities, for his Majesty to change carriages at the Palazzo Capraneca. Two of the principal telegraph offices were almost exclusively occupied the day after the Emperor's visit to the Vatican in transmitting cipher messages to and from Prince Bismarck in Friedrichsruhe.

King Humbert's gift to Emperor William is quite unique, being a series of models of men, women, children, and animals in the famous Pompeian Museum, which had been taken by a well known sculptor, Sig. Achile Dorsi, who had been engaged several months on the work, and the museum had been closed to the public in consequence. These are the first models of bodies in the museum that have ever been taken.

MACKENZIE'S VINDICATION.

I have learned—in a rather roundabout way, it is true, but still from a thoroughly trustworthy source—that the Empress Frederick is greatly pleased at Mackenzie's vindication, and has written a letter of nearly twenty pages to tell him so.

LITERARY GOSSIP.

Mr. Bryce, M. P., who is going to India for a few months for the benefit of his health, has completed an elaborate work on the American Constitution, on which he has been engaged several years. It will be published in a few weeks by the Macmillans in three volumes.

Paul du Chaillu's great work, "The Viking Age," which will be published next month in two large volumes, will have 1,200 illustrations. It will be published simultaneously in England by Murray and in the United States by the Scribners.

RUSKIN IN VENICE.

Ruskin has arrived in Venice and is staying a few weeks at the Hotel de l'Europe. It is his first visit to Venice in nearly twelve years.

THE DRAMA IN SHEFFIELD.

They have odd ideas of the drama in Sheffield. Wilson Barrett has been acting Claudius there. One evening a woman was heard urging her husband to hurry on with her to the theatre. "They say that Barrett is a fine man and that he's almost naked," she observed as an inducement to her husband not to tarry on the way.

THE "TIMES'" COUNSEL.

There is a good deal of discussion as to the reason for the appearance of Mr. Richard Webster and Henry James as counsel for the *Times* after the persistent statements that they had withdrawn from the case. Some hold that they had been induced against their own wish to appear because the *Times'* case is so weak that they could not be spared. Others hold that they had themselves insisted on appearing, notwithstanding the advice of the Government, feeling that they were not at liberty to sacrifice their client.
HENRY LABOUCHERE.

SPAIN'S POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

Castelar Makes a Speech Favorable to Sagasta and the Liberal Policy.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.
[*Copyright, 1888, by James Gordon Bennett.*]

MADRID, Oct. 23.—Señor Castelar, at a banquet of 1,500 Republicans and Liberals at Barcelona, made a speech favorable to Señor Sagasta and the Liberal policy. He thinks it best to acclimatize parliamentary government and insure the triumph of progressive reforms so as to consolidate public liberties and insure the tranquillity and prosperity of Spain. Señor Castelar believes that personal government disappeared with the death of Alfonso XII. The Conservatives uselessly try to revive it by opposing the establishment of universal suffrage. Señor Castelar wants to get that voted before all other forms. He declares himself still in principle a free trader, but as a statesman would enforce protection to native production and agriculture against nations not disposed for reciprocity concessions or treaties like England in the cattle trade with Spain.

Señor Castelar says all Spanish Republicans favor closer relations with France. The monarchy inclines towards Germany, having given her a treaty of commerce detrimental to Spanish interests. The true policy of Spain ought to be at home liberal and democratic, with retrenchment of the army and navy estimates, and abroad neutrality, or Spain will, like Italy, plunge into unnecessary armaments, entailing deficits and an increase of taxation to support the policy. Alliances are against the national aspirations and interests. Señor Castelar thinks the Spanish monarchy, by imitating England under Queen Victoria, will last longer and be more popular.

SHOTS EXCHANGED BY CANDLE-LIGHT.

Two Spanish Gentlemen at Biarritz Fight a Duel Over a Woman.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.
[*Copyright, 1888, by James Gordon Bennett.*]

BIARRITZ, Oct. 23.—An exciting duel came off here last night. Two young Spanish gentlemen at a soirée in the villa of Baron de Bee got into a warm dispute about a young Spanish lady, and a duel became inevitable. Dueling pistols were obtained and the two gentlemen walked out into the garden and six lighted candelabra were so placed as to enable them to see to aim. Two balls were exchanged by the candle-light. One of the adversaries was shot in the right shoulder, but not seriously wounded. The seconds were his Highness the Prince of Oldenburg of Russia, cousin of the Czar; Don Alfonso de Allama, an officer of the cuirassiers; Comte de Lesser, brother of a rich Spanish banker; and the Duc de Tamanes, near relative of the ex-Empress Eugénie's father.

IS MRS. MOORE INSANE?

Troubles of an American Woman Whose Daughter Married a Swedish Diplomat.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.
[*Copyright, 1888, by James Gordon Bennett.*]

PARIS, Oct. 23.—Mrs. Bloomfield Moore will shortly undergo a critical examination by Paris specialists to prove her complete sanity. The testimony will be used at the trial in Vienna in her suit to recover possession of her insane daughter, the divorced wife of M. de Bildt, a Swedish diplomat. The Swedish guardian of Mme. de Bildt claims Mrs. Moore is mentally unbalanced and is not a proper custodian for her daughter. Among other things he charges she gave immense sums to Keely, the visionary Philadelphia inventor. In an interview today Mrs. Moore gave the history of her troubles with her daughter's husband. She denied she gave $500,000 to Keely, and said altogether this sum was not over $25,000. This sum was to have been used to found a library in memory of her father in Westfield, Mass. The rest was saved from her husband's estate. She says she is living economically now in Paris and saving money.

OTHER NEWS BY CABLE.

Emperor William to Go to the Hamburg Celebration Monday.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.
[*Copyright, 1888, by James Gordon Bennett.*]

BERLIN, Oct. 23.—The Emperor will leave Sunday for Friederichsruhe. He will spend the night under Prince Bismarck's roof, and arrive Monday in Hamburg, where great festivities are being prepared for him in celebration of Hamburg's reception into the German Customs Union, an event which was practically accomplished the 15th of this month. Prince Bismarck will not accompany the Emperor.

Succi's Thirty Days' Fast.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.
[*Copyright, 1888, by James Gordon Bennett.*]

MADRID, Oct. 23.—This afternoon at 4 o'clock the Italian, Succi, terminated his thirty days' fast at the Barcelona Exhibition. He has changed but little in his personal appearance. He continues to fence and walk to the last. His health was satisfactory and he slept well. His first meal was eaten in the presence of many visitors, doctors, and journalists. It consisted of sardines, soup, fried brains, roast fowl, beefsteak, fruit, sweets, sodawater, Chianti and Malaga wines, and cigars. He says he will soon attempt another fast.

OMNIBUSES FOR CHICAGO.

A Representative of North Side Citizens in New York with an Order.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—[Special.]—Certain Chicago capitalists are engaging in a move which may to some extent relieve the North and West Side people of the inconvenience of riding on Yerkes' street and cable cars, and also assure them of a means of transportation when the car drivers and conductors are out on a strike. There was talk of such a move during the recent street-car troubles in Chicago. Some capitalists saw a chance to make a point against the Yerkes syndicate and at the same time engage in a business that promised a good return for the investment. The result of their consultations was a determination to organize omnibus lines, and a representative selected to come to New York and negotiate for the purchase of these substitutes for street-cars. He reached New York this morning and today had a long consultation with the John Stephenson Manufacturing Company. No agreement about prices was reached, but the talk was on the basis of furnishing 100 omnibuses. So large a contract is not offered to even so extensive a concern as the John Stephenson Company every day, and the managers of that establishment are naturally somewhat interested to know just who are behind the scheme. The representative did not go into details, but he intimated that some of Chicago's best known capitalists were interested in the deal. Two kinds of omnibuses were discussed in today's conference. One was the ordinary vehicle which carries twelve passengers on the inside and the other was the kind which now run up and down Fifth avenue in this city. These carry twelve passengers on the inside, and are provided with spiral stairways leading to as many seats on top. In fine weather the top seats on these omnibuses are always filled, and it is not uncommon to see a dozen ladies in a party riding on them up to Central Park. No conclusion has been reached as to which kind of omnibuses are to be furnished. Indeed, the talk did not get down to where actual prices were given, but the ordinary price paid for the common omnibus is $800 to $900. Those provided with top seats come higher, so that if the contract be let here it will involve an investment of $80,000 or $90,000 at this end of the line. The representative is to call on the company again tomorrow.

SENSATIONAL SUIT IN BOSTON.

A Woman Wants Damages from a Man for Alienating Her Husband's Affections.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—The attention of the Superior Court here is occupied just now with a curious case which involves some well known and wealthy people. Mrs. Myra Beals is a handsome, bright-eyed brunette of 28 years who has attained something of a reputation as an amateur actress. She brings suit against Dr. Augustus Thompson of Lowell, claiming $50,000 damages from him for alienating the affections of her husband. Dr. Thompson is one of the wealthiest residents in Lowell and proprietor of a nerve food manufactory, while Mr. Beals, who figures as the indignant husband, is a former Boston newspaper publisher and a member of a leading Boston family. Mrs. Beals before her marriage had gone to Lowell to work in a factory, and, while there, she had taken a part in a play written by Dr. Thompson. Thompson was struck with her acting, and at once assumed the expense of educating her for the stage. Myra in the meantime met Beals, and a speedy marriage followed, much to Dr. Thompson's disgust. So, Myra says, he threatened to cause trouble, and wrote Mr. Beals certain insinuating letters demanding to be reimbursed for the money he had expended on her. These letters, says Mrs. Beals, were the origin of trouble which ended in the alienation of her husband's affection and forced a divorce. Dr. Thompson says that "they were to make their interests mutual. He was to educate her for the stage and she was to repay him from her earnings." He introduced some rather startling and salacious letters in which Myra addressed him as "My dear hubby," and "hoped he would be as happy as a flea on a dog." Thompson holds that the suit is a scheme practically to blackmail him.

DISAPPEARED FROM YALE COLLEGE.

Montgomery Gibson Has Not Been Seen for Several Days.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 23.—Montgomery Gibson, Yale, '87, has been missing for a week, and detectives are now searching for him. Young Gibson, who is a son of Senator Randall L. Gibson of Louisiana, received a check a week ago for several hundred dollars. He is known to have cashed the check, but has not been seen since either by his classmates or college authorities.

STAMPED OUT HER LIFE.

JAMES VLACK CHARGED WITH THE MURDER OF HIS WIFE.

She Had a Little Money and Would Not Give It Up to Him—Her Sister Tells the Story of the Crime—The Body Mysteriously Disposed Of, and Vlack Is at Liberty with Two Days' Start on the Detectives.

A wife murder was committed near Twentieth street and California avenue last Saturday afternoon that for devilish brutality and downright barbarism is not surpassed even by the notorious Whitechapel murders. Mrs. James Vlack, alias Benesch, the 22-year-old wife of a young Bohemian, was literally pounded, crushed, and beaten to death by her husband. Her abdomen was crushed and her face ground under the boot heels of an infuriated man until scarce a semblance of a human form remained. She lingered in this condition in an excruciating agony until Sunday morning, when she died.

The case was not reported to the police until yesterday, when detectives were detailed to work it up. Nothing has been seen of Vlack since Sunday afternoon, and it is thought he has left the city, and may possibly now be on his way across the ocean.

The story is an exceedingly mysterious and complicated one. Friday morning Mrs. Michael Bruske, a sister of Mrs. Vlack, called upon Lawyer James E. Cross at his office, No. 122 La Salle street. She wanted him to proceed with the steps preliminary to securing a divorce. Her sister, Mrs. Vlack, she said, could endure living with her husband no longer.

"He is a good-for-nothing rascal," she said, "who drinks like a fish, and beats his wife." The following day she returned to the lawyer's office.

"Vlack," she said, "has just been beating Mary. I want you to make out a warrant and have him arrested." Lawyer Cross thought that it was simply a repetition of the many little discords which had frequently happened in the family and paid little attention to it. The next day, Sunday, he was startled when Mrs. Bruske called at his house and announced that Mrs. Vlack had died from the effects of her husband's beating. Last evening a TRIBUNE reporter, accompanied by Lawyer Cross to act as interpreter, sought Mrs. Bruske. She tells a most remarkable story. Translated into English it is substantially as follows:

A REMARKABLE STORY.

A little over two years ago James Vlack married Miss Mary Kresch. She had then in her own right $300 in cash, an amount left her as a dowry. She was a woman of frugal, economical habits, who cherished her little fortune as she did the apple of her eye. Under no circumstances would she part from it. Her husband demurred at this decision. But Mrs. Vlack held tight to the money. Then Vlack sought a novel way to make his wife give in. He had hitherto been an industrious mill hand. All of a sudden he quit work. He came home and lived on the fat of the land, doing nothing, while his wife fretted and sweated the live long day. This was the method upon which he decided to subjugate the rebellious spirit of his wife. Still she held on to her $300.

Vlack took to drinking. Of course he needed money, and there was the rub. Whenever he called upon Mary for some there were sure to be recriminations, quarrels, blows. So things went on. His wife furthermore learned that Vlack was making love to another woman. She upraided him with it, and he beat her.

Ah, those beatings! They became so frequent that when the neighbors heard a row at the Vlacks' they would exclaim:

"Vlack's tannery is in full blast today," and, shrugging their shoulders, they walked away silently.

HOW HE BEAT HER.

Thursday Mrs. Vlack accused her husband of infidelity. She accused him of preparing to leave the city with Mrs. Mary Praseck. Vlack pounded solid argument into his wife's head with a good-sized rawhide and his fist. The encounter left bad blood on both sides. Friday he called around for money to take a drink. Mrs. Vlack demurred. "Eh, what's that!" shouted Vlack.

So saying he made a terrific lunge at his wife. She parried the thrust as best she could. But he was soon upon her again. The blows fell thick and fast. She sought to defend herself. A stinging blow hit her between the eyes. She reeled and fell on the floor. Vlack rushed up to her. His eyes were bloodshot, his lips, colorless, blanched, quivered. Passion, brutal and cowardly, had rendered him wild. He jumped on the prostrate form of the poor woman, calling her a vile name, and like a demon he trampled upon his wife. The man was crazy. He stamped upon her body till his boot heels crushed into her. The poor woman groaned in agony. Upon her body, her neck, her face the cruel boot heels ground. When he finally stopped Mrs. Vlack was but an awful misshapen mass of humanity.

All that day Vlack sat on guard in the house. That afternoon Mrs. Bruske called. Vlack, with an oath, refused to allow her to see her sister. She suspected something wrong, and insisted upon going up-stairs. It was as a result of this visit that she called on Lawyer Cross to have him draw a warrant to arrest Vlack on the charge of wife-beating.

The next day, Saturday, she called again. Her sister was already in the agonies of fast-approaching death. She died Sunday morning at about 8 o'clock.

And now comes the most startling and mysterious part of the whole affair.

"Why did you not report the death to the police?" was asked of Mrs. Bruske last evening.

"I was afraid," she said.

"Where is your sister now?"

"She was buried in St. Stanislaus Cemetery yesterday."

"Who gave the burial permit?"

"I don't know."

"Did you notify the Coroner?"

"No."

How a woman could be murdered so brutally, her death kept a secret, as well as the burial, is a mystery. Vlack, alias Benesch, has disappeared. It is possible the body of his wife was not buried in a cemetery. If not, then what has become of it? Has Vlack himself buried or hidden it?

A visit was made to Twentieth street and California avenue. Nothing definite could be learned. It is a locality wholly made up of Bohemians, few of whom understand English at all, and it was well nigh impossible to gain even the least information.

James Krisch, the brother of the murdered woman, who lives near Twenty-second street and Sacramento avenue, was seen, but either through stupidity or well studied shrewdness nothing could be gotten from him. He declined to state where Vlack's house was, and, as the locality is but sparsely settled, all attempts at locating the place were given up.

Chief Hubbard has given instructions to sift the mystery through, and detectives are detailed on the case.

Think They Have Caught the Murderers.

MARION, Ind., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—After nearly a twelve hour chase three men, supposed to be the perpetrators of the Bunker Hill robbery Friday night and the murderers of Andrew Morgan at Xenia Sunday morning, were captured this morning in Delaware County, not far from Muncie. On the prisoners were found several articles taken from the Bunker Hill store. Two of the prisoners wear caps, and their appearance otherwise tallies with the description of the men seen fleeing from the scene of the Xenia murder. The prisoners were taken to Peru this afternoon for examination.

CROWS ON THE WARPATH.

Two Hundred Warriors on the Way to Standing Rock to Attack the Sioux.

STANDING ROCK AGENCY, Dak., via mail to Bismarck, Oct. 23.—[Special.]—Great excitement and terror reign here today, caused by a dispatch received at noon saying that 200 Crow warriors were on the road to Standing Rock to battle with the Sioux. It is expected that they will reach Cannon Ball River tonight, and one company of the Eighth Cavalry and a large detachment of Indian police were sent out from the agency to check the attacking party. The soldiers thought at first the Crows were on a friendly visit, but it's a well known fact that whenever a Crow sets foot on Sioux premises there is always a fight. The conflict is expected tomorrow. The people anxiously await news from the front. Maj. McLaughlin, the agent of Standing Rock, will arrive home tomorrow; also the fifteen chiefs who accompanied him to Washington. No Indian leaders are here at present, and it is feared the Indians will become utterly stampeded when the prospects of a battle are certain.

SAID TO BE A CHICAGO GIRL.

Frankie L. Raymond, the Actress, Supposed to Hail from This City.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—[Special.]—Miss Frankie Raymond, who is charged with stealing $1,500 worth of diamonds from Mrs. Martha Mills, was before Justice Gorman again today to continue the preliminary hearing. Frankie claims to have borrowed the diamonds, but has never been able to satisfactorily explain just why she carried them off to Boston. Her story was that she had borrowed them and gone to see a friend. Before getting back to Mrs. Mills' house, where she was boarding, she heard she had been accused of stealing the jewels, and then concluded she had better go away. In her cross-examination today Mrs. Mills admitted to Frankie's lawyer that she had loaned the girl her diamonds, and had not been alarmed when she remained away with them all night. Mrs. Mills repudiated the lawyer's insinuation that she and Frankie might have been drinking with gentlemen the day the diamonds disappeared, and added: "I don't drink anything whatever only wine. Well, sometimes a glass of beer or sherry, if I want it."

The servant, Katie, told ex-Judge Oterburg, counsel for Mrs. Mills, that she had seen the diamonds in a box the morning of the day they disappeared. After some discussion between the lawyers Justice Gorman held Frankie in $1,000 bail for trial at the Court of General Sessions.

Since Frankie has been awaiting the disposal of her case it has been ascertained that she has a stepfather living in Chicago, where she is well remembered. She is about 21 years old, and, it is said, eight years ago was known about the streets of Chicago as "Camille, the Flower Girl." It is said she would go to houses of doubtful character and sell her bouquets. On these trips she was sometimes accompanied by a younger sister, who is now married and living in Los Angeles. Frankie was stage-struck, and became acquainted, so the story goes, with a favorite variety man called "Billy" Meade, who subsequently taught her elocution and French.

The only "Camille, the Flower Girl," well known around town, is a young woman who for years has frequented saloons, where she has had the flower privilege. She has not been seen around her usual haunts for two months. She was also known as "Reddy," and did not possess a savory reputation. "Camille" is described as a girl of a fair figure, and about 20 years of age, and whose hair is red.

DEATH OF A FAMOUS DOG.

A Watchman's Cuban Bloodhound Poisoned by Boston Crooks.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—James Munkettrick, who is employed by several of the wealthy residents on Beacon Hill as a night watchman, has had a large Cuban bloodhound. This is the only dog of its kind ever used in Boston to hunt crooks, and for his perfect training he was highly valued. The crooks, however, got their work in on him last night, and this morning his body was found on the premises of Henry Cabot Lodge. He had been maliciously poisoned. He was one of the biggest dogs in the city. He weighed over 140 pounds, was coal-black in color, and was a full-blooded "nigger" bloodhound. Mr. Munkettrick obtained him from Georgia, where he watched convicts at work. Every household in Mr. Munkettrick's district knew the animal, which never showed any indication of ill-temper. In the early evenings he was always "at heel," but after midnight he was generally permitted to "nose" around for himself and search in the nooks and corners in the alleyways and backyards.

COAL AND IRON MEN COMBINE.

A Syndicate Formed to Operate Mines in Kentucky and Tennessee.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 23.—The deal in coal and iron lands and mines in the Jellico region, on the Kentucky-Tennessee line, was consummated today. Lippmann & Loucheim, representing Eastern capital, with the owners of the main Jellico Mountain, the Jellico Mountain coal and coke, and the East Tennessee coal properties, formed the United Jellico Coal & Iron Company, with a capital stock of $5,000,000. This leaves out the Procter Mining Company, which originally was to have been a party to the combination. The total of mining lands acquired by the consolidation is nearly 60,000 acres, paid for by an issue of $2,000,000 first-mortgage bonds, with $4,000,000 of stock. Of first-mortgage bonds $500,000 additional is placed in the hands of trustees to purchase additional lands, and $1,000,000 of stock is also left unissued.

THEY WILL CELEBRATE.

The Anniversary of the Execution of the Anarchists to Be Observed.

The Chicago Anarchists are quietly making preparations for a public demonstration at the graves of the five dead men Nov. 11, the anniversary of the hanging. In this city the celebration will be of modest proportions, and there will be no parade. But in New York, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, San Francisco, and other cities there will be great celebrations. The idea here is to take the singing societies out to Waldheim, where some songs will be sung. Speeches also will be made, among others two by S. Schevitch, editor of a paper in New York City, and a Mr. Drury, a well known Knight of Labor. There will also be local speakers. Mrs. Parsons will not be present, as she starts today for London and the Continent, where she is to speak next month.

St. Paul's Annual Dog Show.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 23.—The second annual bench show of the St. Paul and Minneapolis Kennel Club opened here this morning. Among the notable dogs are: The champion Don Cæsar; the champion Beagle Lou, belonging to Duffendorfer of Philadelphia; the celebrated Blenheim spaniel Little Banjo, winner of seven firsts and two seconds; and a genuine imported Skye-terrier, Routh, a celebrated bench-show winner in England.

A Freight-Train Leaves the Track.

ALTOONA, Pa., Oct. 23.—An east-bound freight-train on the Pennsylvania Railroad jumped the track near Tyrone this afternoon and thirty-five cars of grain were almost totally wrecked. Two boys from Altoona named John Eplin and Edward Fawcett who were stealing a ride were caught in the jam and crushed to death. The loss to the company was heavy.

HAS CHICAGO A MAFIA?

HOW THE DEADLY SICILIAN SECRET ORGANIZATION WORKS.

It Is Worldwide in Its Operations and Was Never Stronger Than It Is Today—Wherever There Are Sicilians There Also Is the Mafia—Of the Italians in Chicago the Sicilians Form a Large Part.

Is there a Mafia in Chicago?

The secret organization of Sicily, which is closely related to the Camorra of Naples, is known to be worldwide in its operations. Wherever there are Sicilians the Mafia is in the midst of them, its leaders levying blackmail on even the poorest of their countrymen. And of the Italians in Chicago the Sicilians and Southern Neapolitans form the larger portion.

Sig. Oscar Durante, proprietor of the newspaper *L'Italia*, says that the murder which has brought the existence of the Mafia to light in New York might possibly find a parallel here. The city is full of Sicilians, and especially of the baser kind of Greeks, who bring their national customs, their secret societies, their traditions of murder with them.

Mr. Stefano, who keeps a saloon for Italian workingmen on South Clark street, says that he never inquires into the private affairs of his customers. He says that they are mostly quiet Sicilian or Neapolitan farmers, differing radically from the quarrelsome Greeks.

"Do you believe that the Mafia exists among them?"

"Ah," says Mr. Stefano, "how can we tell till some murder takes place like that in New York?"

What, then, is the Mafia?

It takes its name from a comedy written by Sig. Rizzoti in 1860. A modern organization, it is based on a medieval sentiment. If a Sicilian believes that he can provide for the protection of his person and property without having recourse to the law, that person is a "Mafioso." He may be a bully, a blackmailer, a murderer. But in whatever he does the public opinion of Sicily supports him still. The code of ethics which maintains him is called "omerta," or manliness.

There is no pretense that this organization has died out. It was never stronger than today. Not long ago a wealthy proprietor was driving to his home in the neighborhood of Palermo. Six bullets whizzed by him. None of them hit him. No complaint was made to the police. Yet within a few months everybody who had taken part in the attempted assassination was himself assassinated. The Mafia had attacked a Mafioso. He was more powerful than his assailants.

Sicilians justify these crimes. Everybody knows their authors, and nobody interferes.

"O, sir," said the guide of a recent traveler in Sicily, "yonder house belongs to a most respectable man—a highly respectable man, sir. The other day he killed his cook. One of the most respectable men in these parts, sir."

HOW IT WORKS.

Murder is the foundation-stone of the social fabric in Sicily. A Sicilian wishes to sell a farm. The man who wants to buy it is a Capo Mafia. Nobody dares to bid against him. If anybody is so foolhardy he will be shot next day from behind a wall or the corner of a house.

If a Capo Mafia runs for the mayoralty of a village nobody votes against him. He is invariably elected with unanimity. And his hands may be red with a dozen murders and his pockets filled with blackmail.

Terrorism pervades every function of Sicilian life. Not a servant can be hired or discharged without reference to the unseen Mafia. The Mafiosi rule their district despotically. If they have rivalries among themselves the knife decides it. The best man is he who can murder most.

The Mafia has nothing to do with brigandage. With the latter the Italian Government has been able to deal effectually. The former is as potent as ever. Its members are found everywhere. In any community of Sicilian immigrants in America, wherever one man is able to bully and levy blackmail on the rest, that man is a Capo Mafia. He can terrorize in Chicago as thoroughly as in Palermo.

The Camorristi of Naples are no more extinct than the Mafiosi of Sicily. Though their political power is entirely broken, they still thrive on murder and blackmail in Naples, some among the poorest classes, others in dress coats and white kid gloves.

The Camorra, in the underground existence which it maintains today, has three grades. A novice in the first grade is called "Garzone di mala vita" (youth of bad life). The more advanced pupil is called "Picciotto di Sgarro." The finished scholar is the Camorrista.

The novice marks out the victim, follows him, plays detective upon him. The Picciotto is initiated into the secrets of the confraternity; he merely gets a handful of sous from the Camorrista; he lives in hopes of reaching the third grade, and some day, by means of an artistic stab or an unusually long term in prison, he is admitted to the sacred band. He takes the oath on crossed knives, with his hand immersed in his own blood. He is then licensed to murder whomsoever he pleases.

The Camorrista has two degrees of punishment. One is the "sfregio," or slash from a razer. The other is the "coltellata," or stab with a knife.

In old days the police of Naples delegated their authority to the Camorristi. Just before the advent of Victor Emmanuel they were placed in charge of the whole city. For a time they did their work well. The thieves being well paid, crime diminished. After awhile their old instincts were too strong for them. The customs of Naples, which were worth 40,000 ducats to the State, returned under their fostering care barely 1,000 ducats. The collectors of internal revenue thought they were doing well when they paid 26 cents a day into the Treasury.

Today they work by stealth. Their arts are not perceptibly different from those of blackmailers in other lands. They are as ready, however, as of old, to avenge treachery to their order; and it was only a few weeks ago, in the Neapolitan Village of Monte Brigida, that a mail-carrier was found dead by the roadside with the word "traditore" traced in letters of blood upon his forehead.

MISSOURI DESPERADOES FOILED.

Persistent Attempts to Wreck Passenger-Trains Near Mexico.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 23.—A month since an effort was made to wreck a Wabash Western passenger-train at a point near Mexico, Mo., and the attempt partially succeeded, several passengers being badly injured. Now come two more attempts of like kind at the same place, the Chicago & Alton being chosen this time. Last night the engineer of a Chicago & Alton passenger-train discovered the obstructions in time to save his train. They were removed and the next train warned. When the second train reached the spot it was found the obstructions had been replaced. Detectives are hunting for the fiends.

Better Late Than Never.

A year and a half ago Mrs. Dora Carns, landlady of the Carns House, No. 310 State street, was robbed of $54 by Frank Jones, alias Chase. Jones was arrested last night and locked up at the armory.

Bitten by a Vicious Horse.

James Clancy, 40 years old, a stableman in the employ of A. Bent, at No. 28 South Hoyne avenue, had his nose bitten off by a horse he was feeding last night.

TRYING TO BEAT POST.

NICK WORTHINGTON'S FRUITLESS EFFORT TO CAPTURE THE TENTH.

He Hopes to Profit from the Organization of the Railway Employes' Club—How Gen. Palmer's Thrift Brought Him Nine Thousand Dollars—A Sensational Story of an Oath-Bound Democratic Organization That Proposes to Capture the State.

PEORIA, Ill., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—The formation of a Railway Employés Club at Galesburg avowedly in the interests of Palmer is believed here to be really a movement to bolster up the waning fortunes of the Hon. N. E. Worthington and to influence the labor vote generally of the district. Attempts to secure the vote for the Democratic candidate for Congress have been made in various directions since the beginning of the campaign. It has been the custom in this district for Labor or Greenback conventions to indorse Nick, but two years ago this was only effected by a withdrawal of the Worthington delegates from the regular convention. They then met in a secret caucus and adopted resolutions that had been prepared by Mr. Worthington. This year the district convention of the Laborists met at Yates City, in Knox County, and although the Democrats mustered strong, under the guise of Laborists, from Knox County, even sending more delegates than they were entitled to under the call, they failed. A resolution to indorse Mr. Worthington was voted down overwhelmingly. Since then several attempts have been made to capture the Labor vote for Mr. Worthington, and all have been engineered from Knox County. The proffer of Mr. Worthington's legal services to defend the strikers on the Burlington system accused of using dynamite was one of them.

In the month of August the Labor leaders here were notified that an important labor conference was to be held in Galesburg. Representatives sent from Peoria discovered that it was the same old plot to indorse Nick Worthington by the Labor party of Knox County. The Peoria laboring men were growing a little tired of these persistent efforts to force Mr. Worthington down their throats, and talked plainly to the Knox County chaps.

It is said that the Worthington men have appealed to the Democratic State Central Committee, and that the Chicago agitators were sent to Galesburg in response to this call. The Railway Employés' Club, by indorsing Palmer, becomes Democratic to all intents and purposes, and can be worked on by Democrats and through Democratic methods. Worthington is really at the bottom of it. The club will probably have some effect on the political situation in this district, but all the gains it will make in the district in favor of Mr. Worthington will be more than offset by the falling off in his vote in this county alone.

THE GENERAL'S THRIFTY WAY.

How Palmer Fobbed $9,000 of State Funds—An Interesting Bit of History.

Springfield *Journal:* There ought to be no uncertainty as there is no lack of information upon the subject of "fuel and lights" for the Executive Mansion during the first two years of Palmer's term as Governor. Gov. Palmer explains that matter clearly in his message to the General Assembly May 24, 1871, though his explanations do not always explain. This one does, however. Here it is:

> At the session of 1869 the sum of $4,500 per annum was appropriated for fuel and lights for the Executive Mansion and to defray the expenses of keeping the same and the grounds thereto attached in repair, payable quarterly upon the order of the Governor. This sum of money has been regularly drawn by me, and after the satisfaction of the special objects of procuring fuel and lights and keeping the grounds in repair, as intended by the act, the excess that remained has been treated as appropriated for my own personal use.

In the course of its defense the *Register* says:

> When Palmer became Governor that officer did not, as now, receive for his compensation "$6,000 per annum and the use and occupancy of the Executive Mansion," in lieu of "all other fees, benefits, perquisites," etc. He received the sum of $1,500 per annum, and, in view of the inadequacy of the compensation, it was the custom of the Legislatures in those days to indirectly increase that compensation by appropriations such as Gov. Palmer referred to.

This is either an intentional or unintentional misrepresentation of fact. While Gen. Palmer assumed the Governorship under the Constitution of 1848, the present Constitution (that of 1870) went into effect Aug. 8, 1870, and at the date of his message quoted by the *Journal* (May 24, 1871,) had been in force nearly ten months, during which time Palmer's salary had been $6,000 a year. Gen. Palmer's home organ should devise some more plausible justification of his confessed appropriation to his *"own use" of funds specifically appropriated for another purpose.*

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

Is It a Hoax or Is There Some Basis for It?

The following letter was received by mail several days ago, postmarked from one of the southeastern counties, addressed to the Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, who thinks that it is a "sell," and has not troubled himself about it. The names given in the anonymous communication are omitted lest injustice should be done:

> ILLINOIS, Oct. 8.—*Mr. James Martin*—SIR: I am a member of an oath-bound organization. The object of said organization is to carry Illinois and all the doubtful States for the Democratic ticket. It was organized here last year. I mean the last State election, but it did not work then. It is now perfected.
>
> The manner of its working is to claim the doubtful States and then by hellish frauds carry all before it. All returns are to be changed before sending them to the County Clerk, and, if possible, he with others are to change them there. If the returns to the Secretary of State can't be changed the other two will be, and if contest is made the two agreeing will be proof of the rascality of the Secretary of State, and people may believe that the Republicans are rascals, and mean to hold on to the offices, right or wrong. Many counties are organized and ready for the base work.
>
> —— (name of a prominent Democrat) of White County is the head of this State organization. Jasper, Wabash, Lawrence, Monroe, Randolph, St. Clair, Jackson, Morgan, Cass, Peoria, Adams, Calhoun, Christian, Clark, Clinton, Crawford, Douglas, Edgar, Effingham, Fayette, Franklin, Gallatin, Green, Hamilton, Hardin, Jersey, La Salle, Woodford, Union, Shelby, Sangamon, Richland, Moultrie, and Montgomery are all fixed; either the County Clerk is a member or the deputy is, as is the deputy at Vandalia, Fayette County, the clerk being a Republican. Cook County I know nothing about, but I learn it is organized and the men for the work are being selected, one as judge or clerk. Every opportunity is to be taken advantage of, tickets slipped in and the genuine taken out when the count is being made, and if the votes can't be tampered with in the voting places, then after they are returned some one is to be in and around the Court-House and change the returns before the count or review is made. Many places they will have to be carried by persons from a distance, then the fine work can be got in. A plot is to have the greatest change in the Republican counties. The County of Iroquois is to have a shearing of 1,000 votes by the votes in the precincts. Money is to be and is being used in hiring men to the dirty work. —— (name of a prominent Democrat) of Edwardsville is a chief among the scoundrels, and a man by the name of —— (a leading Democrat) from Lawrence County. Do not lay this aside as all bosh. I write you the God Almighty truth, and would give you my name, but I dare not, as the organization has members in Chicago and they might speak of it, and then I would be no good in this cause of revealing the doings of such hell hounds. The boast that Palmer and Cleveland will carry the State is by order of the head centre in New York City, and then the people will not be surprised when the count is declared and Palmer and Cleveland is elected.
>
> I tell you, sir, never has there been such a plot in the United States as the one now being organized—it takes in men you would little suspect. I love the old, old, Democratic party, but I love liberty much more and hope ever to be a devotee at its shrine.
>
> Tariff is nothing, it is only put up to attract attention while the thieves rob us of our liberty, our votes. OLD DEMOCRAT.

PALMER AMONG HIS OLD FRIENDS.

The General Warmly Greeted by the Democrats of Jerseyville.

JERSEYVILLE, Ill., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—The Hon. A. A. Goodrich, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, lives here. Gen. Palmer's father and his brother, the Rev. Elihu Palmer, resided here several years before the rebellion. They were Abolitionists, but John was a Democrat and lived in Carlinville. He was a young lawyer and rode over here on horseback to attend the first term of court held in Jersey County. Gen. Palmer knows everybody here, and by his somersaults has been first and last everybody's friend politically. It was determined to give him a great reception here today, but the weather was unpropitious this morning and the crowd was not so large as was anticipated. State street was gayly decorated and delegations from all the surrounding towns came, some by rail and some on horseback. This morning on the arrival of the train, Gen. Palmer, Maj. Page, the Hon. N. D. Ricks, candidate for Secretary of State, and J. L. Pickering were drawn through the principal streets in an open barouche, followed by a line of horsemen and carriages, a gayly decorated omnibus containing boys and girls representing the States and the Goddess of Liberty. It is claimed that there were 3,000 or 4,000 people in the streets. Those who have read his speeches know what he said here. He came here too late to win any of his old Republican friends to his support. Notwithstanding the mud the torchlight flambeau parade and illumination of buildings in the evening was a credit to the town and those who had the matter in charge.

A DEMOCRATIC SIDE-SHOW.

The Galesburg Railway Employes' Association Purely a Palmer Organization.

GALESBURG, Ill., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—The Galesburg Railway Employés' Political Association held a secret meeting this evening, perfected its organization, and appointed a committee to call on the several candidates for the State Legislature in this district and secure from them, if possible, promises for the repeal of obnoxious legislation. The association will support that one from whom the best promises can be obtained. There promises to be ample compensation from other quarters for whatever losses the Republicans may suffer from this source here. The inflammatory utterances against Illinois laws by Organizers Lewis and Walsh have created indignation among law-abiding people. The club members now say that the movement is purely a Palmer one, as they care nothing for National politics. The railway friends of Fifer are working hard, and say that they will do their utmost to prevent the movement from making any serious inroads in the Republican railway ranks. Fifer's striker friends assert that they have private information from Chicago indicating that Lewis and Walsh are to receive a handsome reward in case Palmer is elected. These two men, they claim, left good jobs to do political work for Palmer. All of the officers of the Palmer Club here are Democrats. The Chicago office sends word to the club that six sets of speakers are now busy in different parts of the State organizing these clubs.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alton Democrats Fail to Get Out the Expected Crowd for Their Big Rally.

ALTON, Ill., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—The much advertised Democratic rally took place here today. The weather was threatening in the morning, and the afternoon meeting was virtually a failure, there not being more than 300 in the hall. The speakers were Gen. W. R. Anderson, Internal Revenue Collector, Col. William R. Morrison, and a colored man named Nelson from Springfield. The speeches were of the stereotyped Democratic order. The torchlight procession numbered, all told, about 1,200. Gen. Palmer arrived from Jerseyville about 6 o'clock. Senator Forman, candidate for Congress, made a short speech, and was followed by Gen. Palmer. The crowd present in the evening is estimated at from 4,000 to 5,000. It is the only large gathering the Democrats have had here this campaign, but it falls far below expectations, although the weather since 3 o'clock has been all that could be desired.

"Old Hutch's" Broker Bets on Harrison.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—[Special.]—Broker G. K. Clark Jr., the supposed representative of "Old Hutch," made these bets with Eddy Norton today, taking the Republican side in each: $100 on Connecticut, $100 on New York, $100 on New Jersey, $100 on Indiana, $100 on Illinois, $100 on California, and $500 on the general result, making a total of $1,100. With J. H. Lathrop, E. R. Orcott, and W. P. Claggett Clark made wagers of $100 each on the general result, and it was said that other Democrats placed bets with him amounting to $1,800, thus bringing the total of his bets for the day up to $3,200.

Hill Says There Is No Dissension.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Oct. 23.—Gov. Hill tonight closed a speech here with these words:

> They tell you there is dissension in the party, when the fact is the party in the State never was more united than at present. They tell you that Gov. Hill's friends are "knifing" President Cleveland and that President Cleveland's friends are "knifing" Gov. Hill. It is all bosh. Friends of the State Administration, friends of the National Administration, Democrats all, let us set aside all feeling and march like the Macedonian phalanx, shoulder to shoulder, to the polls, and again we will place the Empire State in the Democratic column for Cleveland and Thurman.

A Novel Demonstration in Ohio.

XENIA, O., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—A novel political rally was engaged in by the Republicans of this county today. A procession about one mile long, headed by artillery, was started out at 9 o'clock on a grand parade of the county, a distance of twenty-four miles. The procession constantly grew, until it was over three miles long. On arriving at Xenia at 5 o'clock cannons were fired, bells rung, and a big meeting in front of the court-house held. Considered as a novelty in politics it was a great success.

Register Books Stolen.

JOLIET, Ill., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—The register books which were hung up outside of the polling places in the First, Fifth, and Sixth Precincts of this city were stolen from the polls last night and are supposed to have been destroyed. The judges of election have offered a reward for the arrest of the thieves. What the object can be in stealing these lists is as yet unknown, as it affects both the Democratic and Republican parties alike.

Democrats Hate the Log Cabin.

WABASH, Ind., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—The Republicans in the little town of Waverly are justly indignant over the burning tonight of the fine log cabin which they had completed in time for the big Republican rally at that place today. The proof is clear that the outrage was committed by Democrats who were incensed at the demonstration.

Senator Cullom in Mercer County.

ALEDO, Ill., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—A great mass-meeting was held in the court-house park today, attended by about 10,000 people. It was addressed by Senator Cullom, Congressman William Gest, and Col. Clark E. Carr. A monster torchlight procession took place in the evening, and many buildings were brilliantly illuminated.

Brooklyn Voters Registering.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—[Special.]—This was the third day for registration in the City of Brooklyn for the coming election. There was a great rush for the polling places, and, although the day was rainy, 38,071 names were added to the registry. The total number of voters registered is 156,388, a gain of 29,373 over 1884.

Gen. Butler Against the Mills Bill.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—Gen. B. F. Butler is out with a letter tonight comparing the Mills and Senate Tariff bills and pointing out the superiority of the latter. He also indorses Gen. Banks for Congress.

Boston's Increased Registration.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—Registration closed tonight, and the polling lists show some 72,000. This is an increase of 4,500 names over the lists in 1884.

HOW THE GRAND TRUNK STANDS.

Report of Its Present Condition and Its Prospects for the Future.

TORONTO, Ont., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—A London cable says the Grand Trunk Railway Company's report for the half year shows: Gross receipts, £170,091; net traffic receipts, £475,718, against £560,557 for the June half of 1887; net revenue receipts, £512,039, against £599,713; net revenue balance, £39,852, after providing for a dividend of 15 shillings for the half year on the 4 per cent guaranteed stock, leaving a balance of £794 carried forward. Passenger traffic increased 1.02 per cent in numbers and .52 per cent in receipts. Freight traffic decreased 7.02 and 10.88 per cent. Working expenses decreased 3.43 per cent. Gross receipts decreased 7.02. The Chicago & Grand Trunk accounts show a credit balance of £141, as compared with a debit balance of £2,915 in June, 1887, and £36,858 for June, 1886. The Detroit & Grand Haven shows a debit balance of £13,933, as compared with £9,644 in 1887 and £5,897 for 1886. The report concludes by stating that the President, who has recently returned after a visit to Canada and the United States, will explain to the meeting Oct. 30 the causes of the unfavorable results of the half year, also the present position, and various other matters of interest to the company.

MR. BLAINE IN NEW YORK.

THE MAINE STATESMAN PAYS HIS RESPECTS TO GOV. HILL.

In a Telling Speech at Rochester Mr. Blaine Takes Occasion to Correct a Few of the New York Governor's Misstatements—Hill and Cleveland Rivals in the Race for the Title of Champion Vetoer of the United States.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—The Republican demonstration here this afternoon and evening eclipsed any effort thus far made in this campaign. The weather was anything but pleasant, and a misty, damp afternoon developed into a rainy evening. Despite the weather fully 20,000 people, including 4,000 uniformed men, were present from out of the city. The Hon. Chauncey M. Depew was the first to arrive, and was driven directly to Powers' Hotel. James G. Blaine, accompanied by his son Walker and a number of distinguished men, arrived at 12:45 on a special car from Buffalo. Owing to the weather Mr. Blaine did not go to the square where the meeting was held until an hour later, when he made a brief address. This evening a demonstration in which 8,000 men took part occurred. The streets were brilliantly illuminated all along the line of march, and the scene was inspiring. The parade was witnessed by fully 50,000 people. Mr. Blaine and several others addressed 3,000 people in Washington Rink before the parade. Mr. Blaine made one of the grandest speeches of his life. He spoke in part as follows:

> MR. CHAIRMAN: I beg to bring to your attention and to the notice of the audience a statement made by Mr. Bayard in a speech two weeks ago. I quote his exact words. He said: "I want you to think of the progress of the United States since these tariff laws were made, and what the consequences are. Various inventions have come into play since that tariff reached its present proportions. Here are some figures that I believe to be reliable; they come from a high authority—Mr. Edward Atkinson of Massachusetts, who is our leading statistician and an upright and honorable man. From 1870 to 1887 the population of the United States increased 55 per cent; but in the same time the dairy products of the United States—the cheese, the butter, the milk, and all that is created by the dairy—increased 75 per cent. In these seventeen years the products of cotton increased 112 per cent; the consumption of wool increased 100 per cent; the production of pig-iron increased 285 per cent; the construction of railways increased 223 per cent. What has been the result of the population increasing in so small proportion to all these vast forces which are needful to men's use? It proves to you that the country is making more than the people of the country need or can consume."
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> In reply to Mr. Bayard my first remark is that it is a great deal better for a people to have more than they can consume than to have less than they can consume.
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> Mr. Bayard seems to think that it is an evil omen if the wealth of the country increases more rapidly than its population. Pray, how early in our history would he apply his principle that wealth must develop only as the population develops? I do not, I confess, quite comprehend Mr. Bayard's drift, for my own understanding has been that according to the simple rules of political economy, where a nation is increasing in population more rapidly than in property, there must soon be suffering; but where the acquisition of property outruns the ratio of increase in population it means that a nation is growing powerful, wealthy, and great. As Mr. Bayard has indorsed Mr. Atkinson as a statistician and an economist, I beg leave to use Mr. Atkinson's figures and to tell Mr. Bayard where a large proportion of the increase of wealth in the United States has gone under the protective tariff. Mr. Atkinson stated in July last that since 1865 the wages of foremen, overseers, and other specially skilled workmen have advanced 108 per cent; that the wages of average mechanics, carpenters, machinists, and the like have had an advance of 90 per cent; that factory operatives, and others of like grades of skill in the mechanic arts, have advanced 78 per cent, and the wages of common laborers 66 per cent. You will please observe that these are not advances over the wage rates of some foreign country, but over the wages paid in our own country a quarter of a century ago, and that these advances flow directly from the protective tariff. Mr. Bayard will see, then, from the authority he indorses that this large increase of wealth has not gone merely to enrich men already wealthy, but that it has gone in a larger degree than ever before known in the history of this or of any other country into the pockets of the workingmen. If I had been searching for witnesses by whom the value of the tariff to the workingmen of the country could be established beyond doubt I would have summoned Mr. Bayard and Mr. Atkinson to the stand.
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> Mr. Bayard further gives public warning that if we do not take care we shall produce in this country as much in seven months as we shall need in twelve months. Well, that is the last thing that should alarm the American people. That fact shows above all things our power to shorten the hours of labor.
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> And now let me turn to another topic. While I was in Indiana I had the pleasure, I had the honor of frequent notices on the stump from his Excellency David B. Hill. The principal subject he appeared to come West to lay before the people of Indiana was that I had driven on Mr. Carnegie's coach when in Scotland; that I had returned home on an English steamer and had imported thirty-three trunks, "all full of clothing," as His Excellency averred. If he had taken the pains to inquire of Mr. Carnegie, he might have learned the cost of his coach and the color of his horses, and have been thus better prepared for his Indiana campaign. If he had asked me about the trunks, I would freely have given him a list of all the pocket handkerchiefs, stockings, and cravats that I imported, and would gladly have informed his Excellency, by way of giving him an object lesson on the tariff, that articles of that kind are about the same price in London as in New York. As I have no doubt that he desires to do me exact justice, I would have further informed his Excellency that he mistook the character of the steamer I returned in, inasmuch as she belongs to a company of American stockholders; and I would have further informed him that he overstated the number of trunks which were in all twenty-two, instead of thirty-three; that these trunks belonged to six persons, instead of all belonging to me, and that the other packages were made up of steamer rugs, steamer chairs, umbrella covers, and hat boxes, and one case, I think, containing photographs. Among these photographs were several views of the English ass, which I had brought with me for an agricultural friend for the purpose of comparison with the American species. I would have cheerfully given the Governor a set if I had known he was so curious about my affairs, so that upon his next tour among the county fairs he might have exhibited the specimen and illustrated how admirably the English ass and the American ass drive in pairs.
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> When speaking to his own people in New York the Governor rises to the dignity of different themes and great moral questions, such as the liberty of the saloon and the blessing to a free people of a universal diffusion of whisky, or he may still farther enlarge his theme to maintaining the spirit of liberty that belonged to the American people ever since the Declaration of Independence—a spirit that permits great freedom in handling other people's ballots at elections; one which must not be curbed by stringent statutes enacted by intermeddling Republicans and will not be so long as the Governor possesses the veto power, for you cannot fail to see that the veto power is the Governor's strong point. He is running a race with President Cleveland on the veto power. His opportunities are not so frequent as the President's on the larger stage of National affairs, but the Governor manages to improve his opportunities wonderfully. When I was in the West President Cleveland's record was 310 vetoes up to that time, but while I was coming from Chicago to Buffalo he added, I believe, seventeen more to his list—and the returns may not yet be all in. If the New York Legislature were in session the Governor might have an opportunity for rivalry, but he is compelled with chagrin to give up the race and leave the President victor—not only over the Governor of New York but over all his predecessors in the Presidential Chair for the last century.

As the train came in a gun squad from the Lincoln Club fired a salute from the club's new gun. Mr. Blaine was received with cheers on leaving the car, and when he got outside the station, where a large crowd had gathered, the cheering was renewed. The party took carriages and were driven to the Powers Hotel.

A PROHIBITIONIST HEARD FROM.

Dr. W. R. Goodwin Declares That He Has Been Misrepresented.

Jacksonville (Ill.) *Courier:* Dr. W. R. Goodwin, Captain of Company C., Fiftieth Illinois Infantry, was at the regimental reunion at Quincy last week. In conversation with one of his comrades he made the following remarks on the important questions before the people today. To those who knew him when he was presiding elder of Quincy District Methodist Episcopal Church this will be most remarkable. But he sees the truth and speaks it as it is:

"I can't go Brooks. I'm no third party man. I'm a Prohibitionist, but there is no prohibition in the third party. The platform of the Republican party is good enough prohibition for me. I will give you a few pointers on the third party move. The object is to break up the Republican party and let in Democracy. They lack a little of controlling the Supreme Court, that being the Government, which it is, you know. Give them the Supreme Court, and they will disannul all war legislation and declare it unconstitutional, which they did not dare do before they got into power."

> *Editor Courier:* As a specimen of campaign lying the above takes the cake. It is taken from the *Schuyler County Citizen* (Republican) of this week, and the editor did not intend that I should see it. There are only seven or eight lies in it. I have not been in Quincy for three years. I was not in Illinois during the war. I was not a Captain or even a private soldier. I shall vote for Fisk and Brooks. I am a third-party Prohibitionist, and there is no prohibition in the Republican platform. If a Republican paper, edited by a professed Christian, can lie in that style, how much worse could old Nick himself do? What may we expect next?
>
> W. R. GOODWIN.

So much the worse for Mr. Goodwin. He would have cut a much decenter figure had he not turned up with his contradiction. Had he kept his mouth shut people would have thought a thousand times more of him than they will now. Everybody with a grain of sense knows that the game of the third party is to injure the Republicans for the benefit of the Democrats, and Goodwin cannot deny it, and doesn't try to. Having denied the accuracy of the sensible remarks attributed to him he might better have omitted the statement that he was neither Captain nor private in the Union army. That much is superfluous. It is only too plain that he never was a Union soldier, or he would not now vote for "Thank God" Brooks the Rebel. Goodwin is evidently a sentimental milksop, and perhaps an ex-Confederate, with no regard for patriotism or consistency or consequences. The most creditable thing he can do is to crawl back to his original obscurity and stay there.

MULCTING THE GOVERNMENT CLERKS.

The Democratic Committee Allows No Federal Employe to Escape.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—The way the department clerks are worked for "voluntary contributions" in spite of the Civil Service law is getting bolder and bolder. Today a delegate of the Democratic Campaign Committee, steered and assisted by one McDonald, Deputy Commissioner McLean's messenger, mulcted the Pension-Office clerks in large sums for political purposes. Every show and appearance of being backed by authority was resorted to. The messenger selected and called out the victims, one at a time, and wrote his or her name in a significant manner, while the agent sanctimoniously grasped the shekels. Much feeling has been caused in the Interior Department over the action of a man claiming to represent the National Democratic Committee, and who is soliciting subscriptions for the New York *Graphic*, the illustrated newspaper which the Democratic National Committee is backing. Circulars, of which the following is a copy, have been sent to every Government employé in the District:

> *Dear Sir or Madam:* All loyal Democrats who desire the success of the Democratic Presidential nominees and who believe that the continuance of the present Administration is desirable are politely and earnestly invited to call on the special agent of the New York *Graphic* at the rooms of the Central Democratic Committee, corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Tenth street, between the hours of 3 and 7 p. m., from date until Oct. 25. Please delay not in calling, as time is limited.

This invitation did not prove effective, and the agent has taken his place in the corridors of the Interior Department. He sends in for the clerks to come out one by one and see him. He told the clerks that he desired a six months' subscription from them for the New York *Graphic* at the rate of $5. He stated that the National Democratic Committee had determined upon this method of raising money for the purpose of returning people to their homes in Florida before the election took place.

GENERAL POLITICAL NEWS.

Democrats Tampering with the Mails—A Cleveland Bet for Sale.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—[Special.]—There are no tricks known that the Democrats are not resorting to in order to win the election. Messrs. E. & R. Mead Jr., wholesale grocers, have discovered that their price lists sent out to customers have been tampered with after being mailed. When they reach their customers they contain, in addition to the price list, Democratic free trade documents. The members of the firm are much worried over the discovery. Rumors of this kind of work have been prevalent for some days, but no merchant has cared to raise a row about the matter. Messrs. E. & R. Mead Jr., however, do not propose to assist the Democrats in their attempts to win votes.

A Baltimore Democrat's Conversion.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—Chief Judge Yellott of the Third Judicial Circuit of Maryland, and a life-long Democrat, has come out for protection and Harrison and Morton in a strong letter addressed to a number of prominent Democrats and Republicans. The occasion of the letter was a request from a number of prominent business-men that he make a formal statement of his position. The letter is an exhaustive argument on the tariff with the benefits of protection practically illustrated as applied to the large manufacturing interests of Maryland. Coming from a man of Judge Yellott's prominence it will wield considerable influence as a campaign document. Ten of the Judge's friends, all prominent Democrats, tonight signified their intention of indorsing the letter and voting the Republican ticket.

A Cleveland Bet for Sale.

WASHINGTON, D.C., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—The *Post* today has the following: "Some fortnight ago a departmental official made a bet of rather large dimensions on Cleveland's election. A couple of days ago he wrote to the man holding the stakes, telling him to sell the bet. His instructions were to sell anyway, even if only half the amount of the money he had put in could be obtained. Whether the stakeholder will succeed or not seems at present a problem."

Senator Sherman at Coshocton.

COSHOCTON, O., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—Senator John Sherman addressed the largest crowd this afternoon that ever assembled in the opera-house. It was crowded from the footlights to the topmost part of the galleries. Many were turned away. The parquette was occupied by ladies exclusively. About fifty 1840 voters were on the stage. A good many Democratic wool-growers who will vote for Harrison were present.

Democratic Campaign Lies.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—[Special.]—The Democratic National Committee has given out a story to the effect that an attempt had been made by some Republicans in the Seventh Ward of Elmira to register illegally. Senator Fassett has just returned from Elmira, and in conversation with a reporter today pronounced the whole story a lie.

Postmaster General Dickinson Goes Home.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 23.—The Postmaster General went to New York this morning. From there he will go to Detroit, where he will deliver a political address next Saturday. He will not return until after the election.

General Political Notes.

Attorney General Hunt spoke at Dixon, Ill., last night.

John F. Finerty spoke to a large audience at Adrian, Mich., last night.

The United German Democracy of New York has indorsed Mayor Hewitt.

The Democrats have organized a Palmer club among Rockford railway men.

The Rockford, Ill., Swedish-American Club held a largely attended meeting last night.

The Democrats of the First Texas District yesterday renominated Congressman Stewart of Harris County.

Tower Hill, Ill., Republicans indulged in an old-fashioned rally yesterday. A large crowd was in attendance.

Gov. Oglesby and Dan Munn of Chicago were the orators at the great Republican meeting at Cairo, Ill., last night.

Gen. Hovey, Republican candidate for Governor in Indiana, and Corporal Tanner spoke at Plymouth, Ind., last night.

Nakomis, Ill., Democrats held a meeting yesterday and were addressed by Congressman Lane, J. C. Creighton, and H. P. Shumway.

John A. Brooks, Prohibition candidate for Vice-President, and D. H. Harts, candidate for Governor of Illinois, addressed the cold water people of Joliet yesterday.

Senator D. W. Voorhees, Gen. Sam Carey of Ohio, and Martin Kruger of Michigan City addressed the Democrats of Pulaski County, Indiana, at Winamac yesterday.

Gen. R. A. Alger spoke to an immense audience at Ishpeming, Mich., last night. His speech, which dealt chiefly with the tariff question, was enthusiastically received.

An offer of $2,500 was made on the New York Produce Exchange yesterday by C. R. Hickox that Cleveland would not be the next President. E. L. Norton took $1,000 of the amount and about $500 more was taken in small sums.

Joseph Hazzard, a United States gauger of the Peoria District for the last ten years, was removed last week; no cause assigned. Mr. Hazzard has been one of the most active, capable officers in the revenue service and has an excellent record.

John Metzger and John Longham of Seneca, Ill., have made a bet. If Cleveland is elected Metzgar is to wheel Longham from the depot to canal bridge and back; if Harrison is elected Longham will handle the wheelbarrow. The bet is not to be paid until there is snow on the ground, and the loser is to do the work in his bare feet.

HOLLANDERS FOR GLEASON

THE NINTH WARD WORKINGMEN DECLARE FOR PROTECTION.

A Speaker in Good Round Platte-Deutsche Denounces Frank Lawler's Pretensions to Be the Workingmen's Friend—H. F. Hogan Addresses the Meeting and Announces His Readiness to Take Up Taylor's Challenge—Another Meeting Indorses Gleason—Work in the Wards.

The Ninth Ward Hollanders' Republican Club held a meeting last night at No. 541 Blue Island avenue. Henri M. Masma opened the meeting in a speech in Platte-Deutsche on the tariff question, which he said was the vital issue before the people at this time. Referring to local politics he said that the choice of the club as to their representative in Congress must necessarily fall upon an exponent of protective doctrines and that no amount of buncombe about Frank Lawler being the workingmen's friend should blind them to the fact that he was the friend of England and English manufacturers, and therefore an enemy of American workmen. He therefore urged that they give their earnest support to Capt. Gleason for Congressman, and by so doing place themselves on record as voting for their homes and industries.

H. F. Hogan said he had only voted for one Republican President, much to his regret, and that was Abraham Lincoln.

"I have been a Democrat," he continued, "and have worked for the Democrats and voted with them, but now I am solid for Harrison, Morton, Fifer, and Gleason. [Applause.] I vote that ticket because it is my interest to do so, and it is your interest and the interest of every American workingman. I am a workingman and President of a Knights of Labor union of carpenters. A carpenter is a man who ought to have a level head, and every man with a level head is going to vote the Republican ticket next month."

"Frank Lawler is for the present your Representative in Congress, and will be until Capt. Gleason is elected. He says he's a friend of the workingman and 'agin' the English. Is he? He's working at this end of the line while the English manufacturer is pulling at the other, both of them trying to pull up the trade of this country by the roots and plant in its stead cheap, shoddy, English pauper-made goods. Any man who tells you he is a friend of the laborer and at the same time votes for free trade isn't telling the truth—there is no use mincing terms. I'm not calling names, mind you. If I felt inclined for that I should talk stronger, but what I tell you is the plain, unvarnished truth. Every man who has the least regard for his own interest will vote for the candidate who will protect that interest, and in your case that candidate is Gleason."

The following resolution was put to the meeting and adopted by acclamation:

> *Resolved*, That the Ninth Ward Hollanders' Republican Club cordially support the candidacy of Daniel F. Gleason for Congressman, recognizing in him a true exponent and firm supporter of the Republican doctrines of "liberty and protection for home industries."

DEMOCRATIC FACTIONS FIGHTING.

"Two votes for Harrison for a vote for Palmer" are the terms offered by the desperate Democrats throughout the State. In several counties this barefaced proposition to trade has been made by authorized Democrats to the leading Republicans, who have refused to listen to the tricksters and have promptly notified the State Committee. The sole aim of the Democrats is to elect Palmer, and knowing that dishonest methods in Cook County cannot pull them through this year they have instructed the county committees in the various counties to trade everything for Palmer. This course the Democratic managers realize is one that cannot fail to provoke dissensions, but they rely on the labor vote because of Palmer's promise of a Railroad Commissionership to Hurley, a "Q" striker, and they have staked everything on the Governorship. In this plan of campaign the unfortunate A. J. Bell has been forgotten, and as he imagined that he was the magnet that was attracting the Democratic labor vote he is naturally sore at the pretensions of Palmer, the author of the Convict Labor law. Bell, therefore, does not propose to allow himself to be ill-treated, and he is going to do a little trading on his own account. Then, again, some of Jehu Baker's friends away down in Egypt have reminded the Democrats that Senator Forman, their candidate for Congress, voted against and bitterly opposed the bill passed by the last Legislature abolishing the Pinkertons.

This has set the Republicans to laughing and wondering who it was that introduced the Pinkerton issue into the campaign. Forman's supporters are, as a matter of course, angry at Palmer for his characteristic recklessness, and when Palmer's workers are trading everybody for him Forman's contingent may have something to say. The only trouble is that the records sustain the charges that Forman voted against the anti-Pinkerton bill in the last Legislature and that Palmer originated the convict labor system.

BOARD OF TRADE BETS.

The Democratic members of the Board of Trade organized a Cleveland and Thurman Club yesterday. They took in several former Republicans who voted for Cleveland and classed them as recent converts, but the truth is known to so many that the engineers of the movement are being made the subjects of ridicule. Several bets were made, but the Democrats would not go further than to say that they would put up their money that Fifer would not carry Cook County by over 5,000 plurality. This looks like a "hedging" movement, because a few days ago the Democrats were claiming that Fifer would not carry the county.

THE BUSINESS-MEN'S NOON MEETINGS.

The business-men's noon meetings in the Madison Street Theatre are growing popular. Crowds attend them and vigorously applaud the speakers. Yesterday Col. E. A. Calkins made a speech mainly devoted to Southern outrages, and today Stephen A. Douglas will be heard.

THEY INDORSE HIM IN THE SEVENTH.

Last night the Republicans of the first three precincts of the Seventh Ward met at No. 565 South Canal street and indorsed the nomination of Daniel F. Gleason for member of Congress from the Second District. John Haines made a rousing speech on the tariff question from the laboringman's standpoint, in the course of which he said that Frank Lawler represented the laboringman as well as a man could and be a Democrat, but that his usefulness was impaired by the bad company he was obliged to keep. This sentiment was greeted with prolonged applause.

Thereupon George McKenzie read the following preamble and resolution:

> WHEREAS, A mass-meeting of the Republicans of the Second Congressional District held at Curran's Hall Oct. 21 indorsed Daniel F. Gleason as candidate for Congress; therefore be it
>
> *Resolved*, That we, Republicans of the First, Second, and Third Precincts of the Seventh Ward, assembled in mass-meeting Oct. 23, do most heartily concur in the action taken at the Curran Hall meeting and pledge our most sincere support in the interest of Daniel F. Gleason, and will use every honest means to secure his election Nov. 6.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

A rousing Republican meeting was held at Arlington Heights Monday evening. Marching clubs, accompanied by bands, were present from Elk Grove and Desplaines. A large American flag, with Harrison's picture, floated from a wire stretched across the principal street, which was also brilliant with colored lanterns. The hall was crowded. The speakers were Judge Going, Mr. Bodell, and Congressman Adams.

LOCAL POLITICAL NOTES.

H. C. Crawford addressed the Republicans of the car-shops districts last night at a mass-meeting held at Dunn's Hall, Fifty-first and State streets. The meeting was large and enthusiastic.

Chief Clerk M. W. Burke of the Brevoort House is custodian of $200 which he is willing to bet, even up, that Ben Harrison is elected President. The money was left with Mr. Burke by a wealthy Iowan, with instructions to bet that amount or put it up as a forfeit of $1,000 even on Harrison.

D. W. Banard was arrested at 11 o'clock last night under a charge of willful and corrupt perjury, inasmuch as he went before the registration judges of the Eighth Precinct of the Eighteenth Ward and swore that he resided at No. 17 South Halsted street. The warrant under which he was arrested was sworn out by James Collins, one of the registration clerks, who investigated the case and found that No. 17 South Halsted street was Amberg's stables and that no such person as Banard lived there.

George Schilling, George F. Rohrback, Robert Nelson, who ran for Mayor over a year ago, and several other patriots of socialistic proclivities have issued a letter demanding of legislative candidates in this county categorical answers to a series of questions touching their action or intended action on legislation affecting labor societies. There are seven questions in all. One asks whether the candidate, if a member of the last Legislature, voted for or against the Merritt conspiracy bill or the Cole boycott law, another asks whether the candidate would vote for the repeal or modification of such laws. Question No 5 is: "Will you work for the abolition of private armies such as Pinkerton's, Mooney & Boland's, and all private corporations of this class?" Questions are also asked concerning the eight-hour law and the law against the employment of children under 15 years of age. The candidate is politely told that if he does not answer the questions before the 27th he will be set down as a dodger. The letter is sent out in the name of District Assembly No. 24, which organized the recent North Side strike.

HYDE PARK AFFAIRS.

Business Transacted by the Trustees—Mr. Kinney Indorsed.

The Village Board held a regular meeting yesterday afternoon. Trustee Kinney's action in refusing to vacate Block 2 of the Reform School Subdivision was indorsed by the board, and the protest of property-owners against the resubdivision of the block was placed on file, together with the vacating ordinance. This action settles the Kinney matter and practically vindicates that Trustee. A largely signed petition was received from the citizens of Colehour protesting against the vacation of Ninety-fifth, Ninety-sixth, Ninety-seventh, Ninety-eighth, Ninety-ninth, and One Hundredth streets east of Eighth avenue. The matter was discussed somewhat, and referred to the Committee on Streets.

Bids were opened and read for the Woodlawn pumping works engine for the great drainage scheme. The Worthington Company bid $22,590, the Dean Steam-Pump Company $35,500, and Gordon & Co. had several bids ranging from $19,000 to $24,000. The bids were referred, but probably Gordon & Co.'s bid was the lowest.

A petition for a matron at the jail was referred. Among the many ordinances reported and passed were the following: Granting privileges to the People's Light & Power Company; providing for water pipes in Champlain, Ellis, Washington, and Kimbark avenues; providing for the improvement of Sixty-fifth street, Indiana, Prairie, and Calumet avenues, Fifty-first and Seventy-sixth streets, and Ewing avenue.

An ordinance was engrossed giving the National Transit Company the right to lay an oil pipe line two feet under ground along the right of way of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Road through the village, providing, however, that the company be governed by any of the village ordinances relative to the storage of petroleum oil.

The board adopted a resolution fixing the meter rates for water at a uniform rate of eight cents per 1,000 gallons, the rate having heretofore varied from eight to ten cents per 1,000 gallons. The board adjourned for one week.

Deputy Coroner McSwain yesterday held an inquest on the body of William Goodman, who was found drowned in the Calumet River Sunday, at Riverdale, the verdict of the jury being "accidental drowning." The inquest on the bodies of John Raymer and George Richkowski, who were killed on the Lake Shore tracks, at Indiana avenue, was postponed. The inquest on the body of Willie Clark was also postponed after a jury had been impanneled.

The Oakland Republicans held a meeting at No. 4202 Cottage Grove avenue last night which was quite largely attended. D. W. Porter, F. A. Barnett, and Col. Abner Taylor made rousing campaign speeches, predicting Republican victory for National, State, and county tickets. There were not many converts; they had all been converted before. Before the meeting broke up three cheers were given for "the next Congressman, Col. Ab Taylor."

MR. JUDD TAKES A SCALP.

"Con" Mahoney Removed for "Pernicious Activity" in Politics.

There is more trouble in the Chicago Post-Office. Postmaster Judd expects to retire about Nov. 1, it is understood, but he intends that those who have made things unpleasant for him at the Chicago letter exchange shall retire at the same time. Their official scalps shall adorn his warrior's belt. The victim of yesterday is no less a personage than "Con" Mahoney, chief transfer clerk in connection with the railway mail service at this point. He has been in the position for twelve years, and is as well known around Uncle Sam's building as Uncle Phil Hoyne. He is a man of power and influence in the Eighth Ward—the old Seventh—and has always been an active Democrat even while serving under a Republican Administration. He is connected by marriage with ex-Ald. Hildreth, and has been the chief lieutenant of that doughty ward chief in local politics. He is a blood relative of all the Murphys and Mahoneys of the old Seventh, and they are a host in themselves. His brother, Joseph P. Mahoney, is a Master in Chancery and was mentioned last month as a candidate for Congress against Lawler before the Democratic convention. This was one of the reasons which led to Con's downfall. Add to this that he was looked upon as a lieutenant of the late Bob Wilbanks, and his removal is easily explained. The cause given is "pernicious activity." Frank Lawler discovered that he was perniciously active for Joseph P. Mahoney. S. Corning Judd discovered that Con was perniciously active in championing the cause of Wilbanks. Lawler and Judd joined hands for his removal, and he got a notice to quit yesterday. He will be succeeded by one Quigley, a postal clerk on the Chicago, Louisville & New Albany Road who has friends living in Lawler's district, and whose name is suggestively Democratic.

The removal of course widens the breach in the Democratic ranks in the Second District. All of Mahoney's friends will be out after Lawler now with knives and hatchets until the glue statesman is buried under an adverse majority election day. The removal confirms the suspicion that Lawler had also a hand in the bouncing of Wilbanks. The whole Wilbanks-Mahoney-Murphy-Hildreth faction will now unite in getting even with Frank. There has been no love lost between Hildreth and Lawler since Hildreth brought suit against the Congressman for $500 about six months ago. The money Lawler took to be a part of a "divvy" on some Council transaction. Hildreth convinced him that it was honest cash, honestly lent, and there has been bad blood ever since. It goes without saying that Hildreth and the Mahoneys have a strong political following in the Second District, and it looks as though the grease barrel made up for the glue statesman by the Bridgeport packers would not be sufficient to lubricate the political machine so that the "toiler's friend" may work it.

Mahoney's successor will take charge today. The salary is $1,800. The duties pertain to the transfer of the mails from the railroad depots to the Post-Office and vice versa.

ECHOES OF THE CORWITH FAILURE.

Lewinson & Co. Claim That the Aurora Company Replevined the Wrong Lead.

Leonard Lewinson & Co. yesterday replevined 735 pigs of lead from the Sheriff. This is some of the lead that was replevined by the Aurora Smelting & Refining Company when Corwith & Co. failed. It was stored with the Chicago Dock Company. Lewinson & Co. claim the lead was theirs, and that the Aurora company made a mistake and replevined the wrong lead.

A Curious Feature of the Case.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—[Special.]—Clarence F. Birdseye, the young lawyer to whom Nathan Corwith and wife have deeded all their interests for the modest consideration of $100 and "other valuable property," could not be found today. He is the junior member of the firm of Birdseye & Bayliss, his father being the senior. Clarence F. Birdseye was in his office a portion of the day, but was said not to have been in on either of the three occasions on which THE TRIBUNE correspondent called. Mr. Bayliss, a member of the law firm, said he did not know anything about the matter, and that this was the first business the firm had done for Mr. Corwith, if this could be called transacting his business. Mr. Corwith's real object in transferring his property to Mr. Birdseye could not, therefore, be learned. A curious feature of the case is that the deed of conveyance was executed in Wayne County, Mich. Clarence F. Birdseye, to whom the property was conveyed, has not been out of this city or Brooklyn during the last week, so that he could not have been in Wayne County, Mich., when this transfer of valuable property for $100 was made to him.

Colorado-Utah Passenger Rates.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—The Colorado-Utah Association, passenger branch, completed a two-days' session in this city today. Chairman Rich presided, and all roads were represented. A rate of one fare for the round trip has been made in the association's territory for the range meeting to be held here Nov. 20. Passenger rates were out of line, and restorations were effected reaching up to the Missouri River. Between the Missouri and the Mississippi passenger rates are undisturbed.

Quality and price of furniture and draperies are what bring trade to Colby, 217 and 219 State.

THE POLL OF INDIANA

CAMPAIGN COMMITTEES MAKING THE FINAL ANTE-ELECTION COUNT.

A Careful House-to-House Canvass Being Conducted in Every County in the State—A Delegation of Women Call on Harrison—Private Joe Tells Where the State Taxes, That Worry Gen. Palmer So Much, Have Gone.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 23.—Inclement disagreeable weather prevailed here today, but it did not prevent an enthusiastic delegation of sixty ladies from Terre Haute from calling this morning upon General and Mrs. Harrison. The majority of the ladies are wives of railroad-men and they came especially to pay their respects to General and Mrs. Harrison.

Their reception by Gen. and Mrs. Harrison was entirely informal; no speeches were indulged in on either side. Each visitor was introduced and conversed with Gen. Harrison.

Never were two great political parties engaged in more serious and deadly warfare than the Democratic and Republican parties of Indiana today. They do not jest with one another, as in other years, but each man speaks his convictions with a seriousness only paralleled in war days. Both State committees have thus far taken two careful polls of the entire voting population of the State. The result of each is kept a profound secret on both sides. There is reason for believing that the committees are now engaged in taking the third and final poll of the State, the result of which will scarcely be known to the committees before the 4th of November. Never in the history of Indiana were there house-to-house polls taken with such frequency and care. From information from reliable sources on both sides it may be stated as a fact that each party estimates the floating vote of Indiana at from 18,000 to 20,000. A large proportion of this vote is regarded by the managers of both parties as subject to influences at the last moment, and it is this floating vote that now occupies the chief attention of both committees. A large preponderance of this vote, possibly two-thirds of it, is commonly credited with residing south of Indianapolis. County committeemen from the five Congressional districts occupying this territory are found in frequent consultation at both headquarters.

Never before were such elaborate and intricate precautions taken by either party to secure an honest result of a Presidential election. So far as the outside public can judge one party is just as zealous as the other in desiring a fair and honest election.

The Republican Knights of Labor and others having in charge the demonstration to take place Thursday, the 25th, known as "labor-day," report successful progress. A telegram from Gen. B. F. Butler received tonight states that he will be unable to be present Thursday, owing to legal engagements in Boston, but he intimates that he will visit Indiana before the campaign closes. Next Saturday, the 27th, has been set aside for the railroad men and has been named "railroad day." A large attendance is promised by the local railroad clubs. These demonstrations will practically close Gen. Harrison's campaign.

PALMER'S TAX BUGABOO.

Private Joe Shows Where the State Taxes Go.

LA SALLE, Ill., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—The Fifer meeting in this city today was a success from every point of view. There were delegations present from all neighboring points—whole train-loads from some places—while the numbers on parade with torches, lanterns, etc., reached into the thousands. Private Joe reached the city just after noon and was entertained by Mayor Matthiessen. In the afternoon he addressed in the open air an immense crowd, many of whom were unable to get within hearing distance. He took issue with Gen. Palmer, completely wrecking the latter's Pinkerton hobby, annihilating his State tax bugaboo, showing the weather-cock style of his political professions, and his demagogic propensity in general. Addressing the old soldiers, the speaker said that Palmer's affection for the "vets" was well illustrated in his congratulatory telegram to the President on the occasion of the veto of the Dependent Soldiers' Pension bill. Illinois had already spent $700,000 on the Soldiers' Home in Quincy, taking care of the veterans found in the poorhouses of the State, and who should be provided for at their homes by the General Government with the pension Cleveland vetoed in that bill. Here was where the Illinois State taxes were going about which the Democratic candidate for Governor was so terribly exercised. In the evening Fifer spoke on the subject of the tariff. L. B. Ray and other speakers addressed different overflow meetings in different parts of the city.

FIFER AND THE RAILROAD MEN.

The Silly Charge of the Democrats Effectually Disproved.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—The parents of Edwin F. Goodspeed, who in 1880 was tried in the Circuit Court in this city for the murder of a man named State, having read the charge printed in the Springfield *Register* and other papers that at the trial the Hon. Joseph W. Fifer, now Republican candidate for Governor, in a speech used language insulting to railroad men as a class, without solicitation request the publication of the following statement:

> BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Oct. 23.—We, the undersigned, are the parents of Edwin F. Goodspeed, in whose trial in the Circuit Court of McLean County in 1880 Mr. J. W. Fifer is alleged to have used certain language abusive of railroad men. We sat near Mr. Fifer during his entire speech and were of course deeply concerned in every word he said. He did not use the language which has been attributed to him concerning railroad men, nor any of the same import, nor did he say in that speech anything against railroad men as a class. We make this statement as an act of simple justice to Mr. Fifer.
>
> EDWIN GOODSPEED.
> ELIZABETH GOODSPEED.

PALMER'S FRIENDS AT DECATUR.

Trying to Work the Railroad Men—General Political Notes.

DECATUR, Ill., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—Emissaries of the Democratic machine, Downey and Charles Naylor of Chicago, were in Decatur tonight, and by repeated addresses succeeded in forming what is styled the Railway Employés' Independent Political Club with seventeen members. It was represented by both Downey and Naylor that Gen. Palmer and A. J. Bell were the friends of the railway men, and that the club should indorse and work for their election. Mr. Downey stated that Gen. Palmer had said in case of his election he would appoint a railroad man on the Railroad and Warehouse Commission, and that Fifer had said: "Wait until after I am elected and I will talk business with you." It was urged that all railway men should work for Palmer. It was represented that there are 50,000 railroad votes in the State and that by organization the railroad men can dictate terms to the dominant party in the future. So far as could be learned not a member of the club is a Democrat.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

The steamer Paris C. Brown is aground at Choctaw, La.

Samuel Benjamin & Co., wholesale hardware dealers in Toronto, Ont., burned out last evening. Loss, $80,000; covered by insurance.

Over 800 Masons are attending the seventy-ninth annual session of the Ohio Grand Lodge at Toledo.

At Athens, O., the public schools were closed yesterday on account of the prevalence of diphtheria. There was one death Friday last.

Nester F. Forbes, head bookkeeper of the Capital City Bank, Atlanta, Ga., is short [illegible] in his accounts. He acknowledges taking the money.

The Augusta Presbytery closed its session in Madison, Ga., yesterday. The notable feature was the election of Dr. Woodrow of South Carolina as moderator.

Noah Jagoe of Owensboro, Ky., Monday evening fatally shot Miss Ella Green, to whom he was engaged to be married. He claims it was an accident.

Benjamin Jackson and Gilmore Bolden, both colored, quarreled Monday afternoon in Baltimore over six cents and Bolden stabbed and killed Jackson.

The forty-second annual meeting of the American Missionary Association was opened in Providence, R. I., yesterday morning, the Rev. Arthur Little, D. D., of Chicago, preaching the inaugural sermon.

The boiler of locomotive No. 430 of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company exploded yesterday at Glen Carbon, Pa. Conductor John Gangloff and Brakeman John [illegible]man of Crassona were killed.

THAT "SUSPECT" SCHEME.

THE MEN WHO WERE WORKING IT ARE BADLY SCARED.

"The Tribune's" Expose of This Democratic Plan to Disfranchise Republicans Has Had an Excellent Effect—Facts and Figures About the "Suspect" Business—Scenes at the Registration Places Last Night—Suspects Turn Up and Clear Themselves of Suspicion.

There is good reason to think that the timely exposé which THE TRIBUNE made of the scheme of the Democratic tricksters to seek to disfranchise Republican voters by serving suspect notices on them has had an excellent effect. Several hundred suspect notices which had been prepared to be sent out Saturday were destroyed at the instance of the gang that was engineering the plot—and which became frightened at the prompt exposure of their methods. Then again the personal notices which are required in addition to the mail notices were conveniently forgotten, and so the number of suspect cases at the various precincts last evening was moderate. At the Eighth Precinct of the Third Ward, for instance, where over 100 voters had been placed by the Democratic canvassers on the "suspect" list, only twelve cases were "perfected." The law requires that the canvassers

> At the beginning of the session shall make affidavit as to the mailing of the notices sent by him or them, and to whom directed, and where, and as to the personal service upon such party, or as to the leaving of the same at his place of residence so designated, if there is any such place, etc.

The Democratic canvassers were careful as to their action under the circumstances at the beginning of last evening's session, and more than half of their "suspect" list was dropped.

The extent to which it was proposed to carry the scheme may be judged from the following facts: The Election Commissioners sent out thirty suspect notices to each Board of Registry and five two-cent stamps to each set of canvassers. There are 341 precincts in the city and ninety-six in the towns outside the city which are under the operation of the law. This makes 437 precincts furnished with a total of 13,110 suspect notices and 2,185 two-cent stamps for mailing such notices. But this did not suffice. The canvassers called for about 1,500 two-cent stamps in addition at the Election Commissioners' office Saturday or Friday and obtained them. Additional suspect notices were issued from the office the same day. This would indicate that about 4,000 suspect notices all told were mailed, and nearly as many more were prepared for mailing when the turn was called on the plotters.

THEY SEE THROUGH THE SCHEME.

It was gratifying to note last evening that at various precincts where the Democrats hoped to work the suspect dodge of disfranchisement the voters whom it was intended to take off the list appeared to make good their claims. This was especially the case in the Fourth and Second Wards. The "suspects" were on hand before the opening of the registry lists at 6 o'clock last evening, and proved their right to be on the roll of voters. The process was easy enough. Some of the canvassers tried to explain their notices, but made a bad case of it.

It may be observed in this connection that the Republican canvassers, or those who are credited to the Republicans, seem to have attended to their duties in a perfunctory manner, except in the Eighteenth (old Ninth) Ward, where John M. Smyth and Mr. Mandelbaum of the City Clerk's office organized the canvassers for efficient service. Except in a few precincts matters were allowed to go by default in the First Ward and in the Second Ward east of State street. It was the impression last evening that the registration would not be affected half of 1 per cent by the suspect notices.

If there are any voters who may feel aggrieved yet concerning the registration, whose names have been refused on untenable grounds, or whose names have been scratched off without good cause, they may appeal to the Election Commissioners Thursday, Friday, and Saturday for justice. The Commissioners will hold daily sessions from 10 a. m. to 9 p. m. from tomorrow morning until the day of election to listen to complaints of voters and to act on the same. The printed lists will not be ready before the 1st of November, owing to the large number of names. This will entail some inconvenience, but it cannot well be avoided.

The Election Commissioners will have a session today to hear reports from the registry boards.

TWO KINDS OF NOTICES.

It was discovered yesterday that the board had two forms of "suspect" blanks. One is a notice in which all date lines are left blank to be filled in by the registration clerk. This notice was printed by M. B. Kenny at No. 200 Clark street. The other "suspect" blank is more complete, inasmuch as the name of the day, date, and hour in which "suspects" are required to appear before the Board of Registry are mentioned. The Franz Gindele Printing Company, at No. 140 Monroe street, was given the job of printing these notices.

Chief Clerk Twohig claims that the difference in the form of "suspect" notices is simply due to the fact that the supply in which the date lines are left blank was exhausted, and in ordering a new lot it was thought best to have the dates printed in. He denies that any partiality has been shown or directed by the board in sending out the notices.

Commissioner Bridge was out of the city yesterday, and nothing could be learned concerning what action the board will take concerning Kellar, the writer of illegal suspect notices.

IN THE EIGHTEENTH WARD.

The judges and clerks constituting the Registry Board of the Eighth Precinct of the Eighteenth Ward met last night at Franz Amberg's livery stable, No. 158 West Washington street. Of the 170 "suspects" notified by the two clerks about eighty appeared and established their rights to citizenship. Many of these were old residents in the precinct. There was no row. Every "suspect" seemed to think that the attempt to disfranchise him was a huge joke and so treated it.

Eugene Kellar, the Democratic clerk, was particularly officious. All sorts of questions were put to applicants for reinstatement on the registry books. Every one of them took it in good part.

Mr. Kellar informed the board that he had been maligned by the press and attempted to get that body to sign an affidavit prepared by himself exonerating him from blame in sending out illegal suspect notices. The board declined to entertain the proposition.

FIRST WARD CURIOSITIES.

The printed lists of voters in the various voting precincts can alone determine the extent of the Democratic frauds, but the discovery that they were not serving "suspect" notices, as the law requires them, led the Republicans to keep a close watch on the revision of the registries last night. It is impossible to ascertain how many "suspect" notices the Democratic clerks and supervisors have issued to reputable citizens who will never receive them because of the unlawful manner in which they have been served, but the Republicans are vigilant and they have unearthed several neatly arranged plans to disfranchise voters. In the Sixteenth Precinct of the First Ward the Democratic methods are perhaps thoroughly illustrated by the outrageous manner in which the "suspect" notices were served. There were not so many "suspects," and the complaints are not made on that score, but it is the deliberate attempt to disfranchise the few there were that led to an investigation by the Republican supervisor. R. L. Tankins of No. 482 State street was addressed as L. D Dankins, and L. F. Fields, an old resident of the precinct living at No. 444 State street, was marked "suspect." A notice intended for E. T. Brooks, No. 215 Third avenue, was sent to E. T. Brown, No. 436 State street, and G. Jordan was designated as a "suspect" at No. 466 State, when he actually resides at No. 488 State.

NOT THEIR NOTICES.

George Sauter, the Republican clerk in the Seventeenth Precinct of the Twenty-fourth Ward, says that he and the Democratic clerk of that precinct have been unjustly reflected upon by the statement that a bundle of suspect notices were found in Uhlich's Block, where they had been dropped accidentally or purposely. He says that there were less than forty notices sent out in the precinct, and that all of these were mailed last Thursday at the City Hall. If that bundle of suspect notices were found they must have belonged to some other clerks; they certainly did not to the clerks of that precinct.

A Wedding at Grand Rapids.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—Mr. Edward Lowe, son of James Lowe of Butterworth & Lowe, and Miss Susan R., only daughter of Delos A. Blodgett, were married today by the Rev. A. R. Merriam, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Fair. After the wedding Mr. and Mrs. Blodgett gave a reception in honor of the bride and groom. The bride's gift from her father was one of the handsomest residences in this city, with an ample income to maintain it.

THE OBITUARY RECORD.

Sudden Death of the State School Commissioner of Ohio.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—Prof. Eli T. Tappan, State School Commissioner of Ohio, died this evening of paralysis after but a few days' illness, aged 63 years.

[Deceased was a native of Jefferson County, Ohio, and studied law with the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, but afterward entered the profession of schoolteaching, in which he ever afterward continued. He was among the prominent professors of the State, and held chairs in Ohio University at Athens and Kenyon College at Gambier, filling the Presidency of the latter institution for some years. He was an author of considerable repute, and his works on algebra and geometry are still standard in the public schools of Ohio. He was a member of the first Board of State School Examiners of Ohio and was a member of State and National educational associations. Prof. Tappan was elected State School Commissioner on the Republican ticket in October, 1886, and had served about one-half of his term.]

George Trumbull.

George Trumbull, Esq., who died at his home, No. 4016 Lake avenue, last evening, was born at Colchester, Conn., June 4, 1818. He came to Illinois forty-eight years ago, and settled at Belleville, in this State, where he practiced law successfully for more than twenty years, part of the time in connection with his brother, the Hon. Lyman Trumbull. In 1863 he removed to this city, where he continued to practice his profession. He subsequently became the attorney of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, which position he held for ten years.

For the last three years he had been out of health, and spent most of his time quietly at home with his family. He was a man of the strictest integrity and of scrupulous exactness in all his dealings. He was a painstaking, accurate, and able lawyer, and possessed the fullest confidence of clients and all who personally knew him. Naturally modest and retiring and never pushing himself forward, he made less noise in the world than many of greater pretensions and far less ability. He had no taste for politics and no ambition for political distinction, having never been a candidate for any office. His chief enjoyment was in the bosom of his family and with a few intimate friends. He leaves a widow and two children, Mr. John H. Trumbull, engaged in the real estate business, and a daughter. He lived a pure, virtuous, and exemplary life. He never made an enemy and never forgot a friend.

The Redfield Funeral.

The funeral services over the remains of the late Charles S. Redfield will be held at 10 o'clock this morning at No. 2816 State street. The pall-bearers are: J. H. McVicker, J. A. Hamlin, J. Howard Rogers, John Foust Sr., Thomas Geary, Thomas Bent, John Tripp, William Crouse, Frank Langrige, John Fielding, John Dutton, Edward Cunningham.

At a special meeting of the Chicago Theatrical Mechanics' Association held yesterday at Aldine Hall the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

> WHEREAS, It has seemed good to the Ruler of the Universe to remove from among us our esteemed friend and brother, C. S. Redfield. In view of the loss we have sustained and the still heavier one to his afflicted family,
>
> *Resolved*, That the members of this society hereby desire to express their sense of bereavement and grief at the loss of one of their earliest and most faithful members.
>
> *Resolved*, That we sincerely sympathize with the relatives and near friends of our late beloved associate, and that we respectfully commend them for consolation to that Divine Power which, though at the same time inscrutable in its dispensations, "yet doeth all things well," feeling sure that to them, as to us, there is comfort in the knowledge that his honesty and integrity were unquestioned in all respects.
>
> *Resolved*, That the Secretary of this association is instructed to send a copy of the resolutions to the family of deceased as a testimony of our respect and sympathy.

Willis J. Cook.

SANDUSKY, O., Oct. 23.—Willis J. Cook, the noted telegraph operator, familiarly known as "Bif," died at the home of his parents here today from blood-poisoning, resulting from malarial fever contracted at Aspinwall, where he was chief operator in the service of the Panama Railway. Mr. Cook was known far and wide as one of the greatest experts of the craft, and several years ago was in the service of the Associated Press at Washington on the New York and Washington circuit. His remarkable feats of telegraphy there made him famous among operators throughout the country. Mr. Cook was in the 37th year of his age.

John J. Linehan.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—The Hon. John J. Linehan, President of the Key City Democratic Club of Dubuque and Superintendent of the Street Railway Company, died this morning of valvular disease of the heart, aged 46 years. Mr. Linehan was a member of the State Legislature of 1885-'86, and was at one time Mayor of Dubuque. He was brother of Bart E. Linehan, the well-known steamboat and railroad man. He leaves a wife and several children.

CLOSE OF THE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

A Slimly Attended Meeting of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—This was the last day of the Convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. It was not well attended, as many of the delegates had left for their homes. Mrs. Anna M. Palmer of Iowa and Mrs. Mary Reed Goodale of Louisiana, conducted the religious services. Miss Helen L. Hood reported on railroad rates and tickets; George C. Hall and Miss Mary Allen West spoke on behalf of the periodical, the *Union Signal*, and its policy and circulation. The reports of the National Organizers were next called for. Miss L. W. Wells of Tennessee gave a good account of the work she had accomplished in the last year. Mrs. E. S. Peck of this city spoke of the work done in Canada by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Mrs. Mary B. Peese spoke of the temperance cause among the Indians in the Territories. Recess.

A feature of the day among the speeches was an address by Mrs. Angie F. Newmann, who has charge of the work among Mormon women. Her graphic description of the shocking condition of the Mormon women in Uta elicited horrified exclamations from all parts of the opera-house. She told of two sisters, Mormon girls, one 16 years old and the other 14, whom she saw in a squalid condition, both with babies in their arms and both girls the wives of their own father. Another case mentioned was that of a man who had married, besides a wife outside his family, his own mother, his grandmother, his daughter, and his granddaughter, all these wives living at the same time.

JUTE FACTORIES TO SHUT DOWN.

In Consequence 500 Employes Will Be Thrown Out of Work.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—The two jute factories at Salem, which now employ over 500 operatives, propose to shut down this week. The suspension of that business will prove a great calamity to the operatives, as they earned hardly enough to get along while employed all the time; and now that idleness stares them in the face it is reasonable to suppose that they will find it hard to make a living unless charitably disposed people render substantial aid. The step is necessitated by a shortage in the raw material and the uncertainty of the business. The proprietors say that the new pine straw bagging promises to render their product useless. Francis Peabody began the manufacture of jute at Salem in 1865, and the firm underwent many changes, until it is now in the hands of David Nevins & Co. of Boston. Each mill contains about 600 spindles, and the annual production is about 1,000,000 yards of cloth, which has been used principally in baling cotton. The material used was Bengal jute. Early this spring several cargoes of jute were landed here from India, but during the summer upward of 7,000 bales have been shipped from Salem to other ports, principally New York and Charleston, S. C. These shipments caused a marked shortage of material in the mills here for manufacturing.

HUNTERS LYNCHED BY SETTLERS.

They Were Killing Deer for the Hide, and Were Warned to Desist.

DENVER, Colo., Oct. 23.—Word reached here this morning of the lynching near Snake River of two hunters named Dutchie and Adams. The men had been for several weeks killing elk and deer for their hides, and had been warned by the settlers to desist on pain of death. The hunters paid no attention to the warning and last night, it is reported, a band of settlers surrounded the cabin occupied by Dutchie and Adams, set it afire, and took the men out and hanged them to a tree a few feet from the burning cabin.

SUNK OFF NEW YORK CITY

THE STEAMER ATLAS RUN INTO BY A FERRYBOAT.

She Goes Down a Few Moments After She Is Struck—The Crew Taken Off by a Tug—The Captain and Pilot of the Steamer Say the Ferryboat Was to Blame—Trouble Brewing in a Pet Dog Club—Forger Bedell Pleads Guilty—General Metropolitan News.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—The steamer Atlas of the Atlas Line, bound from Port Lemon, having left that port the 13th inst., was sunk this evening off Vesey street. The steamer was struck on the starboard bow by the ferryboat Central, and ten minutes later the Atlas sunk. The ferryboat struck the steamer bow on. The only things to be seen of the sunken vessel are the topmasts and funnels. The Atlas was coming up the river at a low rate of speed. There was a fog at the time. The steamer was about 500 yards out from the docks. When off Liberty street both vessels collided. The bow of the Central crashed into the Atlas and bent the iron plates like so many pieces of board. For a second or two the Atlas trembled and listed, and then began to sink bow first, so that soon the propeller was out of the water. When the collision occurred all hands on board the Atlas were ordered on deck. The engineer obeyed the summons without stopping the engine; that the propeller whirled round and round in the air. In this position the steamer remained for about five minutes. The vessel then plunged forward and went down, apparently settling on an easy keel. As the steamer began to sink the crew took to the rigging. Just at this juncture a tug boat steamed alongside and took off all on board.

The tugboat Elsinori was but a short distance away from both vessels when the collision occurred, and Mate Emor, in speaking of the accident, said it was impossible to tell which of the vessels was in fault, as it was difficult to see clearly more than a couple of hundred yards, so dense was the fog. Later on another serious accident was only averted by great care. When it grew dark a vessel bound up the river nearly ran into the sunken steamer, there being no danger-lights displayed from the Atlas.

Capt. G. W. Tobin, commander of the Atlas, and Pilot George Sampson, who brought the vessel into port, were seen at the office of Forward & Co., agents of the line. Capt. Tobin, a short, thick set, and bronzed faced man, said:

"It was about half-past 4 o'clock this afternoon when we were coming up and reached the Liberty street ferry. There were on the bridge myself, Pilot Sampson, and Capt. Barrett of the tug Goodwin, which was tied up alongside and was to put us in the dock. Just before reaching the ferry at Liberty street the ferry-boat Central came out of the slip. When she saw us she stopped in answer to our whistles. Then she started ahead and struck us about twenty feet forward of the bridge on the starboard side."

"Yes," interrupted Pilot Sampson; "when I saw the ferryboat coming out of the slip I rang for the engines to be slowed up, and the steamer was almost stopped. Just then the ferryboat started to go ahead, and I gave two whistles twice. Despite that the boat came on and struck us."

"We went ahead," resumed Capt. Tobin, "for about five minutes, and then the ship went down. We have thirty men in our crew, and it was just as much as they could do to get over the side of the vessel into the tugboat."

The ferry officials are reticent about the accident, but claim that the Atlas was at fault. The acting pilot of the ferryboat is known to have been a substitute for the regular man, who was laid up sick at home.

The Atlas was an ironclad boat and was built in Scotland in 1873. She registered 902 tons net, and was 250 feet long, 29 feet beam, and 17 feet of hold.

FORGER BEDELL PLEADS GUILTY.

He Tells How and Where He Lost Some of the Money He Secured.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—[Special.]—James Edward Bedell, the mortgage forger who sprang so suddenly into a niche in the criminal temple of fame, made his appearance this afternoon in Part 2 of the Court of General Sessions, before Recorder Smyth. He was called to the bar by Clerk Moshes, who said: "James Edward Bedell, you have been indicted for forgery in the first degree. Are you guilty or not guilty?"

"Guilty."

This plea created considerable sensation in court and surprised no one more than the District Attorney, who had just entered.

Assistant District Attorney Jerome moved that he be remanded till Thursday for sentence, which was granted. The ostensible object for which Bedell was supposed to have been brought to court was to appear as a witness in the case of Herman I. Emerson and Philip Goss, charged with selling policy slips and keeping a gambling house at No. 180 Broadway. It was with these persons that Bedell claims he lost $127,000 of the $275,000 that he stole from Shipman, Barlow, Larocque & Choate. Emerson and Goss were placed on trial today. Mr. Jerome is conducting the case for the people, while Howe and Hummel are counsel for the defendants.

The selection of the jury was completed late this afternoon, and Bedell was put upon the stand to testify against Emerson and Goss. He detailed how he played "policy" in the place kept by Emerson and Goss. He lost over $30,000 in their place, but as many of the plays could not be reached owing to the statute of limitations all of them were not included in his testimony. On one occasion he made a hit and won $5,250. On another occasion he won $3,900.

"The way I played," said Bedell, "was to put down numbers on a certain combination. I would select any number from one to seventy-eight, and I would bet that that would be the first number drawn in the morning. If I took two numbers that would be a 'saddle,' three numbers would be a 'gig,' four numbers a 'four gig and a horse.' There were two drawings of the lottery—one in Louisville and the other in Frankfort. Both were in Kentucky."

This closed the direct evidence and the court adjourned. Tomorrow Bedell will be cross-examined by Mr. Howe. During the proceedings ex-Judge Shipman and ex-Surrogate Rollins were present as counsel for the plundered firm.

Emerson was on the order of Recorder Smyth remanded to the Tombs.

GENERAL METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Society All Torn Up Over a Row in the American Pet Dog Club.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—[Special.]—There is trouble in the American Pet Dog Club. For the second time since the organization of the club, one year ago, a split among the members has occurred. The original club was called the American Toy Dog Club. Mrs. Charles Wheatleigh, Mr. Crump Ormsby, Dr. Henry R. Surles, and Mrs. Eugene Clarke were the prime movers in the organization. Before the club was two months old an effort was made by the women members to change the name and substitute "Pet" for "Toy." This resulted in a split, and about half of the members resigned. The present row is said to be caused by an attempt on the part of Crump Ormsby, Dr. Surles, Mrs. Clarke, and one or two others to run the club to suit themselves. Failing in this they seceded and started a club of their own, retaining the name of the American Pet Dog Club, Mrs. Wheatleigh the President. The Baroness Blanc, Miss Marion Bannister, Mrs. M. C. Randolph, Mr. Charles Holmes, Dr. M. H. Cruger, and several others object to this and have retained Lawyers Hudspeth and Burns to obtain an injunction restraining the seceders from using the title of the club.

Trouble for Steam-Heating Companies.

The steam-heating companies of this town may possibly be declared public nuisances. This became evident at today's meeting of the Board of Electrical Control. Chief Engineer Kearney, who is the subway expert of the board, reported that in Cedar street and in Exchange place nearly all the joints of the steam-pipes were leaking. Right on top of this came a communication from the Harlem Telegraph Company making application for the erection of temporary cables along Park row on account of the injury inflicted on the conduit cables by the steam-heating leakage. The entire subject was laid over until the next meeting, when a formal report will be before the board, and some action to stop the nuisance will be taken.

Suit Against the Stock Exchange.

The second trial of the suit of the Commercial Telegram Company against the New York Stock Exchange, involving the privileges of collecting and distributing quotations on the floor of the exchange by means of tickers, was begun before Judge Andrews in the Supreme Court, special term, today. The plaintiff asks for an injunction restraining the defendants from removing its instruments from the exchange and from interfering with its rights. It is also claimed by the Commercial Company that they entered into an agreement with the exchange in October, 1883, by which they were to have the perpetual privilege, the same as the Gold & Stock Telegraph Company, upon payment of $18,000 annually. On the first trial in 1887 Judge Ingraham gave judgment for the defendant. On appeal the general term reversed the judgment and ordered a new trial, holding that the plaintiff by the agreement was entitled to remain upon the floor of the exchange as long as the Gold & Stock Company, having been granted the same privilege as that company.

Navigation in Fogs.

The National Board of Steam Navigation began its seventeenth annual session in the Fifth Avenue Hotel tonight. President Cheney in his annual address said the great question in navigation was the avoidance of accidents in fogs. The only remedy against the danger which this condition entailed was for vessels to go slow during fogs, not at "moderate speed," as provided in the navigation laws, but at some safe rate, to be defined by statutes, and which should not exceed five or six knots per hour. The International Marine Conference, provided for by act of the late session of Congress, should give this subject the attention which its importance demanded. Statistics of the Treasury Department at Washington showed that from 1883 to 1887, inclusive, there were 456 casualties from collision during fogs near the coasts and on the great lakes and rivers of the United States and among American shipping at sea and in foreign waters.

Small-Pox on a Steamer.

The steamer Elbe of the North German Lloyd line, which arrived at quarantine at twenty minutes past 7 o'clock this morning, was detained owing to a case of small-pox among her steerage passengers. Health Officer Smith had all the passengers vaccinated and the vessel fumigated. The small-pox patient was taken to North Brothers Island. The Elbe will probably be released tomorrow if no new cases develop. The steamship Saratoga, from Havana, is also detained as a precautionary measure, as she had not been out from the port of Havana the prescribed number of days when she reached quarantine today. The steamer brings a wonder in the form of a tiny Mexican girl, who is 26 years old, but who looks like an animated doll. Her parents are on their way to Philadelphia to exhibit her.

Wanted $1,000 for His Trouble.

Maurice B. Flynn, one of the ex-boodlers is the defendant in a suit now on trial in the Kings County Circuit Court for $1,000. The suit was brought by Lawyer George C. Eldridge, who claims to have made a contract with Flynn and others to quash the indictment against them for $100,000. Jake Sharp was to pay one-half, but he backed out when he found the defense to be made was that the boodle band of Aldermen had no legal existence. Had that theory proved the correct one Sharp's Broadway franchise would have been worthless. The whole scheme finally fell through, and Eldridge now wants $1,000 for his trouble. He gave his testimony today, and the trial will be continued tomorrow.

Notes.

Mrs. John A. Logan, Miss Pullman, and Miss Harriet Pullman will be passengers on the Imperial German steamship Trave which will sail for Bremen tomorrow morning.

If the weather be favorable tomorrow Prof. Campbell's novelty air ship will make its trial trip. The inventor believes he can steer the ship wherever he wants her to go, and will attempt to sail over this city and Brooklyn.

Mr. Mason T. Huntsman, the revivalist, who, in company with the Rev. Samuel R. Switzer, has been raising a lively racket at Park Ridge, N. J., was arrested today and taken to Phillipsburg, where he was wanted for the abduction of two girls, Jennie and Lizzie Ricker. He induced them to leave their homes and go with him.

John H. Wilkins, a clerk in the railway mail service on the New York & Pittsburg Railroad, was arrested here today charged with attempting to rifle a letter. He was discovered in the act at Philadelphia yesterday, but was allowed to finish his run to this city, being watched by an inspector. He was taken back to Philadelphia today.

The body of a drowned man, about 35 years old, with red hair and beard, floated ashore from the Harlem River at the foot of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth street this morning. The corpse was clad in a dark suit and black overcoat. In the pockets the policeman who drew the body ashore found $75 in bills and a double case silver watch with the initials "A. R." The body is at the morgue.

Mrs. Johanna Sandberg, who lately returned from a trip to Sweden, has informed the Staten Island police that she believes Josephine Jansen was the young girl mysteriously murdered at Rahway last summer. Miss Jansen came to this country about the time of the murder and has not since been heard from. Her description answers to that of the murdered girl.

The present week will be notable in steamship annals by the fact that tomorrow morning four giant ocean steamships will start on a 3,000-mile trip at about the same moment. Naturally there will be somewhat of a race between the four for first honors, and the interest manifested as to the outcome will make the contest exciting. The ships are the City of New York, the Britannic, the Trave, and the Gallia.

The funeral of Li Yu Doo, one of the prominent merchants of Chinatown and a distinguished General of the Black Flags, will, in all likelihood, take place Monday next, at 2 p. m., when the body will probably be interred in Evergreens Cemetery. It was at first intended to send the embalmed body direct to China, where his wife and children reside, but the expense of forwarding a body is considerable, and those in charge of the arrangements did not feel warranted in undergoing the expense without direct orders from his relatives.

CARELESS RAILWAY MEN.

They Are Responsible for the Washington and Mud Run Disasters.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 23.—The Coroner's jury in the case of the recent railroad disaster at Washington, Pa., rendered a verdict at a late hour last night placing the responsibility for the accident on Conductor Heck, of the shifting engine, and charging him with involuntary manslaughter in causing the death of Engineer Noonan and Fireman McAuliffe, the testimony showing that he had ordered the switch open and then failed to see that it had been closed. Edwin Boon, the new switch hand, who opened the switch, was condemned for gross neglect.

The Coroner then issued a warrant for Heck's arrest. The passengers injured in the wreck are still here. All are doing well.

MAUCH CHUNK, Pa., Oct. 23.—Engineers Cook and Major, Conductors Terry and Keithline, and James Hannigan, a brakeman, who were found guilty of negligence by the Coroner's jury investigating the Mud Run disaster, were arrested in Wilkesbarre this morning for manslaughter and brought here.

Engineer Major, Lookout Mulhern, and Conductor Terry waived a hearing and entered bail in the sum of $4,000 each. Engineer Cook, Flagman Hannigan, and Conductor Keithline were taken before Squire Boyle this afternoon, who granted them the privilege of entering bail at Wilkesbarre, which they secured this evening.

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST.

The trial of Elisha Allen, the deputized constable who shot and killed a tramp in Danville, Ill., Aug. 7, is now in progress.

Arthur G. Smith, a homeopathic student from Bath, Clinton County, Mich., committed suicide at Ann Arbor yesterday, cutting his throat.

John Larson was arrested at Mason City yesterday for forgery. It also developed that he was giving mortgages on property that he never owned.

The widow A. Ryggel, the oldest person in Ottawa County, Michigan, was buried at her home in Vriesland yesterday. She was nearly 99 years old.

The trial of Mrs. George Diggle, indicted in Wright County, Iowa, for poisoning her husband, by request of her counsel, has been continued until the December term.

At 8 a. m. yesterday George Aiken and George Johnston, two workmen in Matthews Bros.' stone quarry, Bloomington, Ind., were instantly killed by the fall of a derrick.

C. Lomsdalen, one of the best known farmers near Fergus Falls, Minn., and whose credit has hitherto been considered good, has left the country. His liabilities are estimated at $50,000.

A force of 160 mounted police will form a patrol along the boundary in Southern Manitoba, beginning about the middle of November. The patrol will be on the lookout for timber-stealers from Dakota.

William S. Moore and John Downey quarreled over a game of cards at Shetlerville, Ill., a few miles below Elizabethtown. Moore pursued Downey with an ax, whereupon Downey got a gun and shot Moore, killing him.

The jury in the case of The People vs. Frank Shelby, colored, at Bloomington, Ill., charged with an attempt to murder and rob Charles Paulton, found him guilty and sentenced him to three years in the penitentiary.

A desperate but unsuccessful attempt at suicide by cremation was made at the County Jail, Columbus, Ind., late last night by Mrs. Mary Dolan, an Indianapolis woman confined there awaiting trial for the murder of her husband.

"PAPA IS IN CANADA."

HE WAS THE DEMOCRATIC TREASURER OF CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Thomas Axworthy a Defaulter to the Extent of $500,000—Supposition That a Portion of It Is in Canada and That the Rest Was Lost in "Old Hutch's" Wheat Corner and Copper Speculation—A Daughter Cables Consolation from Liverpool.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—City Treasurer Thomas Axworthy is in Canada and $500,000 of the City of Cleveland's cash is missing. He has been gone three weeks, but this was no new thing, as he was interested in lake shipping and Lake Superior iron mines and was the President of the Ohio & Pennsylvania Coal Company. He did little of the routine work of the Treasurer's office, but was needed last week when bids from the local banks for the care of the city's money were opened and rejected.

"Where is Axworthy?" was a common question in political and business circles. "In New York," was the answer. Men said he was sharp, and as he is a leading and shrewd politician he was thought to be conveniently absent to evade the many heelers.

Last night his bondsmen, J. H. Wade Jr. and Senator H. B. Payne, were discovered in session with Estep, Dukey & Squires, their attorneys, in such a way as to lead to suspicions that Axworthy's absence was causing trouble. The session was an all night one and this morning two suits of attachment, one for $500,000 and the other for $25,000, on all the property of Axworthy, were filed by J. H. Wade Jr. and Henry B. Payne. The institutions receiving garnishees show the extent of Axworthy's business connections. They were on the National Bank of Commerce, Mercantile National Bank, Commercial National Bank, Union National Bank, Cleveland National Bank, Ohio National Bank, First National Bank, and the Euclid Avenue National Bank, the Chamberlain Cartridge Company, the Cleveland Target Company, the Cleveland Storage Company, the Ohio & Pennsylvania Coal Company, the Cleveland & Colorado Cattle Company, the Cleveland Driving Park Company, the Ottawa Shooting Club, and the Cottage Grove Lake Company.

The news that the suits had begun created a panic in business circles. Axworthy's business associates admit that he has gone and are hastily seeking to make themselves safe. That the money has gone in speculation there is no doubt, though Axworthy is said to have taken $110,000 in cash with him. It is supposed that he was in the battle with Hutchinson and lost $300,000 in wheat, and that another $100,000 went in copper fluctuations. His available property here, some of which is mortgaged, is valued roughly at $200,000. He owes the city $900,000 and about $400,000 of it is said to be here. The rest is in Canada with Axworthy.

Mrs. Axworthy and his children are at the family summer residence on the lake shore, and they only know of Axworthy's whereabouts through a cablegram received last Saturday from Liverpool, where one of Axworthy's daughters is known to be. It says: "Papa is in Canada. Tell mamma. Don't worry." This gives rise to the suspicion that the missing Treasurer may be in England. He is known to have left the Windsor Hotel, New York, the evening of Sept. 29 for Montreal. If he went to England it was by a Canadian steamer.

The town is full of wild rumors as to the extent of Axworthy's defalcations. It is certainly $500,000 and may be $1,000,000. Only his bondsmen—J. H. Wade Jr., son of J. H. Wade, and United States Senator Payne—and their lawyers can tell how much it is, and they will not say. Nearly all of his large interests are in bad shape. His elegant house on the lake shore is said to be virtually sold, and all around his affairs are in a bad way. Axworthy's bond was for $500,000. He was rated as worth $200,000 and good for $500,000. Two days before he left he drew sums averaging $10,000 from three of the local banks, but left $400,000 on deposit.

Tom Axworthy, as he was called, is a portly, handsome man 52 years old. He came here from Philadelphia in 1867, and soon made a hit in commercial circles, first as a shipping and coal agent, and later as a ship-owner and iron-ore merchant. He speculated at all times, but was considered as a shrewd and safe investor. Of late years he got into politics, and was three times elected Treasurer on the Democratic ticket in the face of an adverse majority of 2,500. He declined a certain Democratic nomination for Congress in the Twenty-first District a month ago. He was also prominent in sporting circles, being a director of several shooting clubs and of the Cleveland Driving Park Company. He is also an ex-member of the Board of Review of the National Trotting Association.

THE CITY'S TROUBLES.

At the city hall confusion reigned. The Mayor and Auditor were both out of the city. The small reserve in the treasury was soon exhausted, and at noon payment on two warrants was refused. There was no more money, and it was impossible to draw on the funds in bank which had been tied up by order of the court. The Finance Committee of the Common Council was hastily summoned and an investigation begun. Late this afternoon it was announced that of the $876,887.64 turned over to the Treasurer and by him deposited in bank only $747,450.05 remained on deposit. The shortage, therefore, amounts to $429,437.59. Of this sum Treasurer Axworthy is believed to have taken at least $200,000 in cash with him. The police pension fund and the fireman's relief fund, which were unsecured by bond, are gone, and over $192,000 of the Board of Education fund goes into the shortage. This last item is secured by a separate bond of $250,000, with Selah Chamberlain and T. P. Handy as sureties. It is believed that Axworthy's vessel property and real estate will inventory nearly half a million, and the bondsmen are secured. The city will probably loose nothing, as the bonds are good.

No trace of the missing man has been secured. It is asserted that he is in Liverpool, England, on his way to Belgium, and that he is well supplied with ready money.

It is rumored, but the rumor has not been confirmed, that Axworthy lost heavily in the recent wheat squeeze, and that he was in the Gogebic iron crash for a large sum.

The Common Council met tonight to take action in the premises. It was decided to declare the office of Treasurer vacant, and that will be done as soon as the proper resolutions can be passed, when a temporary Treasurer will be appointed to fill out Axworthy's term.

NOT SO RICH AS WAS THOUGHT.

The more the Axworthy defalcation is examined the more it takes on the appearance of a cold-blooded affair. Investigation shows that he was not as rich as he was thought to be, and that at no time did he hold of his own a quarter of a million dollars. After his recent losses it is supposed that he made up his mind to go, and, covering up all his personal matters, laid hands on all the available cash and went East. The day before he left he secured $112,000 in New York drafts. He may have raised more in New York City, and the clew to Canada is cleared up when it becomes known that Saturday night Albert R. Conkey, his confidential clerk, left the city on a mysterious errand. He has not returned and is supposed to have gone to Montreal to join Tom Axworthy.

TO NEW ORLEANS BY WATER.

A Chicago Yacht Makes the Trip Via the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—The steam yacht Unadilla, Capt. James Leitch, from Chicago, has arrived in this port. She left Chicago Sept. 19 and came through the Illinois & Michigan Canal, a distance of 100 miles, to La Salle, then down the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers. She was frequently delayed on her trip owing to extreme low water in the Illinois River. The Unadilla will be taken to British Honduras during the month of November, and after her arrival will be used in carrying passengers, mails, and fruit from the interior of Honduras to the coast. She was built in 1887 and has been in service as a pleasure boat on the great lakes. She is said to make ten knots an hour with ease.

Going to St. Paul and Minneapolis.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—Tonight at 9 o'clock a special train of Pullman sleepers and a dining-car left St. Joseph over the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City Road for Minneapolis and St. Paul, having on board a delegation of about 250 representative business-men and citizens of St. Joseph. The trip is made through the courtesy of the "Diagonal" Road. The train will reach St. Paul early tomorrow afternoon. Thursday will be devoted to visiting various places of interest in St. Paul, and Friday the same program will be carried out in Minneapolis. The party will start for home some time Saturday afternoon.

THE FEVER DYING OUT.

The Visiting Physicians at Jacksonville Will Go Home Thursday.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Oct. 23.—The epidemic is slowly ebbing out. The type is much milder and deaths are rare. All the volunteer visiting corps of physicians will depart for their homes Thursday. The resident doctors can now handle the epidemic easily. After Saturday only three Commissioners will dispense supplies. The official bulletin shows: New cases, 33; deaths, 1; Total cases, 3,867; total deaths, 333. Of the new cases ten are whites. The Pensacola Lodge, Independent Order of Odd-Fellows, has appealed to the order at large for aid to the fever districts.

DECATUR, Ala., Oct. 23.—Hal C. Jones Jr., former President of the Relief Committee, died at 4:45 this afternoon. There was one new case today. The weather is damp and cold and the sick are having a hard time.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—The following telegram was received today by Mr. W. B. C. Duryee, Secretary of the Fernandina Committee, from R. Schuyler, Secretary of the Howard Association at Fernandina, Fla.: "New cases, 14, of which there are four whites—David Basily, Arthur Krebster, Mrs. Said Creuse, and an infant named Sweringer. No deaths. Weather warm. Reports from Chester say there were six cases in twenty-four hours. We have sent relief to them, and are providing medical attendance and medicines. Dr. Ross, the United States surgeon, has gone to investigate. Vessels can enter this port, and come to the city by leaving their crews at Tiger Island, where the Government has provided shelter for them. Our cry is still for more funds and provisions."

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 23.—Surgeon General Hamilton sent the following telegram to Dr. Porter, at Jacksonville, Fla., this afternoon:

> Your authority to keep refugees out of the city must come from the City Council. With such authority you need nothing further from the Government. In regard disinfection of bedding the Government only proposes to pay for destruction of mattresses, pillows, and comforts necessarily destroyed in the houses of the poor. Persons able must sustain their own loss. The City Council should pass an ordinance exacting a penalty for concealment of infected articles in houses. The use of the public laundry and disinfection building, when constructed, will be free. Carpets need not be destroyed, but should be subjected to a steam process.

Aid for the Sufferers.

The Florida Relief Association acknowledges donations to the amount of $326 in goods and $192 in cash. The goods were shipped yesterday free of charge over the Kankakee line, via Illinois Central, to Gainesville. The first car-load of provisions sent by the association was received at Fernandina in good shape Oct. 20. Telegrams from both places state that their needs are urgent. At Gainesville they were feeding 1,000 destitute people, and the number will be 2,000 shortly. The association wishes to send a car-load of provisions to each place within the next five days. The sum of $800 expended for a car-load of provisions here is worth $1,200 sent in cash. Donations of provisions can be sent to L. B. Smith & Co., No. 133 South Water street, and cash to THE TRIBUNE.

THE SALE OF A RAILROAD.

The Purchase by the Richmond Terminal Causes a Sensation in Wall Street.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—[Special.]—The securities of the Southern roads were the absorbing features today, and the rest of the market dwindled into insignificance except Missouri Pacific, Northwestern, St. Paul, New England, and a few other stocks. The big deal whereby the Richmond Terminal Company had become possessed of the entire capital stock of the Georgia company caused a veritable sensation, and nothing else was talked of. It was conceded that this would form a complete monopoly for all the territory lying between the Alleghanies and the Atlantic and would practically give the control of all the largest ports between Mobile and this part of the coast to the Richmond Terminal company, and hence it was small wonder that this news should bring to the front the stocks of the various companies that would be benefited thereby. The terms of the purchase proved to be the same as were reported yesterday, viz.: 35 cents on the dollar for the $12,000,000 capital stock of the Georgia company, making the sum to be paid $4,200,000. Of this amount $250,000 was paid today, and, under the contract, the balance of $3,950,000 is to be paid in two equal installments, the first in thirty and the second in sixty days, although one of the directors of the Terminal company said today that it was probable that the whole amount would be paid in cash within two weeks, thereby saving to the company the interest on this large amount of money.

Certainly it was a master stroke which at one fell swoop enabled the Terminal Company to gobble up a corporation which controlled 2,500 miles of railway, owned a rich banking concern and a well equipped steamship line; and it is small wonder that it set everybody to talking. The Richmond Terminal stocks, common and preferred, rose from 1 to 2⅛ points. Memphis & Charleston went up 6⅛, Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta 5⅛, and Tennessee Coal & Iron, South Carolina, and East Tennessee, first preferred, from 1½ to 1⅝ points. Norfolk & Western, preferred, naturally dropped two points, as that road, by the consummation of this deal, is left out in the cold, and unless it builds a connecting line to the Louisville & Nashville it is liable to lose its grip on Southern business and be relegated to the position of a local road rather than an important factor in a trunk line.

GOING AFTER BURIED TREASURE.

A Boston Police Inspector Goes to Montreal After "Old Joe's" Plunder.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—Police Inspector Watts has gone to Montreal to attempt to unearth about $8,000 which the colored swindler, "Old Joe" Fowle, claims to have buried there. Since the old man's arrest he has been downhearted. He refused food and his physical strength became greatly impaired. Evidently he was brooding over his position, and yesterday he called an officer in and said he wished to restore the money which he had taken. He said that he had $8,000 in gold coin buried in a certain spot in Montreal, and he gave diagrams by which it could be found. Some years ago, when Fowle was supposed to be the possessor of from $30,000 to $40,000, he claimed to have buried on Derne street in this city the sum of $6,000 in gold, and made arrangements with a lawyer to dig the coin up and invest it in some paying business, but as nothing ever came of it the story at length came to be regarded as a myth. Now, however, considerable faith is put in his story.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
Clark-st., opposite Court-House.
HARRY L. HAMLIN..........Manager
Rudolph Aronson's Comic Opera Co.,
PRESENTING
GILBERT & SULLIVAN'S NEW COMIC OPERA,
THE YEOMEN
—OF THE—
GUARD.
By Special Arrangement with R. D'OYLY CARTE.
An enormous success in New York and London.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.
THE
STODDARD LECTURES.
TONIGHT AT 8, OLD ENGLAND. | TOMORROW EVENING, SATURDAY MATINEE, CHESTER, WARWICK, STRATFORD.
And other scenes delightfully
REVEALED BY PEN AND CAMERA.
Reserved seats 25c, 50c, 75c, and $1.
Seats secured two weeks in advance.
Next Week—HOLLAND AND BELGIUM.
BURDITT & NORTH, Managers.

HOOLEY'S—Tonight Punctually at 8.
MISS ROSINA
VOKES
And her
LONDON
COMEDY
COMPANY
Wednesday and Saturday Evenings,
"Tears" (new), "A Double Lesson," "The Rough Diamond."
Thursday and Friday Eves., and Saturday Matinee,
"In Honor Bound," "Uncle's Will" (new), "A Pantomime Rehearsal"

THE HAYMARKET. *Will J. Davis.*
West Madison and Halsted-sts.
Every night this week, Wednesday and Saturday Matinees,
Evans & Hoey's "Parlor Match."
Benefit of the Policemen's Benevolent Association.
Remember, exchanges cannot be made after 6 p. m. or 1 p. m. for the Matinees.
Next Sunday—KATTI—MARIETTA NASH.

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S
SOUTH SIDE DIME MUSEUM.
THE SPOTTED PEOPLE OF PERU. Unequaled Exhibit of Living Wonders. The Schwiegerling Fantoch Troupe.
Coyse Bros.' Musical and Comedy Co.

Out of Sorts
Is a feeling peculiar to persons of dyspeptic tendency, or it may be caused by change of climate, season, or life. The stomach is out of order, the head aches or does not feel right, appetite is capricious, the nerves seem overworked, the mind is confused and irritable. This condition finds an excellent corrective in Hood's Sarsaparilla, which, by its regulating and toning powers, soon restores harmony to the system, and gives that strength of mind, nerves, and body which makes one feel perfectly well.
Hood's
Sarsaparilla
"I have used Hood's Sarsaparilla in my family for three years, and have taken it personally with great success. It has always built up my system, by giving me a good appetite, has cleared my skin, and has made me sleep. I have suffered from nervous prostration, and have been cured by nothing but Hood's Sarsaparilla and occasionally a few of Hood's Pills." G. F. JUNKERMANN, Supt. of Music in Public Schools, Cincinnati, O.
Cures
Dyspepsia
"I suffered a great while with dyspepsia, and tried a good many remedies. A friend urged me to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, and I have now taken two bottles. It has entirely cured me of dyspepsia, and a scrofulous affection has also entirely disappeared. I can hardly find words to express my high appreciation of Hood's Sarsaparilla." ALLEN H. MELHOM, City Hotel, Lancaster, Pa.
Hood's Sarsaparilla
Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.
100 Doses One Dollar.

EDEN MUSEE, Wabash-av. & Jackson-st.
Open from 10 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.
JUST ADDED.
The Presidential Teeter,
A very funny and ludicrous caricature of the political situation.
Cleveland, Thurman,
Harrison and Morton,
Grandpa's Hat, and
The Red Bandana.
This afternoon at 2:30. This evening at 8. Mr. Paul Olah and his Hungarian Orchestra. Admission to all, 50c. Children, 25c.
TUESDAY, OCT. 30,
WITHOUT FAIL,
EDEN MUSEE'S
Grand Floral Exhibition

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
Last nights of Mr. JOSEPH
JEFFERSON,
Supported by Mrs. John Drew and a great Comedy Cast, in THE RIVALS!
Last Jefferson Matinee Saturday.
Next week EFFIE ELLSLER in her new play, LADY MARGARET.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
Special Matinee Tomorrow
Given for the benefit of the widow and child of the late
C. S. REDFIELD.
Through the courtesy of their managers the following artists have kindly volunteered:
Mr. Joseph Jefferson and Company, presenting "Lend Me Five Shillings."
Miss Maud Harrison, Mr. J. H. Stoddart, Mr. Louis Massen, and Mr. Walden Ramsey, of A. M. Palmer's Co., presenting "One Touch of Nature."
Mr. Felix Morris, Miss Beverly Sitgreaves, Mr. Morton Selton, and Mr. Gottschalk, of the Rosina Vokes Co., presenting "A Game of Cards."
Miss Lillian Russell, Miss Marie Halton, Mr. Richard Golden, and Mr. Harry Paulton, of Duff's Comic Opera Company, and Mr. Courtenay Thorpe and Mr. A. P. Burbank, rendering selections.
Forming the strongest special entertainment ever given in this city.
Seats now on sale at box-office.

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE.—Fireproof.
DAVID HENDERSON..........Manager.
Matinee Today at 2. Tonight at 8.
MR. A. M. PALMER'S COMPANY
In a Revival of the Charming Comedy,
OUR SOCIETY.
Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sat. Matinee,
Heart of Hearts.
SUNDAY, OCT. 28. | Kate Castleton in the latest success, A PAPER DOLL.

COLUMBIA THEATRE.
Nightly, except Sunday. Matinee Saturday.
J. C. DUFF'S OPERA CO. in
THE QUEEN'S MATE.
250 people, headed by Miss Lillian Russell, Miss Marie Halton, and Messrs. Paulton, Golden, and McLaughlin. Souvenirs next Thursday, the 25th performance. General admission, 50c.

COLUMBIA THEATRE.
Sunday Evening, Oct. 28, Grand Benefit for the Charity Fund of Chicago Lodge
B. P. O. ELKS.
A host of Artists, headed by Miss LILLIAN RUSSELL of Duff's Opera Co. Box Sheet now open.

LEHNEN'S WINDSOR THEATRE.
North Clark and Division-sts.
Houses Crowded. Continued Success
TODAY AT 2, TONIGHT AT 8,
CHAS. ERIN VERNER.
SHAMUS O'BRIEN.
Sunday, Oct. 28—ONE OF THE BRAVEST.

NAVAL BATTLE.
Merrimac AND Monitor.
25c
ADMISSION DURING OCTOBER.
Michigan-av. opposite Exposition.

H. R. JACOBS' ACADEMY.
Halsted-st., near Madison.
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WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1888.

THE money market was firm and rather more active than the average of last week. Local securities were tame and the gas properties were easier. New York exchange was steady, and sterling without new features. Stocks in Wall street were more active and averaged firmer, but did not advance much. —The Chicago produce markets were mostly weaker, with heavy selling in pork, wheat, and corn, local holders letting go. As compared with Monday pork for January closed 22½ cents lower, lard and ribs fully 5 cents lower, wheat 1⅝ cents lower, corn 1⅜ cents lower, oats steady, rye 1 cent lower, barley easy, and flaxseeds 3 cents higher.

SENATOR PALMER of Michigan is quite as sanguine as Senator Sherman that we have a fair prospect of acquiring Canada. He is of opinion that England will be glad to hand Canada over to the United States if she can do it in a handsome manner, as the country is only a bill of expense to England and has shut her out from her markets by the tariff. He also looks upon the annexation as favorable to England because it would inspire a friendly feeling towards her on the part of a large element of our population, and such a result would be of greater benefit to her than she can hope to gain in any other way. Senator Palmer's opinions are not confined to this side of the border. Even in Canada there are influential persons and papers uttering the same sentiments.

THE Cleveland managers in New York have been caught in a dirty political trick. Their scheme was to colonize a number of political heelers and tramps, have them register, then arrest them, and on the trial prove that they were Republicans. The Republican National Committee has dropped on their little game, however, and exposed it, and it will not be attempted. The only false registration in that city will be attempted, not by alleged Republicans, but by out-and-out Democratic repeaters. The real danger in New York City is from that source, but it will be watched closely. The offer of the National Republican Committee to pay $2,000 for evidence to convict in the first case of this kind and other sums for subsequent cases, without making any distinction on account of color or politics, has already caused the utmost consternation in the Democratic camp, and is discouraging repeaters.

THE Democrats in California are making desperate efforts to carry that State by fraud and are already claiming it, but the San Francisco *Chronicle* says: "Of course there may be a political revolution in the next fortnight, just as the world may come to an end in that time, but unless there be such a revolution the State is safe for the Republican party." In San Francisco the Democrats have appointed thieves and criminals to positions on the registration boards, and these toughs are making unlawful registrations at such an astonishing rate that a meeting of the Army and Navy Republican League has been held under the auspices of Gen. Salomon, who will be well remembered in this city, to raise volunteers to guard the ballot boxes and prevent illegal voting. Over 500 members, all of them veteran soldiers, assembled, and the entire gathering voted to turn out election day and prevent the depositing of fraudulent votes. The old soldiers have been enrolled and captained and they will do their duty at the polls as fearlessly as they did it in the field, and checkmate this open and shameless attempt of the San Francisco Democrats to control the election.

DR. LORIMER'S VINDICATION OF THE TRUTH.

The dramatic scene which occurred at the funeral services of the late Collins S. Squiers at Immanuel Baptist Church when the Rev. Dr. Lorimer laid his untimely death at the door of the Democratic Administration and charged the fate which overtook this broken-hearted man to its violation of the laws of the civil service may have been an unusual one upon such an occasion, but it was what might have been expected from a man of strong feelings who was fearless enough to speak the truth over the body not only of an honest, faithful man, but of his own personal friend.

Mr. Squiers was one of the most faithful, diligent, and skillful men ever employed in the Chicago Post-Office. As he was never a partisan worker, though strong in his political beliefs, his removal was a startling commentary upon the sniveling, hypocritical, hollow pretenses of Mr. Cleveland that he was reforming the civil service and freeing it from all influences of a partisan kind. Why was he removed from the important post which he had filled so long and well, and in which he had given perfect satisfaction to the people of Chicago without regard to party? Was he not honest, faithful, and capable? Had he not satisfied exactly the tests laid down by the canting, unctuous hypocrite in Washington that "the selection *and retention* of subordinates in Government employment should depend upon their ascertained fitness and the value of their work," and that "those who worthily seek public employment have the right to insist that merit and competency shall be recognized instead of party subserviency or *the surrender of honest public belief*"? Mr. Squiers had given perfect satisfaction to the people of Chicago. He was so devoted to his duties that no one could have told to which party he belonged from any partisan act of his. He had followed the business for a living. He knew no other business. No one desired his removal except a handful of partisan vultures.

Why, then, was Mr. Squiers removed? Simply because of his politics. What was his politics? He was a Republican and a Union man. He had voted for Lincoln and in the crisis of the war he voted for Lincoln again. He had voted twice for Gen. Grant, for Garfield, and for Blaine. He was opposed to secession. His sympathies through the war were on the side of the Union. He was not a Copperhead. He favored emancipation and the measures which followed it. He had no sympathy, open or sneaking, with the Southern Brigadiers. He never believed with Cleveland that the war was a failure. For these reasons he was thrown out and his place given to a hungry partisan Democrat. No charges were preferred against him. No reasons were assigned. Had any cause been alleged the whole city would have risen in his defense. He was thrown out because he was a Republican in principle and voted the Republican ticket, though never an active partisan; and from that day to this the Chicago Post-Office, which he had administered with such rare skill as the Assistant Postmaster, and of which for years he was virtually Postmaster, has been a miserably conducted, demoralized concern and its administration a National scandal.

That is the kind of civil service reform for which the mugwumps imposed upon the country the calamity of the Cleveland Administration. There never has been a more startling commentary on the partisan brutality of the spoils system, on the prostitution of patronage, on the vital injury to reform, on the infamous violation of pledges and the betrayal of a great cause than was shown in the removal of Mr. Squiers. It is not remarkable that a clergyman, strong in his feelings and fearless in his convictions, should have declared the simple truth over the coffin containing the remains of this victim of partisan greed and meanness. His denunciation voiced the sentiments of every right-thinking man, and it will freshly suggest to them the reason why such partisans should be rebuked at the ballot-box.

HOW FIFER HAS GROWN.

One of the most striking features of the local contest in Illinois has been the vigorous campaign of Private Joe Fifer and the effect it has produced on the people. It has justified the most sanguine of the predictions made by his friends prior to his nomination. He has astonished the people of the State. They did not know he had it in him to make the splendid canvass he has. As a result the enthusiasm for him has been growing day by day. The meetings at which he talks all the time grow larger, as Republicans learn that they will make a mistake if they do not go and hear Fifer. Demonstrations like the one at Bloomington last week might be expected, for that is his home county, but the outpourings at Jacksonville, Mattoon, and other points owed none of their size to local partiality. There the Republicans turned out simply because they had learned that Fifer was a man whom it would repay them to hear and see.

When the contest began Fifer, so far as the State at large was concerned, was not a well known man. Palmer, on the other hand, was known everywhere. He had been a General in the war and a Governor. He had stumped the State for Grant once and once against him. He had been on all sides of every question and had opposed everything he had advocated. Men of all parties knew him as a crank. About all that people had heard of Fifer was that he had been a gallant private soldier, who had been desperately wounded in the service of his country and had barely escaped with his life, and that he had made a good record as a State Senator and was popular at home. But day by day the fame of Fifer has increased and that of the other man has diminished. The Palmer meetings have shrunk, the Fifer ones have swelled. The Democrats have grown sick of their crotchety, cranky, contradictory candidate; the Republicans have grown enthusiastic over the straightforward, plainspoken, honest candidate their party placed in nomination. They have found that he is not only a gallant soldier but that he has the qualities of the statesman and is a competent and trustworthy representative of the great principles of the Republican party, which he contends for on the stump as well as he did on the field of battle.

The Republicans "builded wiser than they knew" when they took up Fifer as their standard-bearer to lead the column. While the opposition put up a man who is always prattling about his love for labor but gives labor a stab when he gets a chance the Republicans selected a candidate who had himself been a mechanic, who knew what it was to earn his bread with the toil of his own hands, and who had a feeling of the kindliest and deepest sympathy for all who, like himself, had served in the ranks of labor. Before the war Fifer was a bricklayer. That was his trade. After the war he followed his trade to earn money to educate himself. His hand has not yet forgotten its cunning and he is entitled to an honorary card in the Bricklayers' Union if he chooses to claim it. The workingmen are getting to know this. They go to his meetings all the more eagerly when they feel that he is one of themselves—bone of their bone and flesh of their flesh. They know they can trust him and they intend to do so. He is their choice, and not the inventor of penitentiary contract labor.

The feeling for Fifer strengthens as the days go by. Were the election a month off he would clean out his competitor by 50,000 votes. There remain less than two weeks, but he will make such good use of them that his majority will not fall short of 30,000.

"A CHANGE CAME OVER THE SPIRIT OF HIS DREAMS."

A great change for the worse took place in the President's mind between the time he wrote his message last December and his letter of acceptance in September. Many Democrats are still unable to understand the revolution which had taken place in the President's doctrines when he came to write his letter accepting the Democratic nomination.

When the President wrote his letter of acceptance the moving cause which incited his single-theme message had almost disappeared. In December the Treasury surplus was presented as the first, second, and third arguments for tariff revision, but in September the prospective surplus estimated at 100 millions per annum in December had all disappeared but 19 millions. But while the "condition" which in December Mr. Cleveland thought the imperative and all-controlling reason for tariff reduction had virtually disappeared, the President was found urging radical and sweeping reductions of the tariff and assailing the principle of protection itself as wrong! Mr. Cleveland traveled a great distance between December and September. Deprived by the disappearance of the Treasury surplus of his first argument, founded on a supposed necessity, he abandoned the moderate ground that "tariff taxes should not exceed the amount needed for the support of the Government" and attacked the principle of protection as wrong. He says now that fair taxation takes from the citizen only "his fair contribution to necessary public expense," and that protection systematically violates this principle because "every million dollars collected at the cus-"tom-houses and paid into the public Treas-"ury represents many millions more which, "though never reaching the National Treas-"ury, are paid by our citizens as the in-"creased cost of domestic productions re-"sulting from our tariff laws." This is the prime argument of free trade. It means that protection is wrong in itself and that no tax is justifiable if a part of it goes to American labor or capital instead of the whole being paid into the Treasury.

The argument of the Democratic leaders is no longer for a tariff reduction to get rid of the surplus, but for a tariff adjusted for revenue only without regard to protection. The position to which the Democratic party is advancing with such great rapidity is stated correctly and frankly by the Chicago *Herald*, which pronounces the Mills bill "only a feeble beginning," and declares that "protection is wrong in itself" and "unconstitutional." Such also is the fundamental doctrine of Mr. Cleveland's letter, and hence it is in wide and radical contrast with the December message, which apparently indorsed the protective principle and advocated only the reduction supposed to be necessary to cut off the Treasury surplus.

Unalterably opposed to the anti-protection doctrine advanced by Cleveland in his letter of acceptance THE TRIBUNE turns to the letter of Gen. Harrison and finds its view of the tariff question correctly stated as follows:

> The Republican party holds that a protective tariff is constitutional, wholesome, and necessary. We do not offer a fixed schedule but a principle. We will revise the schedule, modify rates, but always with an intelligent prevision as to the effect upon domestic production and the wages of our working people.

Tariff reform which will revise schedules and modify rates with a careful regard to the preservation of the protective principle will strengthen and improve the system itself by cutting off abuses and trust favoritism while retaining all that is of public benefit. If Gen. Harrison is a "free-trader" so also is THE TRIBUNE. It indorses fully his statement of the issue. It thinks also that Gen. Harrison properly and fairly interpreted the Democratic position when he said:

> The Mills bill is only a step, but it is toward an object that the leaders of Democratic thought and legislation have clearly in mind. The important question is not so much the length of the step as the direction of it. The assault itself is the important fact.

The Mills bill was the first step—and a long one—away from the moderate tariff reduction apparently favored in the December message. No advocate of tariff reduction who was at all friendly to the principle of protection could approve its gross sectional discriminations, its sneaking free whisky provisions, and its surrender to the Havemeyer Sugar Trust. The Democratic platform was another stride towards free trade, but it was left for Mr. Cleveland in his letter of acceptance to cast aside entirely the cloak worn in December and, after taking the third step, make his assault on the protective principle itself.

CLOSE OF GEN. HARRISON'S RECEPTIONS.

Monday afternoon Gen. Harrison received a delegation of visitors from Springfield, O., 2,000 strong, accompanied by several bands, and made them one of his short, stirring, and characteristic speeches. At its close he was presented by Gen. Bushnell with a horseshoe, emblem of good luck, made out of American steel, and acknowledged it in a few graceful words. With this enthusiastic reception the almost daily series of pilgrimages to Gen. Harrison's home comes to an end, as he announces that it will not be possible for him to continue these receptions any longer.

It is a fitting time to briefly review these extraordinary occasions, the like of which has never been known before in this country. Never in the political history of the United States have one-tenth as many people called to see the Presidential candidate of any party as have paid their respects to Gen. Harrison. For obvious reasons the largest number have come from the sections nearest to Indianapolis. Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota have contributed the most to the great procession, but extreme New England on the one hand and the Pacific States on the other have helped swell the list. Since the day of his nomination he has taken fully 150,000 persons by the hand and has made nearly 100 speeches to them. In these speeches he has made no mistakes. They have been apt, incisive, happy, and directly to the point. They have been dressed in simple, strong, and appropriate words admirably suited to each occasion. They have abounded in local allusions and descriptions unpirated from cyclopedias. He has met all ranks and professions, all classes of society, and almost all nationalities. Whenever the occasion suggested subjects requiring special treatment he has proved himself equal to the emergency and discussed them in a manner showing great skill of address and a wide range of information. Though in these speeches he has discussed every issue now before the American people, and many of a general as well as special character, he has not made a slip. His opponents have watched narrowly for the chance to trip him up, but have failed to find it. He has not said a foolish thing, nor has he been guilty even of a light word. He has made no personal assaults upon any one even under strong provocations. He has treated the President with the kindest of good feeling, and his bitterest enemies with rare courtesy. In all these speeches not a word has been uttered against any one of his political opponents which now at their close could debar him from taking that opponent by the hand. He has made a decent campaign. More than that, he has set the style and fashion of a gentleman in politics, thus showing that he appreciates the exalted character of the office for which he is a candidate. He has comported himself without a fault, *sans peur et sans reproche*.

Such admirable ability, gentlemanly courtesy, and dignified demeanor as Gen. Harrison has displayed entitle him to every last Republican vote in the United States, and to the vote of every other man who admires men of that stamp. Should he be elected to the Presidency, as we believe he will be, he will fill that exalted position with rare ability and dignity and command the admiration and respect of the whole country.

PALMER AN ENEMY OF FREE LABOR.

In his last speech Gen. Palmer still posed as the friend of the workingman. He has been doing that ever since the campaign began. It is with him "a good enough Morgan till after the election." Ever since August he has loved the toiler. He has tried to hug him to his venerable bosom and to squeeze a vote out of him. But have the workingmen any idea of the past record of their aged admirer? Do they know what this man who now comes wooing them with senile tenderness and driveling affection has done to injure them and degrade them in the past? Had they known they would have repelled his profligate advances on the spot and told him to go off and make love to the Anarchists—that they wanted none of his kisses and hypocritical embraces.

Palmer was the originator and inventor of the penitentiary contract labor system in this State—a system which the wageworkers of Illinois, after they had suffered its baneful effects for sixteen years, had done away with by an amendment to the Constitution. He, as Governor, urged on the General Assembly in 1871-'72 the adoption of the plan of leasing out the labor of penitentiary convicts to task masters, and such was his influence, such his persistence, that he was able to push the matter through. The old system by which the State worked the men was given up and Palmer's new one adopted. Gov. Palmer insisted that the stone for the new State-House should be cut by prison labor, and deprived the honest stonecutters of work. Palmer struck a blow at the coopers, the shoemakers, and other artisans by forcing them to compete with the cheap criminal labor of the prison. Palmer was not at that time in search of votes, and he did not display that keen interest in the welfare of the workingman which has been such a specialty with him since his recent nomination.

Palmer made no voluntary reference in any of his recent speeches to this anti-free-labor penitentiary record of his, and he would have gone on till the 6th of next month without doing so if possible. He could not afford to touch it. He knew the charge was true, and that the black record was easy of production. He confined himself, therefore, to bamboozling the workmen without explaining his past course. But last Tuesday at Joliet he fell among the Philistines. A fellow got after him and began asking him hot, searching questions, and though they burned to the bone and marrow of the old trader of offices for votes he had to answer them. He was forced to stand up to the rack and take his medicine.

He was asked if he introduced the convict contract labor system. He hemmed and hawed and finally owned up that he did. The penitentiary was then in debt, he said, and he saw no other way of getting it out than to levy a tax on the stonecutters, coopers, shoemakers, and other workingmen of Illinois so that that indebtedness might be paid. He gave no reason why they should be selected as the ones to be thus burdened while the rest of the community went exempt. He probably had at the time no reason save the belief that these toilers, being weak and insignificant, could be trodden on with safety.

Then the questioner proceeded to catechise him.

"Did you vote, Gen. Palmer, for the recent constitutional amendment by which the labor interests sought to abolish forever a system which thus discriminated against them, and them alone?"

There was painful silence for a moment, but Palmer dared not dodge, dared not deny, for he knew that had he done so the evidence of his falsity would have been produced immediately. So, pale and stammering, he confessed that he had not voted for the amendment.

Further questions extorted the confession that he had not done so because he knew of no better system for running the penitentiary than the one of hiring the convicts to speculators, which he had concocted while he was Governor. He still thought his own work was the best, and that was the reason of his voting against the amendment. What he would do in the way of managing the penitentiary if elected Governor he declined to say—it would be time to tell that, he remarked, after he was chosen. It is all right to make bargains for offices before election-day—to trade off Railroad Commissionerships, for instance—but not to satisfy the legitimate curiosity of electors.

There were many workingmen at the Joliet meeting, some of whom had some faith in Palmer, but when they heard his replies to these questions, and realized the full extent of the fraud that would have been practiced on them had they been gulled into voting for this enemy of wage labor, they opened their eyes in amazement and said with one voice that Private Joe Fifer, the bricklayer, was the man for them. Fifer was not a man who said one thing and did another. The determination of the Joliet workmen will be imitated by their brethren all over the State the moment that they learn that this false friend of labor not only introduced the convict-leasing system, but voted against its abolition, and still thinks the best use that can be made of the forced labor of thieves and robbers is to take the bread out of the mouths of honest laboringmen and their families.

A CABLE dispatch in Monday's TRIBUNE stated that the last volume of the ninth edition of the British Encyclopedia would soon be issued, "some ten years after the appearance of the first one." This last assertion is an error. It was in the latter part of 1874 that the first volume saw the light, bearing the date of Jan. 1, 1875. Hence it has taken fourteen years for the work to reach a close. While the nineteen volumes have been slowly issuing from the press half a generation have passed away. Fully one-quarter of the original subscribers must have died and gone to another and a better world, uncertain whether the work would ever be finished and ignorant of all the learning indexed under the final letters of the alphabet. The result of this slow delivery, as the base-ballites would call it, has been that the earlier volumes are now ancient history. The statistical matter which they contain has lost its freshness. New illustrious men have come up, to whom there is no reference, and old ones have died and been gathered to their fathers with no mention. It is now nearly 1890, and yet the only census statistics for this or other lands given in at least half of the book are those of the census of 1870. This is annoying for those who go to a cyclopedia to get some intelligence with a flavor of modern times about it. The paper on electricity gives merely the state of the science ten years ago. It is valueless to one who wants to know of the electric science of today. The paper on aluminium is prehistoric. It knows nothing of modern processes of manufacture, which have reduced the cost from $2 a pound to a couple of shillings. And so of hundreds of other topics. It is time to give up the old-fashioned way of getting up a cyclopedia, which so protracted its issue that no sooner was one edition out than it was time to begin on another. The way to get up such books is to engage the services of the needed number of men and set them to work at one and the same time. Then have printers and printing facilities enough, and when the copy is ready begin publication. By following that plan what it now takes fourteen years to accomplish could be done easily in three at the most.

How She Snared Him.

If these things happen in the green wood what shall we see in the dry? If such is the fate of a brave and noble man who has wedded a woman who wants the ballot, what will befall men who marry after the suffrage has been given the gentler sex? These inquiries are prompted by the reply filed by Mr. Adkinson of Indianapolis to the suit for divorce begun by his wife, who has won some fame as an advocate of female suffrage. Mr. Adkinson first tells how he came to marry such a superior woman. It seems that at an early age he was thrown upon his own resources, apparently with such violence as to leave him without full ability to distinguish good from evil. While in this helpless state he became acquainted with the woman who became his wife, "who was older and more experienced "in the ways of the world than I, and she en-"snared me into marriage. That day a cloud "was cast over the life, mind, and heart of this "defendant, and has never been lifted." Contrary to the usual custom this cloud thus cast upon Mr. Adkinson had no silver lining and never developed one. Black at the outset, it has grown blacker and blacker, till now it is more gloomy than the ebon hues of Tartarus.

Then Mr. Adkinson comes down to interesting details and shows just what the blackness of the cloud was made up of. The plaintiff "thought that women should not keep house, cook, wash, sew, or mend. They should be doctors, lawyers, politicians, electors, Congressmen, Sheriffs, peace justices, sit on juries." Nor was her bark any worse than her bite. She refused to cook, and as Mr. Adkinson, having been thrown on his own resources at an early age, had not learned that art, it went hard with him. The husband says he had become skilled in making speeches, but that his wife, thinking that her specialty, used to follow him around "disguised in wigs and male attire" and interrupt him, presumably breaking up the meeting.

The only sign of interest she displayed in his welfare was to plead with him to get his life insured and then die that she might get the money. Thus far he has declined to utilize himself for any such improper purpose. All that he has suffered, he says, would long ago have broken him down were it not for the fact that he has been a diligent student, "and has delved in the beauties of poetry, history, philosophy, and science." He winds up his plea to the court with the prayer that he be given the custody of their child, which, he says—though his characterization of himself does not seem to be well founded—"clings to him like the ivy to the oak."

Now, if a man of tender heart, devoted to poetry and philosophy, can be treated thus while men still hold in their hands the sole right to vote, what will be fate of the sterner sex if they surrender that bulwark of their liberties? But a few weeks would elapse before they would be reduced to a state of servitude worse than that of the freedmen before the war. Evidently, if the men of America are wise, they will take warning by the fate of Mr. Adkinson and hold on to the ballot, allowing no woman to share with them the electoral throne. If not, they might as well prepare for the worst at once and learn to cook, darn, and wash, for they will have need of all those accomplishments.

Never Mind Peter Funk's Flood of Falsehood.

BELOIT, Wis., Oct. 14.—[Editor of the Tribune.]—Capital here is being made of the charge in the current issue of the *Voice* that the National Republican Committee is distributing German campaign literature repudiating utterly the Boutelle resolution, and so pleading for the German liquor vote; also charging President Cleveland with having become a pronounced Prohibitionist (!) To satisfy critics will you answer charge and oblige, A REPUBLICAN PROHIBITIONIST.

The Chairman of the Republican National Committee says in reply to THE TRIBUNE'S inquiry:

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE, NO. 91 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In reply to your letter of Oct. 16, in which you inclose a letter from Beloit, Wis., I would say that there is not even a possibility of truth in the charge made by the *Voice*. The National Committee has used no such literature, and so far as I know none such has been printed. The story is the deliberate invention of the *Voice* newspaper, which is the most active and efficient paper in the service of the Democratic party now printed in New York.

The name of the editor of the *Voice* is Funk, and if Christian names were intelligently given his would be Peter, for he is busied in his small way and to the extent of his wits in carrying on a "Peter Funk" business. The editor is doing what he can to help the dramshops in this fight. He is playing into the hands of that crowd, and in doing so is displaying a talent for hypocrisy and canting duplicity that might make him a reputation if exercised on some broader field. The correspondent need pay no attention to Funk or his *Voice*. Funk is but a whited sepulchre filled with dead men's bones and all unclean things. The less one has to do with him the better. He cannot bite, but, like a little animal found in the country and sometimes mistaken by the inexperienced for a cat, he can make an awful stench, and he takes pleasure in doing it.

SOME of the New York and Chicago mugwump and Democratic papers have been printing with great delight a list of the names of sixty-four Chicagoans who, it was alleged, had been Republicans up to this time but who had decided to leave their party and vote for Cleveland. They seemed to fancy that behind each of these sixty-four stood a hundred or so others, all of whom had decided to flop. It appears upon examination that of these so-called bolters thirty-five are Democrats or mugwumps of long standing, men who voted for Cleveland four years ago or for Tilden in 1876. Nine say they are Harrison men, firm in the faith, and a few refused to say how they stood. Out of the whole number who will certainly vote for Cleveland only four will do so for the first time. This seems to indicate that the "landslide" is not such a dreadful affair after all. Yet it is on just such romances as this that the Democrats have been pinning their faith that this State was going for Cleveland and Palmer.

IT is said the natural gas supply at Pittsburg is not really giving out, but that the companies have started the statement for the purpose of scaring the consumers into paying higher prices. They are now paying twice as much, and in some cases three times as much, for the service as at first. Sharp practice to turn an honest (?) penny.

"DO YOU call this justice, gentlemen! Do you call this encouragement for home enterprise!" demanded the deeply injured father, addressing the managers of the county fair. "You give only this diploma to the parents of the handsomest twins and you give a cash premium of fifty cents to the exhibiter of the largest squash. Gentlemen, it's an outrage!"

LIKE many another fabrication, the one-dollar-a-day lie has been well stuck to by the Democrats this campaign, but, unlike many others, it bears its absurdity on its own face.

INSPECTOR BYRNES of the New York Police Department is a man of great common sense. When he gets any good news late in the afternoon he does not give it up to the evening papers to be butchered and imperfectly presented to the public, but hangs on to it and turns it over to the morning papers, where he knows it will get a fair show and be well reported. The policy of the Inspector is respectfully commended to the notice of all persons contemplating suicide, murder, bankruptcy, sensational elopements, and other things which they wish set forth correctly and in detail. By attending to them a little after 6 o'clock in the evening, and thus bringing them within the jurisdiction of the morning papers, they will find that the latter will reciprocate and do the fair thing by them.

IT seems a matter for profound regret that Robert Elsmere was not permitted to live. Good men are turning up every day who could have straightened out all his perplexities and brought him back into the right path.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND will wake up with an uneasy start this morning. The election is just thirteen days off.

NEVADA wants a State lottery. It may be an immoral institution, but she is apparently willing to take the chances.

DEMOCRATIC postal officials in Ohio, moved by a spirit of noble emulation, are repeating the tactics of their Indiana brethren, and are folding Democratic campaign documents inside of Republican newspapers sent through the mails to subscribers. The *Ohio State Journal* is the latest victim to this high-toned Bourbon trick. Public office continues to be, as heretofore, a public trust, and the Democratic civil service reform business is still conducted as usual at the same old stand.

IF it be true that Martin Irons, who led the great railway strikes in the Southwest two years ago, is engaged in the business of driving a mule team in St. Louis there is hope for the man. He is fairly earning his living.

STATESMAN LAWLER is still understood to be strongly in favor of improving the navy and the coast defenses. As a man who has had considerable proprietary experience, however, he is firmly of the opinion that the American schooner is already large enough.

THE Louisville *Commercial* has put in bank $5,000, which it offers to forfeit in case it cannot prove the genuineness of these and other similar extracts from the editorial page of the *Courier-Journal*, the great Democratic organ of the South, on dates not remote:

"We demand tariff reform and set our faces in the direction of free trade."

"The Democrat who is not a free-trader should go elsewhere."

"The conflict between free trade and protection is irrepressible and must be fought out to the bitter end. We spit upon compromises and propose neither to ask nor to give quarter."

"The Democratic party, except in the person of imbeciles hardly worth mentioning, is not upon the fence. It is a free trade party or it is nothing."

IN A MINOR KEY.

It Moved Him.

"And this," exclaimed the tourist from New England, wiping his spectacles and looking from the summit of the Mount of Olives, with a long-drawn, quivering sigh, at the City of Jerusalem spread out before him, "is the Holy City! Ah, well!"

"It moves you strongly, sir?" said the guide sympathetically.

"It does—it does. When I look out over this historic landscape, this decaying city, and reflect that probably none of the unfortunate beings now residing here have ever—ever—seen—Boston——"

And the New England tourist wept softly.

A Hardened Wretch.

The clerical visitors at the jail stopped in front of a cell in which was a man condemned to three years in the penitentiary for perjury.

"My friend," feelingly remarked one of the company, "how came you here?"

"All on account of a lie, sir," replied the condemned prisoner.

The visitors silently passed on. The man was clearly beyond reformation.

A Hypothetical Case.

Candidate—The support of your paper would naturally gratify me, but I know better, of course, than to offer you the indignity, the insult, of a bribe for your support.

Editor of an independent paper (absently)—Of course. But in case you should offer me such an indignity what would—er—seem to you to be about the right figure?

The Panama Scheme in Desperate Straits.

For some time the managers of the Panama Canal Company have been hard at work in the French provinces trying to sell the lottery bonds which the people refused to take some months ago. M. de Lesseps and his son are traveling from town to town urging the holders of bonds to subscribe for more. About 1,200,000 bonds, out of the entire authorized issue of 2,000,000, remain unsold. It is proposed that the holders of bonds of this issue and of other issues shall subscribe upon the condition that they shall not be required to take the bonds and pay for them unless the subscriptions shall cover the entire amount now unplaced. Holders are even advised to raise the sum required for such subscriptions by borrowing money upon the canal securities already in their possession. The company is in desperate straits, and a failure to dispose of the remaining lottery bonds must put an end to its operations on the isthmus.—*Ex.*

CURRENT NOTES.

Familiarity has never bred much contempt for the business end of a wasp.—*Detroit Free Press.*

It is a powerful hard thing for a woman to wear six-button kids when her husband wears a seven-button pocketbook.—*Burdette.*

She—Why do you take such an interest in politics, Henry? He—Because, my dear, I have so much principal invested.—*Washington Post.*

"Sir," said the Surgeon General, "there's cholera in the port." "Well, sir," roared the Viceroy, "serve sherry, then."—*Harper's Bazar.*

In Europe it is customary to leave visiting cards on the graves of poets. This seems strange, when it is known that the occupants of the graves are always at home.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

An eminent theologian, who ought to know if anybody does, says the angels never laugh. Then the angels never saw a woman trying to saw a stick of cordwood, that's all.—*Burdette.*

Dudekin (who had just put on a new suit of clothes in the shop)—Wait a minute, I'll go over to the bank and get a check cashed. Tailor (going out with him)—Well, I'll follow suit.—*Washington Post.*

When asked why women never have showing on their throats what is called the Adam's apple, a sour-apple old bachelor said: "O, the first woman swallowed her apple; Adam's stuck in his throat?"—*New Orleans Picayune.*

If the women ever do become voters there will be no trouble in knowing where to find them. No female politician will be on both sides of the fence at once, as is the present custom with so many horrid men.—*Terre Haute Express.*

Bliffers—"Yes, don't care if I do. Fact is, I quarreled with my wife this evening, and am drinking to drown my sorrows. You have had a similar experience, I suppose?" Blinks—"Yes, but tonight we made up again, and I am out celebrating it."—*Philadelphia Record.*

"John, dear," said a loving wife, "if I were to die what would you do?" "But you're in no danger of dying!" "I know I'm not; I'm only supposing the case. If I should die what would you do?" "My dear, you might better ask me what wouldn't I do?"—*Epoch.*

Husband (who has married for money)—"My dear, I wish you would give me a little money this morning. I really haven't change enough in my pocket to get down-town and back." Wife—"Why, certainly, my love; but do you think 10 cents will be enough?"—*Epoch.*

Mrs. Ethereal Brown (languidly)—I begin the rest-cure treatment next week, you know, my dear. Mr. Ethereal Brown—Yes, I remember you were saying something about it. Mrs. Ethereal Brown—And none too soon, as Dr. Aristarchus says. Why, the mere exertion today of being fitted for the ten tea-gowns I shall need has completely exhausted me.—*Epoch.*

New tenant (in a towering rage)—"See here, sir, before renting that house for a year I asked you if any of the neighbors were musicians and you said they were not. Sir, that's the noisiest neighborhood I ever got into. Every house on the street has a piano or cabinet organ, to say nothing of fiddles, flutes, cornets, and banjos." Real estate agent (calmly)—"My dear sir, none of your neighbors are musicians. They only think they are."—*Philadelphia Record.*

PERSONALS.

Mr. George W. Cable has returned to Boston and resumed charge of the great Bible class in Tremont Temple.

Henry Nickel and his six sons recently made up a Republican procession and marched through the streets of Chester, Pa., with the father in command. It was entirely a Nickel-plated affair.

Lord Sackville, whose singular will leaving the bulk of his property to Queen Victoria's maids of honor has been commented upon, it is now asserted died of a broken heart, occasioned by the death of his wife in January last.

Lady Herbert is now on her way to this country to attend the wedding of her son, the Hon. Michael Herbert, who is to marry Miss Belle Wilson. This is the first time, it is said, that the mother of an English bridegroom has crossed the ocean to witness the marriage of a son.

The Duke of Norfolk appeared to be more amused than annoyed when he heard of his reported engagement to Miss McTavish of Baltimore. "It is a little hard on the lady, however," said his Grace, "and some sort of punishment should be devised for the person who originated the rumor."

Miss Marie Howell, daughter of Admiral Howell, is engaged to Mr. Chester, an English solicitor. The groom-elect offered his hand and fortune two years ago to Miss Howell, but was refused. Chester continued to charge upon the citadel of her heart, however, and how well he finally succeeded is told in this paragraph.

Gov. Moonlight of Wyoming went hunting some days ago with a friend, and each took opposite banks of the stream. His companion raised a flock of ducks and let fly both barrels. The Governor, who was indulging in a yawn at the time, received one of the shots in his mouth, and hereafter will doubtless hire a substitute to do his hunting or his yawning for him.

Mrs. Maria Willett Owen, wife of John A. Owen, District Attorney, died recently at their home in De Smet, Dak., of heart failure. They lived fourteen years in Chicago, up to 1880, and have many friends here. Mrs. Owen was prominent in the temperance cause, and was largely instrumental in securing the adoption of the prohibition clause in the Dakota Constitution.

Mrs. Sherman, wife of Old Tecumseh, referring to some unkind criticisms of the General's course at Atlanta, said to a reporter: "They can say what they like about the march to the sea, but one thing is certain—the General got there." It was indeed a great thing; but the historian should not fail to record, right alongside the husband's triumph over the Rebels, the wife's remarkable victory over Giant Slang when she refrained from adding the usual conclusion of the sentence—"just the same."

Chauncey Depew was recently called upon for passes for Republican speakers over the New York Central Railroad. "I can't do it—I won't do it," Depew replied, with a bland smile that did not hide his seriousness. "I wouldn't have let the company do such a thing if I had myself been nominated for President. It would cause talk so damaging that you might better pay treble rates for the tickets required. But I will make out a check for your treasury instead." Depew thereupon wrote a check for $10,000.

Miss Frances E. Willard, President of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, now in session in New York with an unusually large attendance, is editorially spoken of by the New York *Sun* as "a model presiding officer, dignified, quick-minded, and vigorous." The same high authority says that the oratory of the ladies at the convention is of a high quality, reasonable not less than emotional, and sometimes felicitous, and the proceedings are worthy of the admiration which they command from all observers.

Lord Tennyson is not, as some people believe, enshrouded in impenetrable gloom, for he has relaxed again into social gayety of a mild type. The poet regards Mary Anderson with an affectionate interest and considers her "a living, breathing poem." During her recent visit to the poet's home in New Forest, she was appointed high priestess of his Lordship's pipe. She filled and lighted it for him, and had conferred upon her the title of "Ministering Angel of Tobacco." So says a late special cable. It is, perhaps, unnecessary to add that Miss Anderson is about to undertake a professional tour of this country.

Polite Journalism in New York.

New York *Sun:* We have not replied to this assertion of the *Commercial Advertiser* because we haven't seen it before. Few people have seen it. The few people who have seen it know that it is a lie.

New York *World:* It is not necessary for us to say that Mr. Ammidown is a liar. Mr. Ammidown is aware of that himself, for we assume that he has a fair share of intelligence. We simply mention this in order that Mr. Ammidown, in the event that he repeats this lie, may also be made conscious of the fact that he is a vulgar scoundrel.

New York *Press:* A clergyman brought a copy of the *Voice* extra to the *Press* office and freely expressed his opinion that it was blasphemous. The *Press* agrees with him. The third commandment is not the only one violated by it. The ninth commandment says: "Thou shalt not bear false witness." The *Voice* extra bears false witness.

No Occasion for Tears.

St. Louis *Globe-Democrat:* Not a single one of the 5,000,000 men who will cast their ballots for the Democratic National ticket Nov. 6 will put crape on his hat if Cleveland is defeated.

The Indiana Corruption Fund.

Indianapolis *Journal:* One hundred and forty thousand dollars has already been received by the Democratic State Central Committee as the first installment of the colossal corruption fund.

The New Republican Version.

Minneapolis *Journal:* The Democrats can now see the handwriting on the wall—"Mene, mene, tekel up-Harrison."

REPUBLICAN RECRUITS.

Another prominent Prohibitionist, Mr. C. Harris of Greenbush, N. Y., has declared for the Republican ticket, State and National.

P. Stanley of Silverton, Colo., formerly a member of the New York Veteran Fire Department and a lifelong Democrat, has declared for Harrison and Morton.

William H. Livingston, a respected citizen of the Town of Gloversville, N. Y., and a lifelong Democrat, has announced his determination to vote the entire Republican ticket this fall.

Pulaski Perrin, an employé in the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad shops in Danville, Ill., and a lifelong Democrat, announces over his signature that he will support the Republican ticket. Free trade did it.

George McGowan of Metal, Pa., heretofore a stanch Democrat, has declared his intention of voting for Harrison. He cannot stand the free trade ideas of the Democratic party. His six sons will also vote for Harrison.

At Plymouth, Pa., one night last week a number of Democrats assembled and organized a Harrison and Morton Democratic club. John E. Maloney was chosen President, Edward McCormick Secretary, and Clayton Young Treasurer. These men, who have always voted the Democratic ticket, will vote for Harrison and Morton.

Samuel Way, an esteemed and influential Democrat, who resides two miles west of Ashland, O., has come out openly and announced himself for Harrison and Morton. To make his flop more emphatic he raised two large ash poles in front of his house, one on either side of the street, and stretched a Harrison and Morton banner across the road.

At a recent Republican meeting at Elmira, N. Y., William F. McNamara, who stumped the State for Cleveland four years ago, was the principal speaker. A feature of the meeting was about 100 members of the Harrison Guard, old soldiers, fifty-one of whom were formerly in the Hancock Legion, and in 1884 marched under the banner of Cleveland.

William Adams of the manufacturing firm of R. & H. Adams in New York says that of the 1,200 or 1,500 voters in their mills at Paterson, N. J., and Birmingham, Conn., nine-tenths had voted for Cleveland in 1884, while this year they were almost solid for Harrison. The principals of the firm, Mr. Adams said, had not only voted for Mr. Cleveland, but worked hard to secure his election. They also are against him this year.

Mr. Patrick Cox, the well-known shoe manufacturer of Rochester, N. Y., whose Democracy has heretofore been unquestioned, said to a reporter: "The issue at stake in this campaign is one which may deeply affect my business and militate against the welfare of the operatives whom I employ, and after giving it considerable careful study I reached the conclusion that it would be unwise to vote for anything that would endanger our present protective system."

Mr. Charles Burke of Rochester, N. Y., of the firm of Burke, Fitzsimmons, Hone & Co., a Democrat from wayback, recently said to a personal friend: "I have recently returned from a trip abroad, and I have seen enough there to make me vote for protection. We don't want any free trade here, and I do not intend to vote for any party or candidate which will tend to give us free trade." Mr. Burke is a personal friend of President Cleveland, a fact which makes his talk all the more significant.

At a Republican meeting held last Saturday evening at Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., a letter from William H. Grennell of Pierrepont Manor, one of the largest seed proprietors in the country, created a sensation, both because of his high position as a man and his usually strong Democratic tendencies. He says: "I am a Democrat, but I would just as soon think of voting for secession as to vote for the Mills bill or the party who will sustain it. Both acts were aimed at the prosperity of the North by the South, and any farmer who will stand in his own light and vote for this tariff measure commits a great error, financially, socially, and patriotically."

CONTEMPORARY CARESSES.

Lowell *Courier:* "Old Hutch" and his wicked partners get up a wheat corner because they can cereal profits by it.

New Orleans *Picayune:* Chicago markets report the September squeeze as having a powerful grip. Chicago girls also say the October squeeze is not bad.

Terre Haute *Express:* If that Whitechapel murderer remains uncaught much longer London will be justified in assuming the proud title of the "Chicago of England."

Philadelphia *Record:* Philadelphia girl—"I hear that Mr. Goodfellow is quite attentive to you." Chicago girl—"O, not at all. He only comes five nights a week."

Detroit *Free Press:* A Chicago lady, when told that she had eaten of a goat, went into hysterics and barely escaped death. It was as bad as if the goat had attempted to eat her.

Pittsburg *Dispatch:* The Prince of Wales has been bear hunting in Austria, but he could not make anything like such an immense bag as Old Hutch made in his bear hunt in Chicago.

Norristown *Herald:* "No," he said, "I don't intend to accept the position tendered me on the Chicago police force. I shall enlist in the United States army. A Chicago policeman has too much fighting to do."

Washington *Post:* "Take everything, take it all," stammered a Chicago man who was awakened in the middle of the night by a burglar in his room. "Aw, come off, I am not 'Old Hutch.'" And the burglar departed, leaving the plastering on the wall.

Philadelphia *Record:* Self-respecting Councilman—"So ye think we've (hic) been off junketing and spending the people's money, eh? Well, we ain't. We've been (hic) to Chi-Chicago investigating its system of street lighting, sir." Constituent—"O! well, what system have they?" "It's 'most same as ours, only (hic) the posts is in pairs." "Pairs?" "Yes (hic), every lamp-post we saw was (hic) double."

In the Days of the Confederacy.

"Bargain days" have become an established custom in local stores, and the penurious husband dreads to hear of their approach. Others have occasion to get provoked when the bills come in. But they would have more occasion to get angry if a bill similar to the following, which is in the possession of George W. Gibbons of this city, were rendered:

WACO, Texas, April 1, 1864.
Mrs Patton, bot. of W. D. Chambers & Bro.

4½ yards Jeans	@$18	$ 81.00
3 yards Jeans	@ 20	60.00
36¾ yards domestic	@ 11	404.25
3 pounds pepper	@ 13	39.00
30 pounds coffee	@ 18	540.00
21 yards hickory	@ 15	360.00
7 yards linen	@ 27	189.00
2 spools thread	@ 3	6.00
Flax thread	@ 5	5.00
2 papers needles	@ 5	10.00
1 tin cup	@ 7	7.00
		$1,701.25

Received payment April 2, 1864.
W. D. CHAMBERS & BRO.

The young woman who did this shopping carried the money to pay the bill the following day in a covered basket, and, setting it on the counter, told the proprietors to help themselves. It is needless to say the money was of Confederate issue.—*Albany Journal.*

Gen. Pleasonton's Poverty.

In a 10x12 room on the third floor of a ramshackle building near "Gamblers' Row," in this city, lies the famous cavalry officer, the bill for whose relief was tardily passed by Congress. Gen. Pleasonton is supposed to be dying. His physicians will not permit any one to see him. He has occupied these contracted quarters for a long time, and has been dependent for his meals on the kindness of the proprietor of a well-known all night house just on the borders of the most questionable and most central part of Washington. The proprietor of this restaurant was a private in Gen. Pleasonton's regiment, and once received a kindness at the General's hands, which in the latter's extremity he has been trying to repay. The bill that passed through Congress recently makes this old soldier a Major, though in battle he ranked first among "cavalry" Generals. The House tried to make the rank Colonel, but to even that the Senate would not agree. Grant and Pleasonton were great friends. —*Washington Letter.*

Assertion and the Facts.

It is as queer as it is a significant fact that, while Gen. Palmer has been howling up and down the State, for weeks past, about the alleged extravagance of the different branches of the State Government, these departments are practically self-sustaining, as the following figures will show:

Salaries of State officers (including Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, Attorney General, and Superintendent of Public Instruction for two years	$ 49,000.00
Clerk hire and other expenses of State officers for same period	105,850.00
Total	$154,850.00
Fees collected and turned into the State Treasury by the Auditor and Secretary of State in same period	150,886.94
Cost of State Government over fees	$ 3,963.06

These are "figures that talk."—*Illinois State Journal.*

"Turn the Rascals Out."

San Francisco *Chronicle:* "Examine the books" is a more pertinent demand this year than four years ago. The fine array of rascals appointed to office by Cleveland is highly suggestive of the necessity for a speedy examination.

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

"The Yeomen of the Guard; or, the Merryman and His Maid," is in two acts, both of which have the same scene, which is laid in London, on the Tower Green, at the spot known as the Tower Hamlet—now occupied by various public buildings. The dramatis personæ are the Lieutenant of the Tower, Sir Richard Cholmondeley; Col. Fairfax, who is under sentence of death; Sergt. Meryll, a Yeoman of the Guard; Leonard Meryll, his son; Jack Point, a strolling jester and the "Merryman"; Wilfred Shadbolt, chief jailer and tormentor; Elsie Maynard, a strolling singer and the "Merryman's Maid"; Phœbe Meryll, the Sergeant's daughter; Dame Carruthers, housekeeper of the Tower; and Kate, her niece. The events of the opera are supposed to occur some time during the sixteenth century. Col. Fairfax has been condemned to death for the practice of sorcery and is a prisoner in the Tower. As he has twice saved the life of Sergt. Meryll in battle both the Sergeant and his daughter are desirous of returning the favor, but do not at once see how this is to be accomplished. A brother of Phœbe has just been appointed a Yeoman of the Guard as a recognition of some deed of bravery in battle, and he is persuaded to permit Fairfax to take his place in the ranks. Fairfax is brought under guard to the Lieutenant of the Tower. He bravely declares his perfect readiness to die, but entreats a favor, that—whereas his condemnation for sorcery occurred through the kind offices of a kinsman who expects to succeed to the estate of the condemned provided he dies unmarried—the Lieutenant will procure him a wife whom he may marry before the execution takes place. This the Lieutenant promises to do, and applies to Elsie Maynard, who comes in accompanied by Jack Point. For the consideration of 100 crowns she agrees to marry Fairfax (she to be blindfolded during the ceremony) stipulating that she shall be permitted to depart as soon as the ceremony is over, there being no doubt that the husband will lose his head at the end of one hour thereafter. They are duly married without the bride ever having seen her husband, and she immediately departs in pursuance of the agreement, while Fairfax is returned to his cell to prepare for the next incident in the drama of his existence. Phœbe purloins the keys from her lover, Wilfred, who is their custodian, the yeoman's suit is conveyed into the cell, and Fairfax emerges dressed as a yeoman and takes his place with the others. The keys are returned, Wilfred remaining unaware of the temporary theft. The executioner appears for the purpose of beheading the prisoner, but the latter is not to be found, and the crowd disperses to search for Fairfax. The curtain descends with the grim executioner waiting at the block, ax in hand, Elsie being left without a husband, yet not a widow. In the second act Dame Carruthers and the others reproach the Warders for permitting the prisoner to escape. Jack Point and Wilfred meet and enter into an agreement that if the latter will discharge an arquebuss at night and assert that he has killed Fairfax in the act of escaping, he, Point, will make Wilfred a jester. The shot is heard; the Governor is informed that Fairfax is "very, very dead"; Dame Carruthers enters and tells Meryll in the presence of Fairfax that from overhearing Elsie talking in her sleep she is certain that Fairfax is the man to whom she is married. The latter in order to test Elsie's principles makes violent love to her, but she repulses him because she is married, though she does not know to whom. Fairfax continues to press his suit, pretending to do so in the interest of Jack Point, but ends by falling in love with her and securing her love himself. Leonard Meryll soon after appears with a pardon, which has been kept back by the designing kinsman, who intended that it should be delayed until after the execution. This relieves Fairfax of his disabilities, and he claims Elsie as his wife. Phœbe agrees to marry Wilfred, and Dame Carruthers is wedded to the Sergeant.

The overture contains little of interest and may, in fact, be denominated weak. Phœbe's first song, "When a Maiden Loves She Sits and Sighs," is scarcely more effective, though it might have gained something in this respect had it been sung better. The chorus of yeomen is solid and it was done well. Sandwiched in between is a pleasing baritone solo for Meryll, which Mr. Mark Smith gave in excellent style. At its close the melody of the yeomen is worked up into a fairly effective ensemble. The trio, "Alas, I Waver To and Fro," for Leonard, Phœbe, and Meryll, has a pleasing melody. This, too, might have been more impressive if it had been better sung. The ballad for Fairfax, "Is Life a Boon?" was spiritedly sung by Mr. Charles J. Campbell, who made much of the opportunities it afforded. This was one of the best numbers of the act. The duet, "I Have a Song to Sing, O," chiefly constructed upon a drone bass, was apparently designed after "The House that Jack Built," and was one of the brightest and cleverest things in the entire work. It was sung by Mr. James T. Powers and Miss Addie C. Reed, and the manner of the performance, rather than vocal merit, secured an encore. In the recitative and ballads assigned to Elsie, Miss Reed did some tasteful work as long as the part did not carry her voice too high, but the uppermost notes, whenever they entered, were most decidedly false in intonation. Phœbe's ballad, "Were I Thy Bride," was poorly sung by Miss Fanny Rice, but the cleverness of her action atoned in a great measure for vocal deficiencies, and the number secured an encore. Miss Elma Delaro as Dame Carruthers made some little effect with her low tones, the rest of her voice being somewhat weak and worn. The first act occupied about an hour and a half and, though it contains several rather pleasing numbers, was as a whole rather monotonous until the finale, which is reasonably effective. The composer has essayed to approach nearer to grand opera in this act than in any of his earlier operas, and the attempt cannot be pronounced an unqualified success.

The wit of the librettist, too, appears to be of rather a dull order. In the second act the composer relapses into his old style and is much more successful in accomplishing what he intends. The madrigal, "Strange Adventure, Maiden Wedded," is really an excellent specimen of its kind, and was enjoyable, though the soprano of Miss Muni was weak and ineffective. Mr. Powers as the jester, Jack Point, was continuously amusing, and if he did little in the way of singing in his patter songs they certainly did not suffer much, singing being there of little importance. Mr. Mark Smith did good, honest, and artistic work throughout the opera. Mr. Richard Cummings as Shadbolt was sufficiently funny in that comic part. Mr. Charles Lang as Leonard had little to do, which was just as well, his voice sounding thin and rather pinched. Mr. Ellis Ryse as the Lieutenant also had not much voice work to do, but what he had was acceptably done. Mr. Campbell as Fairfax sang tastefully and well. His style is, however, somewhat affected.

For the march of the yeomen Mr. Sullivan has deliberately "lifted" a subject from Wagner's "Meistersinger," and the introduction to the second act contains ideas that are likewise quite Wagnerian in coloring.

To Rebuild the Levee.

QUINCY, Ill., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—After two years' negotiating a compromise was effected today between the bondholders and land-owners of the Indian grave drainage district which will insure the rebuilding and strengthening of the levee this fall. This was one of the levees which gave way under the great flood last spring, flooding something like 25,000 acres, all in growing crops. By the compromise reached at the meeting today the bondholders throw off $90,000—$60,000 from the par value of the bonds and $30,000 in back interest—leaving the indebtedness of the district at $110,000. The levee will be rebuilt at once and this great area of fertile soil again protected from high water. The land without the levee is practically worthless.

A Canadian "Skips" to the States.

TORONTO, Ont., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—N. P. R. Hatch, a cigar manufacturer, has failed and left for the States. He had built up a large trade and his liabilities will be heavy, with assets light. The cause of his downfall is alleged to be that his wife ran away with $1,200 cash and all his jewelry and squandered them in Philadelphia, and that in consequence he took to drink and neglected his business. About nine months ago he was under arrest for misappropriating funds of express companies in New York, but the proceedings against him were dropped, and he became a resident of Toronto.

Investigating the Yankton Disaster.

YANKTON, D. T., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—A Coroner's jury has today been investigating into the cause which led to the death of C. N. Thompson and the serious injury of three other men by the falling of the walls at the insane asylum yesterday. No verdict has yet been returned.

Jacob Lee, fatally injured, will possibly recover. Superintendent of Construction Kean is worse, but will probably pull through. Contractor Pattee arrived last night from Canton. Resident trustees do not attempt to explain or palliate the disaster.

Short in His Accounts $20,000.

NORRISTOWN, Pa., Oct. 23.—The protracted and unexplained absence of J. Roberts Rambo, ex-Register of Wills of this county, seems to substantiate the rumors that he is short in his accounts. The State authorities at Harrisburg place the amount of the defalcation at about $20,000.

THE TRIAL OF PARNELL.

MR. WEBSTER HAS A SURPRISE IN HIS DREARY SPEECH.

He Produces a Letter in Which the Irish Leaders Are Alleged to Have Authorized a Payment of Funds to Persons Engaged in Crime—How the Letter Came Into the "Times'" Possession—The Rest of the Speech So Dull the Judges Almost Fall Asleep.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.
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LONDON, Oct. 23.—Mr. Webster struck oil for the first time in the course of today's proceeding. He produced a letter which got into the hands of the *Times* through the treachery of a clerk in the employ of the Land League. This is the first appearance on the scene of the informer who plays so frequent and so sinister a part in Irish State trials. The letter professed to come from Timothy Harron, member of the branch league in Kerry, since dead. It asked for money for men wounded, and the letter was endorsed by John Ferguson of Glasgow, then member of the Executive Committee of the Land League, and a grant of £6 was given. It was the suggestion of Mr. Webster that the men were wounded in a moonlighting affray, and that the league by giving them the grants thus brought itself in direct connection with the perpetration of outrages. The name of the clerk is not yet revealed on this side of the water, but I believe suspicion points to an Englishman, who obtained access to the Land League in a curious way. The Land League officials were so confident of the innocence of the working organization that they intrusted the accounts for auditing to a well-known firm of public accountants in Dublin. They employed Phillips, an Englishman, and it is supposed he took advantage of the opportunity to abstract some documents which might prove dangerous, he probably being an enemy to the entire organization. Possibly the letter is a forgery or possibly the grant was made in a time of confusion in the absence of Mr. Egan in Paris and while Davitt was in prison and the members of Parliament on the stump—was made by foolish subordinates with a weak desire to serve a friend. Davitt and others intimately associated with the working Land League declare that not only were no grants made to persons associated with crime, but grants were often refused worthy persons because living in disturbed districts. However, true or forged, this small case is the first and, up to the present, the only scrap of evidence given or promised connecting the league with any violence.

Another important revelation in today's speech was a complete change as to the forged letters. On the former trial the *Times* declared that on no account would it give up the names of the persons who supplied them or were in any circumstances connected therewith. Today the *Times* declared that all information would be given as to the persons, circumstances, etc. Mr. Webster confessed that money was given for the letters, but accompanied this with an emphatic declaration that the letters were several months in the possession of the *Times* before any money was given or even promised. This readiness to give names is interpreted as showing that the *Times* ceases to believe in the honesty of the persons who gave them, and therefore is willing to surrender them to the vengeance of the courts of law or private enmity.

A weakening further indicated by the laborious disclaimer of Mr. Webster was that such phrases as "make it hot for old Forster," in one of the Parnell forgeries, was interpreted by him as incitement by Parnell to murder Forster. Mr. Webster also repeated that the letters, while personally important to Parnell, were but one and a small link in the long chain of the indictment of Parnell as the head criminal of the organization. In short, the *Times* adopts the attitude of Leonard Courtney—if Parnell did write the letters, no matter if Parnell did not write them, that is no matter.

The rest of the speech was characterized by the same deadly dullness as yesterday and carried out the program forecast in my cable. Mr. Webster gave quotations from speeches and then followed with a list of outrages, suggesting this as the cause and effect. Some of the speeches were violent, but these all, or nearly all, were made by Nally, Jordon, and other obscurities. Today Nally and Jordon were again the foremost witnesses for Webster. When he quoted Parnell or other members he found no passage approaching incitement to violence, and the inference that such speeches induced crime is childish. Parnell's lawyer regarded this part of the case as unfit to stand one hour's investigation.

The state of the Judges during the progress of the speech today justified them in thinking the public do not care one pin for such ancient history. The gallery for strangers had sixteen occupants and the ladies' gallery just one. Judge Day openly slept and his colleagues nodded. The lawyers chatted and the reporters closed their note-books.

THOMAS POWER O'CONNOR.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMISSION.

Attorney General Webster Continues His Opening Address for the "Times."

LONDON, Oct. 23.—The Parnell Commission resumed its investigation today.

Joseph Biggar, who is one of the Irish members of Parliament mentioned in the *Times'* charges, made a personal request to be supplied with copies of those speeches read from by Attorney General Webster yesterday which referred to him.

The Attorney General promised to supply them, and then continued the presentation of the *Times'* case. He referred to the Kilmainham jail anti-rent manifesto which was signed with the name of Messrs. Parnell, Davitt, Brennan, Dillon, Sexton, and Egan. He pointed out that Mr. Davitt was then confined in Portland prison and could not have signed the paper. Whether Mr. Dillon was responsible for his signature would be shown. It was a matter of importance, as the manifesto disclosed the fact that the policy of the league involved the punishment of tenants for paying rents. The supporters of Mr. Parnell had recently been trying to exhibit him as a man who stood aloof from the anti-rent and plan of campaign agitators. The fact was, however, that as far back as 1880 Mr. Parnell had led the anti-rent movement. In a speech made in County Kerry in 1880 he told his hearers that out of 600,000 tenant farmers 400,000 were unable to pay their rents, and he added that the Land League had plenty of money to defend those who refused to pay.

Mr. Biggar also, at the same period, denounced takers of evicted farms, and advocated the league's defending men who were to be tried for shooting these takers or for other agrarian crimes. It was impossible to exaggerate the wickedness of the advice given by Boyton, Timothy Harrington, and Father O'Leary at the Barryclough meeting in February, 1881. They had urged their hearers to the worst forms of criminal violence for the purpose of intimidating the opponents of the league. At that time Mr. Parnell and his colleagues did not conceal their sympathy with the league's emissaries in crime, nor did they take any pains to disavow the outrages which had been committed.

As a proof of the Parnellite party's connection with the no-rent movement the Attorney General quoted from a telegram dated at about the time the anti-rent manifesto was issued. It was from Patrick Ford to Patrick Egan, and read: "Communicate with Parnell and consult your colleagues. Then issue manifesto." The reply of Egan was: "Your suggestion approved. Prompt measures are in progress to procure general rent strike." "If access had been obtained to the books and papers of the Land League," continued the Attorney General, "detailed evidence would have been procured to show the relation of the Parnellites to the criminal actions of members of the league. The books had vanished since we have brought the league's officers to Westminster." The *Times* had secured two batches of documents which showed the system of communication between the head office and the branches of the league, how men were supported who refused to work for boycotted persons, and how employés were paid for committing outrages.

Continuing the review of the history of the league, the Attorney General quoted from the letters alleged to have been written by Mr. Parnell, which appeared in the *Times*. He said he would not now mention names, but before the case was over, the circumstances under which the *Times* became possessed of the letters would be explained. The names of the persons from whom they we obtained and the sums paid for them would also be made known. He might say in the meantime that not a penny was paid or promised for the documents until they had been in the possession of the *Times* for several months, and until they had been examined by perfectly independent persons, and the handwriting tested by comparison with undoubtedly genuine specimens of Mr. Parnell's penmanship.

The court here adjourned until tomorrow.

Sentenced Under the Coercion Act.

DUBLIN, Oct. 23.—Twelve men were today sentenced to six months with hard labor in Wicklow Jail for conspiring to compel a farmer to leave his farm. Two arrests have been made in connection with the murder of Bruen the 22d inst. at Collooney, County Sligo, which caused great excitement.

The Edinburg Case.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—The action for libel brought by Mr. Parnell in the Scotch courts against the London *Times* was opened at Edinburg today. The day's business was limited to the adjustment of the pleadings.

THE PARNELL INVESTIGATION.

Patrick Egan Says the Result Will Break Up the Tory Government.

Patrick Egan, Treasurer of the Irish Land League in Ireland and President of the Irish National Land League in America from 1884 to 1886, was at the Pacific Hotel yesterday. He, with others of the league in America, has been charged in England with having a guilty knowledge of the Phœnix Park assassination and with being privy to the authorship of the alleged forged Parnell letters to the London *Times*. A reporter for THE TRIBUNE talked with Mr. Egan yesterday on the work of the Parnell Commission thus far made public.

"It appears from the reports," said Mr. Egan, "so far as communicated by cable, that Attorney General Webster has simply rehashed the old case of O'Donnell vs. the *Times*. I have reason to know that Mr. Parnell's counsel has material and evidence now in his hands that will completely explode the *Times'* case. I do not care to anticipate the action of the commission, but I believe the forgeries can be brought home straight to the man who perpetrated them. This will be proved in due course of the inquiry. The indications are that the *Times* foresees this, and relying on forged letters as the mainstay of its case it is now endeavoring to spread the inquiry over all proceedings of the league with the hope that it may attach the stigma of crime to some of the members of the league in both countries. In an organization which embraces probably a million people in Ireland and hundreds of thousands in America it would not be at all surprising if some members of the league were members of other societies which were not particular in their methods for striking blows at England, but you might as well say that if half a dozen men combined to rob a bank or to hold up a stage in Texas, and they all happened to belong to the same political party or were members of the same church, it was the party or church that committed those acts as to hold the league accountable for the independent action of any one of its members. The league in Ireland and in America also worked strictly under its present constitution and by-laws, and has so far as its influence could be exercised discountenanced any other methods than those provided by their constitution."

"Will you go to England to give your evidence?"

"I know from the preliminary proceedings in this case that both Mr. Parnell and the *Times* consider my evidence indispensable to these proceedings, and I have written to Mr. Lewis, the attorney for Mr. Parnell, to say that while I feel under no obligations to accommodate the *Times* in any way, and while I don't care anything about its attacks on me personally, I am willing to do anything that lies in my power to develop the truth in the interests of his clients. My business will not permit me to spend the necessary time in attendance on a trial in London, but I will hold myself in readiness to testify before a sub-commission at any place they may name in America or at any time."

"Will these disclosures have the effect of injuring Gladstone's policy of home rule?"

"None whatever; on the contrary, the effect will be the other way. The Tory Government is tied up with the *Times*. They have staked their existence on the outcome of this trial, and I feel confident that the vindication of Parnell and his associates must be the outcome of this investigation, and that it will create such a reaction of feeling in England as will break up the present Tory Government."

SIGNAL SERVICE PREDICTION.

Fair Weather, with Warmer Southerly Winds, in Chicago Today.

OFFICE OF CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 23.—Indications for twenty-four hours: For Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, and Wisconsin, fair Wednesday, rain Thursday; warmer, southerly winds.

For Kansas, Nebraska, Dakota, and Colorado, light rains Wednesday, fair Thursday; warmer, southerly winds, becoming westerly.

For Iowa and Minnesota, light rain Wednesday, fair Thursday; warmer, southerly winds.

Place of observation.	*Hight of barometer.*	*Thermom'r*	*Maximum temper'ture*	*Direction of wind.*	*State of weather.*	*Rainfall for 24 hours.*
New York	29.93	52	56	N. W.	Rain	.08
Washington, D. C.	29.90	56	58	Calm.	Rain	.38
Vicksburg, Miss.	30.08	54	56	N.	Cl'udy	.72
New Orleans, La.	30.00	64	74	N. W.	Rain	1.04
Galveston, Tex.						
Nashville, Tenn.	30.04	48	54	N. W.	Rain	.02
Cincinnati, O.	29.98	46	50	N. W.	Cl'udy	.01
Buffalo, N. Y.	29.82	50	52	S. W.	Rain	.10
Oswego, N. Y.	29.94	48	50	S. E.	Cl'udy	.01
Rochester, N. Y.	29.82	52	52	S. W.	Rain	.01
Erie, Pa.	29.84	48	56	S. W.	Rain	.04
Cleveland, O.	29.90	46	52	W.	Rain	.10
Sandusky, O.	29.92	44	46	W.	Cl'udy	.14
Toledo, O.	29.90	42	48	W.	Cl'udy	.02
Detroit, Mich.	29.86	42	46	S. W.	Cl'udy	
Alpena, Mich.	29.78	42	42	W.	Rain	.38
Green Bay, Wis.	29.96	40	42	S. W.	Cl'udy	.06
Grand Haven, Mich.	29.90	44	46	N. W.	Rain	.02
Marquette, Mich.	29.84	38	38	S. W.	Cl'udy	
Port Huron, Mich.	29.90	44	46	N. W.	Rain	.01
Chicago	29.94	42	44	W.	Cl'udy	
Milwaukee, Wis.	29.94	40	44	W.	Clear	
Duluth, Minn.	29.80	42	44	N. E.	Cl'udy	
St. Paul, Minn.	29.78	42	46	S. E.	Cl'udy	
La Crosse, Wis.	29.92	40	46	S.	Clear	
Davenport, Ia.	29.94	38	46	S.	Clear	
Des Moines, Ia.	29.86	50	58	S.	Clear	
Keokuk, Ia.	29.94	44	50	S.	Clear	
Cairo, Ill.	30.08	46	50	N.	Fair	.02
Springfield, Ill.	30.02	38	44	S. W.	Clear	
St. Louis, Mo.	30.06	44	48	S. W.	Clear	
Springfield, Mo.	30.02	46	54	S. W.	Clear	
Omaha, Neb.	29.84	54	62	S. W.	Clear	
Huron, Dak.	29.72	52	60	N. W.	Fair	
Yankton, Dak.	29.74	50	[illegible]	S. W.	Fair	
Moorhead, Minn.	29.68	40	44	S.	Cl'udy	.12
St. Vincent	29.66	42	46	S.	Cl'udy	
Bismarck, Dak.	29.68	44	52	E.	Cl'udy	.02
Fort Buford	29.50	44	[illegible]	S. E.	Rain	.04
Helena, Mont.	29.40	60	62	S. W.	Cl'udy	
Cheyenne, Wyo.	29.70	50	52	W.	Fair	
Denver, Colo.	29.78	56	64	N.	Fair	
Dodge City, Kas.	30.00	50	60	S. W.	Clear	
El Paso, Tex.	30.12	58	62	N. W.	Clear	
Salt Lake City, Utah	29.88	58	62	S. E.	Fair	
Minnedosa						
Fort Garry						
Medicine Hat	29.26	38	[illegible]	N. E.	Cl'udy	.08
Norfolk, Va.	29.96	64	70	S.	Cl'udy	.03
Charleston, S. C.	30.02	70	80	S.	Clear	
Montrose	30.02	[illegible]	[illegible]	S.	Clear	
Jacksonville, Fla.	30.04	74	[illegible]	S.	Clear	
Pensacola, Fla.	29.96	76	78	S. E.	Cl'udy	

Movements of Ocean Steamships.

DOVER, Oct. 23.—Arrived, the Hans and Kurt, from New York for Hamburg.

HAMBURG, Oct. 23.—Arrived, the Gellert, from New York.

MOVILLE, Oct. 23.—Arrived, the Furnessia, from New York for Glasgow.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—Arrived, the Elbe, from Bremen.

HAVRE, Oct. 23.—Arrived, the Arecana, from Philadelphia for Rouen.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—Arrived, the Michigan, from Baltimore.

BREMEN, Oct. 22.—Arrived, the Minister Maybach, from New York.

Various Losses by Fire.

ALTOONA, Pa., Oct. 23.—At daylight this morning fire destroyed the property of L. P. Stich, consisting of the Enterprise brewery, a hotel, stable, and outhouses. Mr. Stich estimates his loss at $25,000; insured for $6,200. There were several narrow escapes, but no lives were lost. Some of the inmates stood out of the second-story windows on planks until rescued.

The upsetting of a lighted kerosene lamp set fire to the premises No. 345 West Huron street last night, damaging the house to the amount of $100 and the furniture in the second story, belonging to Alexander Grant, to the amount of $50.

At 1 o'clock yesterday morning fire broke out in the basement of the building at No. 205 Fifth avenue, occupied by the Merrick Thread Company. The damages done to the building and stock are estimated at $200.

To Hold Court Under Military Guard.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 23.—A detail of fifty soldiers of the Louisville Legion, Kentucky State Guard, was ordered this morning to report for active service Oct. 30. They are to go to Hazard, Perry County, where begins next week the fall term of the Circuit Court, with the trials of the persons engaged in the French-Eversole feud on the docket.

Millions Do—Why Don't You Use Pearline? Now is just the time. Try it.

HOODWINKING A MONARCH

SENSATIONAL STORY ABOUT THE WURTEMBERG COURT SCANDALS.

Three Americans Said to Have Acquired Undue Influence Over the Invalid King by Means of Spiritualism, Which They Are Using for Blackmailing Purposes—Russia Not Menacing the Peace of Europe—General Foreign News.

BERLIN, Oct. 23.—The *Neueste Nachrichten* of Munich publishes a sensational article in relation to the Wurtemberg court scandals. It denounces the favoritism shown by the King of Wurtemberg to three Americans, who, it says, by means of Spiritualism have gained an enormous influence over the invalid monarch, which they are using for blackmailing purposes. It says that one of them, who was formerly a Secretary in the American Legation at Stuttgart, has recently been ennobled.

NO OCCASION FOR ALARM.

The Preparations for a Movement of Russian Troops to the Frontier.

BERLIN, Oct. 23.—The *Post* says there is no reason for alarm over the reported preparations for the transfer of Russian troops towards the Austrian and German frontiers. It asserts that the Russian Government decided upon these movements last spring. It also says the probability of Russian warlike action towards the West is entirely out of the question, in view of the present general European situation. Russia's relations with Germany have continued to be of a satisfactory nature since the Emperor's recent visit to St. Petersburg.

The *Post* charges that M. Urusoff, the Russian Minister at Brussels, forged the letter alleged to have been written by Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria to the Czar which caused the Czar's suspicion that Prince Bismarck had unfriendly designs upon Russia.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Free Selling on the Paris Bourse Owing to the Proposal to Tax Incomes.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—On the Paris bourse today heavy dealers sold freely, owing to the approval of the Cabinet of Finance Minister Peytral's scheme to impose a tax on incomes and labor returns and to the news that a heavy sum would be required by the Government for the improvement of the defenses of the eastern frontier. Toward the close there was a moderate recovery. The German and Austrian bourses were depressed in consequence of the feeling on the Paris bourse.

Riot Between Orangemen and Nationalists.

DUBLIN, Oct. 23.—A riot broke out at Moy today between Orangemen and Nationalists. The police were reinforced and charged the mob with bayonets. Several policemen were injured with stones thrown by the rioters.

The Alexander-Victoria Marriage Abandoned.

VIENNA, Oct. 23.—The *Neue Freie Presse* says that the idea of a marriage between Prince Alexander of Battenberg and Princess Victoria, a sister of the German Emperor, has been abandoned.

The Italian Disaster Not So Serious.

ROME, Oct. 23.—The official report of the railway disaster near Potenza limits the number of persons killed to nineteen and the number of injured to fifty-five.

The bodies of a lady and two Belgian monks from the Pretrasanta Monastery at Naples have since been found at the scene. Two of the injured have died at the hospital, making twenty-four who were killed.

Launching of the City of Paris.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—The Inman Line steamer City of Paris, a sister ship to the City of New York, built by the Messrs. Thompson of Clyde Bank, was launched today.

Notes from Other Lands.

The Vienna Reichsrath will reopen today.

The Pope will receive 1,000 pilgrims from Naples today.

Two thousand colliers have gone on strike in Derbyshire.

Mr. Darling has been appointed Solicitor General for Scotland.

The United States steamer Enterprise arrived at Havre Monday.

There is no prospect of the release of Prof. Geffcken, although he is ill.

A Turkish irade has been issued sanctioning the construction of a railway from Jaffa to Jerusalem.

The Pope, in donating $60,000 to the anti-slavery movement, has written to Cardinal Lavigerie in terms of praise and encouragement of the scheme in which he was commissioned by the Pope to invite the coöperation of Europe.

Several thousand Yorkshire miners have gone on a strike. It is expected that many others will join the strike today and tomorrow on the expiration of the notices to their employers. Coal has advanced from 30 to 40 per cent in price during October.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Barely Escaped a Scorching.

Michael Burke, an Irish laborer 40 years old, came near being the victim of a cruel practical joke last evening. Michael drank so much liquor that he imagined the gutter on Chestnut street, near Franklin, was his downy couch, and he thereupon went to sleep in it. Some of the boys in the neighborhood thought it too bad that he didn't have a fire to warm him up, so they went to work to supply it. They gathered a quantity of shavings and sawdust, and presently had a great bon-fire blazing near Michael's side. The closer it got to the unconscious man the worse the boys got frightened, and as they could neither put it out nor arouse the man they took to their heels and left. Officer Little happened along just as the man's clothes were scorching, and in a moment had him rolled back out of harm's way. He was still drunk and had to be taken to the station in the patrol-wagon.

National Union.

A new council of this order was instituted last evening at the National Union Building, on Adams street, by Senate Deputy P. L. Teeple. The membership of the council is drawn from the lumber interest. Nearly 100 names are on the charter list. The officers elected were: President, J. R. Laing; ex-President, Charles A. Cox; Vice-President, M. McLeod; Speaker, J. E. Defebaugh; Secretary, C. L. Saylor; Financial Secretary, J. C. W. Waterbury; Treasurer, E. Hines; Chaplain, H. Z. Lewis; Usher, H. A. Gerhart; Sergeant, W. L. Cadle; Doorkeeper, M. F. Cronen; Trustees, T. S. Howell, M. L. Sulley, J. W. Merriman.

They Have Lost Their President.

The Illinois State Sportsmen's Association in a meeting at the Sherman House last evening appointed a committee of one from each club in the association to prepare resolutions of respect to the memory of Harry F. Orvis, Vice-President of the association, who died Monday night at his residence, No. 384 Park avenue. Dr. N. Roe, W. N. Low, Charles Kern, and John J. Gillespie were appointed to represent the association at the funeral, which occurs at 1 o'clock this afternoon from the residence, and all other sportsmen are invited to attend.

The Railway Club.

The Railway Club met in its new quarters in the Phenix Building yesterday afternoon. H. N. Barr was elected Second Vice-President. It was decided to print and circulate a detailed report of each meeting. These topics were discussed: "The Circulation of Water in Locomotive Boilers," "Materials for Car Construction," and "Car Heating by Steam."

Found Dead in His Cell.

James G. Barnes, an old man of 57 years, who has in latter years tried to make a living by selling newspapers, was found drunk yesterday afternoon at the corner of Fifth avenue and Van Buren street, and was taken by the police to the Harrison Street Station. At 7:30 p. m. the lock-upkeeper found him dead in his cell. The body was taken to the morgue.

He Abducted the Dummy.

Rosenow & Davis, clothiers at No. 498 South Halsted street, had a "dummy" gorgeously arrayed in front of their store last night. It was clad in an entire winter outfit. Some thief passing by about 9 o'clock abducted the "dummy," and, though pursued by the clerks, managed to escape.

Kelly Will Go to Australia.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 23.—The *Herald* says that Mike Kelly had a conference with the directors of the Boston Base-Ball Club tonight, during which he was offered and accepted the position of Captain of the Boston team next year. Also Kelly declared he should go to Australia with the American team, and should join the boys in San Francisco in time to play one or two games before the sailing of the steamer.

NEITHER SIDE WAS HAPPY.

Old Gripmen Mistaken for New Ones and New Ones Have Trouble.

Mr. Yerkes has adopted new tactics in handling his mixed assortment of employés. Last night the new men, who have been handling the Wells street grip-cars, were replaced by the former employés of that line and a number of the non-union men were transferred to Clark street. A rather startling series of incidents followed.

The joy of the Wells street men at being placed in their old positions was turned into grief when they made their first trip. They were not recognized by their partisans, who still continued the war. Every block or two the gripmen were compelled to stop the cars and remove stones and blocks of wood from the track. The toughs took advantage of the withdrawal of the police, and only laughed at the attempted explanations of the old employés.

"What are yer givin' us, yer Kansas City scab?" yelled a rough looking gamin in response to the driver's statement that he was all right. All down the line the men were greeted with similar treatment and were heartily glad when the day was over.

The new men did not fare much better. They did not fully understand how to manipulate the long clumsy cars, and many narrow escapes from serious collisions were had.

About 6 o'clock one of the long Clark street cars started through the tunnel, going north, with one of the new men at the grip lever. The down grade was made without incident. Another train was a short distance ahead, and was stopped before making the curve by a blockade of cars. The driver either did not know that the train was standing or made a miscalculation regarding the speed of his train. He reversed his lever too late, and with a crash drove into the rear of a limits car.

Both trains were crowded with passengers and a wild scene followed. The wood and iron work was splintered and twisted out of shape. The people in the rear train were thrown from their seats, but not badly injured. Those in the front train were more scared than hurt. The women rushed frantically to the doors and jumped to the ground without the customary deliberation so characteristic of the North Side woman. The trucks of the grip-car left the track, but were replaced after a slight delay. The two trains went on their way north minus the larger part of their loads.

Mr. Yerkes made a visit to the offices of Mayor Roche and Commissioner Swift after a permit to begin tearing up West Madison street this morning. But Commissioner Swift was not in and Mr. Yerkes did not get his permit. The Commissioner was seen in his office after his return, and was asked if Mr. Yerkes had received a permit. "Certainly not. He hasn't made application yet. You can rest assured that he won't do much work until he has a permit, and that will not be issued until we are satisfied that he has all his material on the ground, so that the work can go on continuously from beginning to end."

Superintendent Threedy of the North Chicago Street Railway Company gives as a reason why the trail cars are not run that there is a lack of power owing to the breaking down of the main engines in the Elm street power house. Auxiliary engines are now doing the work of the main engines while the latter are being repaired, a work which will be finished in two or three days. The trail cars will be run as usual. The Lincoln avenue cable will be in running order inside of six weeks. The delay on this line is owing to the fact that a large wheel pit must be constructed at the corner of Centre and Clark streets.

TOWN OF LAKE TRUSTEES.

The Wentworth Avenue Street-Car Ordinance—Accidents—News Gossip.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees yesterday afternoon it was decided to take from the files the question of street-cars on Wentworth avenue south from Sixty-third street, the residents in favor of the scheme stating they could show that they had a majority of the frontage. The matter will come up at the next meeting.

The contract for the improvement of Winter street from Thirty-ninth to Forty-third street was awarded to Canan & Byrne at $7.75 per lineal foot. The Standard Transit Oil Company was given permission to lay oil pipes north on Clark street and across the Stock-Yards tracks to Packingtown. John C. Walsh was appointed Oil Inspector.

Fred Wavil, an employé of the Chicago & Aurora Smelting Works, at Fortieth and Clark streets, met with a serious and perhaps fatal accident yesterday afternoon. He was working on the roof, when he fell through the skylight sixty feet to the ground. In his rapid descent he struck a shed and numerous joists, and when picked up it was found that several of his ribs were broken and that he had sustained internal injuries. He was removed to his home, Fifty-second and Halsted streets. Wavil is about 30 years old and weighs about 200 pounds.

William Smith of No. 16 Nebraska street, employed in Shoeneman's packing-house, Fortieth and Halsted streets, fell into a vat of grease while at work Monday night and was so badly scalded about the body that it is feared he will die.

The marriage of Mr. Le Noir White of the Western Book Concern to Miss Harriet A. Reed, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Reed, was solemnized by the Rev. H. S. Williams in the presence of the near relatives and intimate friends of the contracting parties at 8:30 o'clock last evening at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 333 Chestnut street, Englewood. Mr. and Mrs. White will be at home at No. 516 Chestnut street, Englewood, after Nov. 1.

A war-song concert under the auspices of the South End Republican Club will be held Saturday evening, Nov. 3, in Arcade Hall.

The fellowship meeting yesterday at the North Congregational Church, La Salle and Fifty-ninth streets, under the auspices of the Chicago Association of Congregational Ministers and Churches, was fairly well attended. The Rev. J. D. McCord of the Armour Mission was made Chairman. Several subjects connected with the church work were considered.

THE COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

A Move of Interest to Every Druggist—A State Institution.

The Executive Committee of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association met at the Grand Pacific Hotel yesterday and heard the report of the special committee appointed to consider the tender and trust of the Chicago College of Pharmacy to the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association. It is proposed to transfer the college to the association in fee simple. The college was established after the fire by donations received from Great Britain, Germany, France, Russia, and other foreign countries amounting to $20,000. Since its foundation it has been controlled by trustees selected from the druggists of Chicago. The State Pharmaceutical Association has now 4,500 members and it is proposed to give every one a share in the management, the trustees to be hereafter selected by the association. This is done for the establishment of a State standard for pharmacy so as to carry out the spirit of the present Pharmacy act. The report of the special committee was unanimous in favor of accepting the tender of the college, but thought that the acceptance should be delayed until legislation may be obtained which shall enable the association to carry out the aims of the present trustees. The proposition was objected to by the managers of other pharmaceutical colleges, who fear injury if the patronage of all pharmacists is transferred to the Chicago College of Pharmacy.

The Executive Committee, in accordance with the report, deferred taking action.

THE CELESTIALS ALLOWED TO LAND.

Chinese Laborers Returning from Alaska May Come In.

TACOMA, Wash. T., Oct. 23.—Twenty more Chinamen came down from Alaska on the Steamer Ancon on her last trip. They had gone there from Astoria to work in the canneries there. Collector of Customs Brooks refused to allow them to land because they had passed through British waters in reaching here. A writ of habeas corpus was sued out here, and while it was pending the steamer Mexico arrived from San Francisco with six Chinamen, the steamer having stopped en route at Victoria, B. C. She stopped, and a lawyer from Townsend hastened to join in the habeas corpus proceedings. Judge Allyn decided the case was such as contemplated by the Chinese Restriction act; that under the laws which decree passengers on American ships to be under the jurisdiction of the United States these Chinamen bound from one American port to another American port, not having left the ship at any time, had not been out of the United States, even though the ship had touched at a foreign port. The Chinamen were allowed to land.

IN SUFFERING AND WANT.

PITIABLE CONDITION OF THE POLISH JEWS IN DAKOTA.

The Reports of Their Misfortunes Prove Not to Have Been Exaggerated—Nearly 250 Persons Without Means of Sustaining Life, and Without Fuel or Sufficient Clothing—What a Visitor Saw—Hard-Hearted Creditors.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 23.—J. Harpman, who has just returned from a visit to Ramsey County, Dakota, says of the Polish Jew sufferers there:

"The settlement is located about eighteen miles from Devil's Lake and comprises seventy families, numbering 238 souls. They came here two years ago last spring from Chicago, St. Paul, and other places with some household truck and from $1,800 to $2,500 in money, farming implements, stock, etc. They procured land, built their modest houses, and went to work with a will to clear the land and become independent farmers. Those without any money mortgaged the land and borrowed enough to pay the Government price, about $230, and expected to live on the balance of their loans until the first crop could be harvested. They raised a fair crop the first year and the prospect was so bright that they mortgaged their lands and other property to purchase stock and farm machinery. The second year they planted a much larger acreage. The notes and mortgages signed by them in many instances bore interest at the rate of 2 per cent a month on chattels and 12 per cent per annum on real estate, besides 5 per cent per annum on loans, which they were obliged to pay. Loan sharks lent them money and charged exorbitant interest.

"About the middle of August their expectations were ruined in one night. A severe frost came and ruined their entire crop of wheat, leaving them only about as many potatoes as they used for planting, and barely enough oats to winter their stock. The trouble and suffering began at once. The merchants who had heretofore been anxious to supply all their wants refused to credit them any more, seeing that they could not expect payment for what had been furnished already. Nearly every creditor became alarmed and foreclosed. The situation became so bad that the Sheriff refused to inflict further suffering on the people by taking their property."

He found the people without fuel or bread, they using the droppings of cattle for fuel to cook such few articles as they could get and set bread, if they had any to bake, in this fire. Their children were naked, without shoes or stockings, the men and women in rags and without foot wear.

"We found everything as the Sheriff had stated. To the tearful appeals of these people we said that we should not let them starve nor freeze, and they took fresh hopes, showering blessings on us.

"For the present their most pressing needs are fuel and bread, and these articles must be had at once, for every day is a day of suffering and privation. We visited about twenty houses and found all, with but two exceptions, without a stick of wood or any other material for fire except cattle-droppings. Saturday the ice was three-fourths of an inch thick, and we found numerous little children with bare feet and legs. The minister's wife we found living in a hut, the floor consisting of the bare ground, no fire, nor anything to make one with; one little girl, blue with cold, and the other in her crib, huddled up, trying to keep warm. Their furniture was in keeping with the rest, and their entire supply of food consisted of a dry crust of bread kindly sent by a neighbor from his scanty supply. Another woman we found the same morning with two little girls with bare limbs and feet trying to keep warm on the sunny side of the house. Some creditor had taken her cow and left her to starve with her little ones."

IN MEMORY OF THE REV. DR. RYDER.

Honors by the General Convention of the Universalist Churches.

The general convention of the Universalist Churches of the United States began a four days' session yesterday evening at St. Paul's Church, Thirtieth street and Prairie avenue. The services last evening were in memory of the late Dr. William Henry Ryder, for many years the beloved pastor of St. Paul's Church and a leading citizen of Chicago. To his efforts and leadership are due in a large measure the stability and influence of the general convention, which, while preserving to each individual church of the denomination its congregational character and status, unifies the work of the denomination, especially in educational and missionary work. A handsomely framed portrait of Dr. Ryder was placed in front of the pulpit, surrounded by flowers, and the church throughout was handsomely decorated with bouquets of cut flowers.

The services were begun with prayer by the Rev. Alexander Kent of Washington. The pastor, the Rev. J. Coleman Adams, introduced the first speaker, the Rev. Dr. I. M. Atwood of Canton, N. Y., who eloquently delineated the broad-mindedness and noble character of him in whose memory they had met.

Dr. H. W. Thomas was the last speaker, and dwelt particularly on the accurate relation Dr. Ryder's beliefs bore to the character that was built and developed upon them.

HUNTING THE PAYMASTER'S MURDERERS.

Two Young Men Arrested on Suspicion, but Soon Released.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Oct. 23.—The two hunters who were seen coming out of the woods Friday last, the day Paymaster McClure and Hugh Flanagan were murdered, were arrested last night. They are Frank Clark of Parsons and Reuben Edwards of Miner's Mills. Both are employés of the Delaware & Hudson Railroad Company and are young men who have heretofore borne an excellent reputation. In a statement made by them they say that Wednesday last they were given permission by their employers to lay off for the balance of the week for the purpose of hunting. They left home Thursday morning with three dogs and two double-barreled breech-loading shotguns, and admit being in the vicinity at the time of the murder. At a hearing this evening there was no evidence upon which they could be held, and they were released.

REASONS

Why Ayer's Sarsaparilla is preferable to any other for the cure of Blood Diseases.

Because no poisonous or deleterious ingredients enter into the composition of Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

—Ayer's Sarsaparilla contains only the purest and most effective remedial properties.

—Ayer's Sarsaparilla is prepared with extreme care, skill, and cleanliness.

—Ayer's Sarsaparilla is prescribed by leading physicians.

—Ayer's Sarsaparilla is for sale everywhere, and recommended by all first-class druggists.

—Ayer's Sarsaparilla is a medicine, and not a beverage in disguise.

—Ayer's Sarsaparilla never fails to effect a cure, when persistently used, according to directions.

—Ayer's Sarsaparilla is a highly concentrated extract, and therefore the most economical Blood Medicine in the market.

—Ayer's Sarsaparilla has had a successful career of nearly half a century, and was never so popular as at present.

—Thousands of testimonials are on file from those benefited by the use of

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Price $1; six bottles, $5. Worth $5 a bottle.

HATS.
Men's, Youths', and Children's. Latest Styles. Finest Qualities. Lowest Prices.
J. S. BARNES & CO.,
86 Madison-st., Tribune Building.

Trade is good—very.

In all Chicago no such storeful of Clothing. Overcoats and Suits at all prices. Wanamaker & Brown on every garment. At least, enough prices to let everybody see that it is their trade we are trying to get. Qualities as various. Styles as numerous. The plenty is apparent on every side. (Of course, none of the shilling-a-day work kind.)

Nothing that you need concern yourself about except whether you like mixtures, stripes, plaids, or other pattern, and that the clothing fits. Our guarantee for the rest.

Clothing ought to fit you as if a tailor made it for you—whether you're a six-footer or five, lean or fat.

The best ready-made will do that. Our make will.

We are not trenching on our tailoring-to-order in saying that. Those who want their clothes made-to-measure want them so of deliberate choice. They know ready-made costs less. They don't want to save their money on it. They want to save it on personally-tailored clothes.

Seasonable things in Furnishings—Underwear, Neckwear, Hosiery, and Gloves.

All the best makes and latest styles of Hats—at less money than you usually pay for them.

If you're interested in good Shoes, it will pay you to look at our stock—prices about a dollar below other dealers.

Wanamaker & Brown,
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SEALSKIN GARMENTS.

Perfection of fit, finish, and style should be considered as well as quality in the selection of a Jacket, Sacque, or Newmarket. Ladies should always consider the length of garment suited to their figure, and not buy any length to suit the price you desire paying. We are very particular on this point, and will endeavor to take your order for the style best suited to your figure.

J. T. SHAYNE & CO.,
Arbiters of Fashion,
193 State-st.,
Sign White Bear.

The Best Natural Aperient.

The APOLLINARIS CO., LIMITED, London, beg to announce that, as numerous Aperient Waters are offered to the public under names of which the word "HUNYADI" forms part, they have now adopted an additional Label, comprising their Registered Trade Mark of selection, which consists of a RED DIAMOND.

TRADE MARK

This Label will henceforth serve to distinguish the HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER SOLD BY THE COMPANY from all other Aperient Waters.

DEMAND THE DIAMOND MARK,

and insist upon receiving the HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER of the APOLLINARIS COMPANY, LIMITED, London.

Sole Agents for the United States and Canada:
FREDK. DE BARY & CO.,
41 & 43 Warren Street, New York.

RAPID TRANSIT

The Hannahs Company has frontage consents duly signed as required by law for its Lake street line as follows:

First mile, 44 66-100 feet over; second mile, 27 31-100; third mile, 130 7-10; fourth mile, 34 43-100; fifth mile, 47 34-100 feet over.

The above is in accordance with the report of the Board of Public Works; that is by an analysis of that report. The above has been accomplished at great expense, but especially it is the merits of the Hannahs plan of constructing and operating that has given our company such favor with property holders. No man who has seen our model has offered an objection to it. Every one after inspecting and understanding it says they would rather have the Hannahs Railway in front of their property than to have a horse railway.

Now let us see who will be the next obstructionists to this enterprise, and what will be their reason for it?

J. M. HANNAHS, Vice-President.

YOU CAN'T AFFORD

To neglect Coughs, Colds, and Chest Pains, as they are too frequently but forerunners of approaching Pneumonia. A timely use of BENSON'S PLASTER will save much suffering and possibly life. It is a most powerful counter-irritant, and overcomes pain as if by magic. No family can feel secure against weather changes without this plaster in the house. Ask for Benson's and refuse all other porous plasters.

25c Box

KRANZ'S CANDIES Contains a full pound of Fresh Pure Candies. Try them. Confectioners' Sugar for Cake Frosting.
JNO. KRANZ
[illegible] State-

EASY MARINE INSURANCE.

RELEASE OF THE M. M. DRAKE AFTER SHE HAD BEEN ABANDONED.

Capt. Green, Her Owner, Surrenders Her to the Underwriters a Day Too Early, and They Get a Valuable Boat at Much Below Her Value—An Advance of a Shilling in Lake Michigan Lumber Freights—A Big Fleet Chartered for Coal to Chicago at Buffalo.

The underwriters who had risks on the hull of the steambarge M. M. Drake come out lucky on her mishap in going on Grey's Reef. There was a margin of between $8,000 and $10,000 on her value and her insurance. Monday, when it seemed she could not be released except at great expense, Capt. Green, her owner, abandoned her to the insurance companies. Capt. James J. Rardon of this city, representing Crosby & Macdonald and the other general agencies on her hull, went at once to the wreck. By the release of the Drake yesterday the insurance people come into possession of a valuable vessel at a figure much below her value, as the cost of repairs cannot be heavy if the reports from the straits are correct. It is probable, however, that the Drake will be given back to Capt. Green on a compromise by which the loss account to the companies will be practically wiped out. This procedure has been followed once before this season by Crosby & Macdonald, who are well satisfied with this easy way of paying losses. The companies on the corn cargo have nearly a total loss to settle for.

MACKINAW CITY, Mich., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—The Leviathan succeeded in releasing the M. M. Drake at 2 this afternoon and passed down at 5:30. The Drake is leaking badly and her steering gear is disabled. Three steam pumps were placed aboard to keep her clear.

A Small Advance in Lumber Carrying Rates.

Vessel agents claimed a second advance in lumber freights for the season. The advance was of a shilling from all Lake Michigan ports excepting Menominee. So many vessels wish to go to the last named point that the rate from there remains stationary. Since the collapse of grain freights to Georgian Bay ports and Sarnia so little is doing from Alpena and other Lake Huron ports that rates from those points are scarcely quotable. The new schedule of prices is 12 shillings on dry and 13 shillings on green lumber from Muskegon and a shilling more from Manistee.

Many vessel-owners are figuring on laying up their boats for the season if the insurance companies will make a large enough rebate for November insurance not used. Owners claim they ought to be allowed 1 per cent, and if the companies grant it many vessels will go out of commission. This is particularly true of the smaller grain-carriers, which have been forced out of the Georgian Bay trade by the low freight rates, and which do not find lumber alone as sufficiently remunerative to continue in the trade.

Grain, Coal, and Ore Freights.

Lake grain freights were dull and weak yesterday, and, what was more, there were no signs of an improvement. Three line boats—the Russia, Boston, and Clyde—took loads of corn to Buffalo. Everything else in port ready to load is headed for Escanaba for ore. Rates continued to be quoted at 2 cents on corn, but whether they are 2 cents or below that cuts no figure as against ore at $1.25. The only charter outside of Buffalo was that of the John Wesley for corn to Oswego at 4¾ cents.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—Coal freights were active today and a good-sized fleet was taken. Charters: Parnell, Ballentine, Hecla, W. A Sherman, and J. P. Donaldson, for Chicago, at $1; Lackawanna for Chicago and Grand Traverse for Green Bay on owners' account. John Rugee, Nahant, schrs Donaldson and Brightie, for Milwaukee, at 90 cents; schr York State, for Racine, at $1.10; Kasota, smithing coal, for Superior, at 70 cents. Canal freights were higher at 4 cents on wheat and 3½ cents on corn to New York.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—The supply and demand for vessels continue to run closely along together. Charters: Business, coal, Erie to Milwaukee, 80 cents; same vessel, Escanaba to Ohio ports, $1.25; D. Ballentine and Ironton, ore, Marquette to Ohio ports, $1.50; O. Townsend, Edward Kelley, and D. C. Whitney, ore, Escanaba to Lake Erie ports, $1.25; J. S. Fay and D. P. Rhodes, ore, Escanaba to Ashtabula, $1.25; Australasia, coal, Ashtabula to Duluth, on contract; John Burt, pig iron, Escanaba to Cleveland, $1.30; John Craig and H. D. Alverson, coal, Toledo to Duluth, on contract.

TOLEDO, O., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—There was inquiry yesterday for tonnage to load grain to Chicago. There is 2,000,000 bushels of grain in the elevators here, and but little is being shipped. Charters: Ironsides, coal to Algonac, 40 cents; stmr Servia and Moravia, coal, Toledo to Connor's Point, 65 cents.

A Good Sailing Day on the Lakes.

The storm signals displayed Monday night were wide of the mark, and a better sailing day has not been experienced this fall than was yesterday. Last night the wind, with its velocity, was as follows at the points named:

Place.	*Direction.*	*Velocity.*
Buffalo	Southwest	Light
Ludington	Northwest	Light, rain
Sheboygan	West	Light
Escanaba	West	Light
Minorville	Northwest	Light, foggy
Manistee	North	Light
Manitowoc	Northwest	Cloudy
South Haven	West	Brisk
Sault Ste. Marie	Northeast	Brisk, rain
Mackinaw City	North	Light
Port Huron	North	Light

Nautical Notes.

The steambarge Berrien came in with her stem badly knocked to pieces and went into drydock.

The prop City of Rome was loaded with 2,200 tons of coal at the Lehigh chutes in the Blackwell at Buffalo yesterday inside of three hours.

The schr W. O. Goodman cleared off the railing from Eighteenth street bridge, which has been swung open all this season while the viaduct was under construction.

The movement of flour by the propeller lines is at present remarkably large. A total of over 70,000 barrels for the week ending last night has seldom been equaled on the lakes.

John Stimpson and Charles Dagwell, while searching for the body of the late J. F. Stimpson at the straits yesterday, rescued an old man clinging to a capsized boat. He was nearly frozen.

The Lake Superior Line stmr Joseph L. Hurd got out of Eagle Harbor by her own pumps and siphons. She arrived at Hancock on her way down with her own power. It is supposed the gale caught her at the unprotected dock at Eagle Harbor and she pounded until she sprung a leak.

Mrs. Luella Stimpson sends THE TRIBUNE the following request: "*To Vesselmen on boats that pass through the Straits of Mackinaw:* The body of Mr. Stimpson has not been recovered. If, while making the passage, you will keep a lookout over the water, and if the body is seen you will signal by hanging a flag over the side of the boat, you may lighten somewhat the burden of sorrowing hearts."

An inventive genius has a pump for freeing vessels of water by their own motion, which he is daily exhibiting on the river. It is on the siphon principle, the outer end of which extends in an opposite direction from which the boat is moving. The suction of the water as the siphon is drawn through it is the power for raising the water from the hold. The device is as old as the siphon itself, and has always failed to work except in shallow boats, as the suction is insufficient to raise water over two or three feet at best. The principle has long been in successful operation on the Mississippi River.

Vessel Movements.

Oswego—Cleared—Haskell, Waverly, coal, Chicago. Arrived—Hoboken.

South Chicago—Arrived—J. H. Shrigley, Massachusetts. Sailed—Manhattan, F. & P. M. No. 2.

Cheboygan—Arrived—Warner. Departed—Hubbell, Johnston, Atlantic, Belle Cross and three.

Escanaba—Arrived—Monguagon, Michigan, tug A. Sumner. Departed—Gogebic, V. Swain, Helvetia, Swallow, F. Palms, Coffinberry, A. M. Peterson, Moonlight, Itasca, C. C. Barnes, Newsboy.

Minorville—Down—J. C. Perrett, Pankratz, P. Sawyer, Olga, Stanton, I. Stephenson, Judd, Mike Corry, Robinson, City of Manitowoc. Up—Dunbar, Boscobel, J. C. Perrett, Roanoke, Van Raalt, Elido, Boaz, Peshtigo, Active, Henry Witbeck, Grandy, D. L. Filer, Empire State, Adirondack.

Mackinaw City—Down—Bruno, Laura, 10:15 a. m.; City of Charlevoix, 12 noon. Up—Conemaugh, 9:50 p. m.; Avon, 1:20 a. m.; Owen and consorts, 5:30; Thew, 10; Rust and consorts, 12 noon; Oceanica, 12:20 p. m.; Cuba, 12:30; John Owen with Burton, Brown, Hubbell and consorts, Columbia and consorts, 1.

Port Huron—Down—Escanaba, 9:40 a. m.; Kasota, 10; Raleigh and consorts, 10:20; Louisiana, 11; Fitzgerald, 3:30; Oregon, 5:30; Volunteer, 6; Warrington, 6:10; Fairbank and consort, 8:20; Manistique and consorts, 8:50. Up—Monteagle, 10 p. m.; Chemung, 4:30 a. m.; Commodore, 4:30; Egyptian and consorts, 5:30; T. W. Palmer and consorts, 6; Grover, 6:05; Nebraska, 7:30; Law, Gifford, Victor, 8:30; James Mowatt, 8:30.

Detroit—Up—J. I. Case, Saveland, Champion, G. C. Finney, Ada Medora, S. V. R. Watson, 8:10 a. m.; Northerner, 1:10 p. m.; Nettie Reddington, M. S. Bacon, 2:30; Lehigh, 4:30; Canton, 6:10. Down—Cambria, 6:10 a. m.; New York, 7:10; Nahant, 8; Rube Richards, May Richards, 8:10; Mercur, 10:10; Tacoma, 10:20; Progress, 10:40; Olwell, Baldwin, 11:20; Alaska, 1 p. m.; Rugie, 1:30; Delaware, 3; Stafford and consorts, 6:30; Raleigh, Couch, 7.

Sault Ste. Marie—Up—Otego, Monticello, Montmorency, 8:30 p. m.; Roumania, Fayette Brown, 10:15 a. m.; Colorado, V. H. Ketcham, 2:10 p. m.; Robert Holland, Annie Sherwood, Parana, Campana, 3:40; Germanic, Iron Duke, Iron State, 5:30. Down—Wocoken, Pelican, 7:30 p. m.; Northern Light, 9; Badger State, 10:50; S. F. Hodge, 3:40 a. m.; Wisconsin, 5:40; C. J. Sheffield, 6:30; City of Traverse, 9:10; Missoula, 11; May Durr, Halsted, 2:50 p. m.; H. Chisholm, John Mastin, 4:30.

West Shore Ports—Arrived—At Milwaukee: Buel, Outhwaite, Genoa, David Stewart, coal. At Sheboygan: Lottie Cooper, Waleska. At Manitowoc: Annie Laurie, William Rudolph, Boody. Cleared—From Sheboygan: G. T. Burroughs, Herschel, Sassacuss, L. E. Raesser, Scoville, Nellie Hammond, Petrel, Jessie Winter, J. L. Green, Cynthia Gordon. From Menominee: Emerald, Mike Corry, Pewaukee, Welcome. From Manitowoc: Chicago, Annie Laurie, Moses Gage, J. B. Wilbor, Lydia, John Richards, Pankratz, Manitowoc. Windbound—At Sheboygan: A. J. Mowry, Agnes, Behrman.

East Shore Ports—Arrived—At Ludington: Carter, Chipman. At Charlevoix: Thew, Trowbridge, Evening Star. At Manistee: Niagara, Barbarian, Rietz, O. S. Potter. At Whitehall; Nellie Hammond, C. Harrison. At South Haven: Condor, Magdale, Mary E. Packard, F. C. Wilson. Cleared—From Ludington: Colin Campbell. From Leland: Maggie Thompson. From Manistee: Naughten, City of Toledo, M. Marshall, Ida E., N. Torrent, City of Grand Rapids. From Whitehall: Jones. From Muskegon: Dover, Emma Thompson, Hayward, Grob, S. K. Martin, Ida M. Torrent, Phillips, Savidge, Chicago; Doak, Pallman, D. W. Powers, H. A. Root, Michigan City.

Lake Erie Ports—Arrived—At Buffalo: Lycoming, Owego, Tioga, Hudson, Albany, Parnell, Hecla, Lyon, Wright, Sawyer, Potomac, W. A. Sherman, Vaught, D. Ballentine, S. M. Pack. At Fairport: [illegible], [illegible], Wallace. At Erie: S. M. Peck, Sandusky. Cleared—From Buffalo: S. M. Peck, light, for Duluth; Omaha, coal, for Milwaukee; F. E. Spinner, coal, for Marquette; Buffalo, cement; William Edwards, City of Rome, Sparta, A. P. Wright, Golden Age, Sumatra, J. H. Mead, coal; Lycoming, light, for Chicago. From Erie: Hiawatha, Duluth, coal; C. H. Greene, Marquette, light. From Lorain: Minneapolis, Duluth, coal. From Toledo: Canton, Syracuse, coal; Montgomery, Buffalo, wheat; Seaman, Mackinaw, coal. From Cleveland: Sheldon, Marquette, coal; City of Concord, Young America, Chicago, light; Belle Hanscom, Milwaukee, coal; John Burt, Racine, coal.

Port of Chicago.

Arrived with lumber, cedar, wood, etc.—Props Ogemaw, Oscoda; Scott, M. C. Neff, Colborn, Suit, Berrien, McVea, Pauly, Muskegon; Covell, White Lake; Kalamazoo, Saugatuck, Wente, Starke, Markham, Arcadia, Manistee; Saugatuck, Pentwater; Mary Mills, Green Bay; schrs Tilden, Maxwell, Oscoda; Carrier, Minerva, Driver, Guido, Kate E. Howard, Annie Dall, Moss Emeline, Manistee; Lotus, Four Brothers, Cheboygan; Myrtle, John Miner, Libbie Nau, Menominee; Conneaut, Ludington; Alice, Marinette; Oak Leaf, Point St. Ignace; L. B. Coates, Masonville; R. Kanters, Ford River; Snow Drop, Sturgeon River; Highland Maid, Sault Ste. Marie; Barge, David Powers, Ludington. With sundries—Prop Rochester, Buffalo. With coal—Props Barnum, Whitney, Ohio, Kershaw, Chenango, Samuel Marshall, schr Ishpeming, Buffalo. Towing—Tug George E. Brockway, Ludington. With iron ore—Props Inter Ocean, Escanaba; Westover, Ironton.

Cleared with grain, etc.—Props Boston, Wissahickon, Buffalo; Westcott, Traverse City. With sundries—Props Covell, Montague; De Pere, Manistique; Douglas, Saugatuck; H. W. Williams, South Haven; Lora, Benton Harbor; Sheboygan, Manitowoc; Menominee, Grand Haven. Light—Props Kalamazoo, Saugatuck; Westover, Ironton; Berrien, Grand Haven; Suit, White Lake; Scott, M. C. Neff, Swallow, Colborn, McVea, Muskegon; Mark Hopkins, Oscoda; Inter-Ocean, Escanaba; John H. Pauly, Menominee; schrs Richmond, Minnie Slausson, Menominee; Evra Fuller, East Jordan; John Miner, Sturgeon River; Mercury, Myrtle, Bay State, Cheboygan; Merchant, Morse, Taylor, Howard, Jessie Martin, Muskegon; Emeline, Arendal, Minerva, Manistee; Eveline Bates, Grand Haven; C. H. Hackley, Ford River; St. Lawrence, Escanaba; Ida, Montague; Iver Lawson, Pentwater; Alice, W. O. Goodman, Marinette; tug Brockway, Ludington.

OUR BRITISH CITIZENS.

A National Association Formed and a Platform Adopted.

The National Convention of the British-American Association continued in session yesterday morning in Parlor 4 of the Grand Pacific. The Committee on Permanent Organization reported in favor of the temporary officers and that the convention, in arranging the details of the organization, should sit as a committee of the whole. The report was accepted and the following gentlemen were declared permanent officers: President, George E. Gooch, Illinois; Secretary, J. Henry Williams, Pennsylvania.

The declaration of principles was then agreed upon as follows:

The National British-American Association of the United States feels it to be an imperative duty to make public to the American people the principles which it seeks to establish and maintain and the methods it proposes to employ. The association maintains, first, last, and always, adherence to the Constitution of the United States, and declares its determination to know no other test in those who seek citizenship than a loyal acceptance of and adherence to these principles, and an honest renunciation of and disassociation from foreign politics and alien agitations.

This association emphatically declares its abiding faith in the public schools, unfettered by any denominational restrictions, as the chief element in the perpetuation of the Republic, and declares its hostility to all measures, men, or influences antagonistic to the common school system.

This association will use every honorable means to induce residents of British birth to become citizens, and will disseminate information that will enable such persons to intelligently comprehend the duties and obligations of citizenship.

This association will be ever ready to assist all who desire to become citizens and who will loyally take up their new obligations with a simple-hearted purpose to use their newly acquired privileges for the best interests of the country.

In the spirit of the foregoing principles "The National British-American Association of the United States" earnestly asks the coöperation of all men of British birth or descent and calls upon those who have acquired the right of citizenship to exercise it on all possible occasions and to regard the ballot as a sacred trust. It also calls upon all who have not yet acquired this privilege to do their duty to the land of their adoption by arming themselves with this right in the interest of good order and for the protection of liberty without license.

ARTICLES OF ORGANIZATION.

At the afternoon session, after a lengthy discussion and a careful comparison of the Constitutions of the different States, articles were adopted taking the name "National British-American Association of the United States," pledging the association to promote good feeling and harmony between the Governments of the United States and Great Britain and her colonies; to use its influence as an association in behalf of good government and to defeat at the polls improper nominees for office; to use its influence to preserve the principles of the public school system as at present existing in the several States of the Union, unfettered by any denominational or religious restrictions, and to oppose all measures, men, and influences antagonistic thereto.

Articles were also adopted providing for five representatives from each State association, to be elected annually, a President and Vice-President from each State having a State organization, a Secretary, a Treasurer, and a Sergeant-at-Arms. The officers between the sessions are to be known as the National Council. Each State Association shall have five votes in the meetings of the National Association. The duties of the National Council shall be to transact all executive business of the association and to supervise the workings toward advancing its interests and the carrying out of the objects of the association.

A committee of three consisting of Messrs. Williams, Sharples, and Kisch were appointed by the Chair to consider the powers of the National Council, the duties of its officers, and any other recommendations for the interests of the association which it might see fit to submit to the convention, at 10 o'clock this morning. The convention then adjourned until that hour.

FOUND THAT THEY MADE A MISTAKE.

What Has Resulted from an Inter-State Commerce Decision.

The summons issued by the Inter-State Commerce Commission, requiring the managers of the roads members of the Southern Railway & Steamship Association to appear before it and show cause why they should not be required to comply with the fourth section of the Inter-State Commerce law, is the direct result of the investigation by the commission of the methods pursued by the transcontinental roads in establishing Pacific coast terminal tariffs. The commission having decided that the Pacific coast commodity tariffs making higher rates from points west of New York than from New York proper are illegal, could not consistently permit the Southern roads to make similar discriminative rates. The commission was primarily responsible for the violation of the law by the Pacific coast and Southern roads, and it seems to have now come to the conclusion that it is time to undo the mischief done by the Louisville & Nashville decision, which acknowledged the right of the Southern roads to meet the ocean competition. It was probably not the intention of the commission when it rendered that decision to grant the right to ignore the fourth section of the law to roads not immediately affected by the water competition, but it was taken as the pretext by all Southern lines as far east as the Ohio River to make whatever rates they pleased. It is, therefore, not strange that the Pacific coast lines, which are more affected by the ocean competition than the Southern lines, assumed that the Louisville & Nashville decision also applied in their case. The general opinion prevails among railroad officials that the commission erred in granting an abrogation of the fourth section of the law in the Louisville & Nashville case, and that the sooner that decision is rescinded the better it will be for all concerned. They claim that unless the long and short haul section of the law is strictly enforced in all cases, whether water competition exists or not, the law will become a dead letter. The railroads have never been able to compete against water lines and ignored such competition previous to the enactment of the law.

Listening to Complaints of Classification.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—Mr. E. D. Moore of Chicago, a representative of the Southwestern Traffic Association, met the Transportation Committee of the Commercial Club at the club-rooms today to hear the complaints of the committee against the present Western classification of freight. The members of the committee each devoted himself to his own particular business, and showed that the classification of various articles of merchandise was such that it made a discriminating difference in the rates east and west of Chicago. The committee asked that the classification west of Chicago and St. Louis be made the same as the Eastern classification. Mr. Moore promised that he would report to the association in favor of many of the changes suggested. The Traffic Association will act on the matter in a couple of weeks.

Notes.

The Tobacco Committee of the Central Traffic Association held a meeting yesterday and decided that the rate on tobacco from Paducah shall be the same from warehouses as from depots.

Commencing Sunday, Oct. 28, the Milwaukee & St. Paul will establish through Pullman car service from Chicago to Denver via Council Bluffs and Omaha in connection with the Union Pacific. This train leaves Chicago daily at 10:40 p. m. and arrives at Denver at 5:25 p. m. second day.

The report that a committee of European shareholders of the Milwaukee & St. Paul had arrived at Milwaukee to make an investigation of the affairs of the company appears to be without foundation. It evidently arose from the fact that President Miller, Mr. Armour, Mr. Magoun, and other American directors of the company started yesterday on a tour of inspection over the company's lines.

IN THE WORLD OF SPORT.

THE CHICAGOS AND ALL AMERICAS AT CEDAR RAPIDS.

Capt. Anson's Father and Many Old Friends See the Doughty First Baseman Play Ball—The Chicagos Win by a Score of 6 to 5—The Aggregation Will Exhibit in Des Moines Today—Events on the Turf—Sporting Notes.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—The Chicago and All America base ball teams arrived here this morning from St. Paul and were admired by crowds of visitors at the Union Depot, where their special cars were switched off till 2 o'clock. At that hour they paraded the principal streets in carriages and then drove to the ball grounds, where fully 3,500 people witnessed the game, which was spirited and exciting. The weather, which threatened rain in the morning, turned off clear and cold. The greatest interest of the game centred in Hutchison, lately signed by the Chicagos, he being a Cedar Rapids boy, and he acquitted himself in a manner satisfactory to the spectators, striking out five men. Anson took Tener out of the box in the third inning and substituted Ryan. The big Captain's father and a large delegation from Marshalltown came down to see him play ball. The clubs left for Des Moines this evening. Score:

Chicago.	R	B	P	A	E	*All America.*	R	B	P	A	E
Ryan, c. f., p.	3	4	2	0	0	Hanlon, c. f.	0	1	0	0	0
Pettit, r. f.	1	2	1	0	0	Wood, 1b.	1	1	12	0	0
Sullivan, l. f.	1	2	3	0	0	Hengle, 2b.	0	1	2	1	2
Anson, 1b.	0	1	10	0	0	Carroll, c.	1	1	7	1	0
Pfeffer, 2b.	1	1	4	3	0	VnHalt'n, 3b.	1	1	2	3	0
William'n, ss	0	1	0	2	0	Long, s.s.	1	0	0	3	1
Tener, p., c.f.	0	0	0	5	1	Brown, r. f.	1	0	1	1	0
Burns, 3b.	0	0	4	0	0	Hutch'son, p.	0	2	1	7	0
Flint, c.	0	0	3	4	1	Fogarty, l. f.	0	1	0	0	0
Totals	6	11	27	14	2	Totals	5	8	25	16	3

NOTE—One man out when winning run was scored.

Chicago 2 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 1—6

All America 1 3 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—5

Runs earned—Chicago, 3; All America, 2. Home run—Wood. Three-base hit—Pfeffer. Two-base hits—Ryan, Williamson, Hanlon, Van Haltren. Bases on called balls—Off Hutchison, 2; off Tener, 2; off Ryan, 2. Passed balls—Carroll, 2; Flint, 1. Struck out—By Hutchison, 5; by Ryan, 2; by Tener, 1. Time of game—Two hours. Umpire—A. G. Spalding.

EVENTS OF THE TURF.

The National Jockey Club Races Open with Fair Attendance.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 23.—Heavy rain marked the opening day of the National Jockey Club's fall races, but there was quite a good attendance. The track was muddy and the time slow in consequence.

First race, three-quarters of a mile—Starters: Reporter, Badge, Volta, Commander. Reporter won in 1:16, Badge second, Volta third.

Second race, five furlongs—Starters: Bertha B. colt, Passport, Bravo, Bellaire, Frank Wheeler, Wasatch, Clarissa, May W. Bertha B. colt won in 1:04¼. Passport second, Bravo third.

Third race, one mile and a quarter—Euris, Majestic, Favor, Pat Malloy, Favorite, Frank Ward Voltigeur, Stella, Specialty, Kaloolah, and Bessie June started. Eurus won in 2:13¾. Favor second, Frank Ward third.

Fourth race, one and one-sixteenth miles—Starters: Glenmound, Satisfaction, Wahoo, King Idle, Thriftless, Sam Brown, Ten Doy. Glenmound won in 1:53, Satisfaction second, Wahoo third.

Fifth race, steeplechase, short course—Starters: Hercules, Elphin, Brac-a-Ban, Maj. Pickett, Will Davis. Hercules won in 3:59, Elphin second, Brac-a-Ban third.

Fred Wooley Wins a Race.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 23.—This was the opening day of the fall meeting. Track muddy and drizzling rain falling all afternoon:

First race, selling, six furlongs—Starters: Fred Wooley, Comet, Chickasaw, St. Albans, Lucy Howard, Echo, Holland, Kate S., Little Em. Fred Wooley won in 1:20¾, Lucy Howard second, St. Albans third.

Second race, selling, six furlongs—Starters: Golightly, Orange Girl, Stuart, Tommy B., Finality, Robin, Litbert, Roi d'Or. Litbert won in 1:21, Roi d'Or second, Golightly third.

Third race, maiden fillies, 2-year-olds, nine-sixteenths of a mile—Starters: Lady Winkle, Top o' the Morning, Pauline. Lady Winkle won in :59¾, Pauline second, Top o' the Morning third.

Fourth race, for colts and geldings, 2-year-olds, five furlongs—Starters: Lone Star, Hollywood, John Clarkson, Vineland, Julien, Long Dance, Spokane. Spokane won in 1:06¾, Long Dance second, Julien third.

Fifth race, for 3-year-olds and upward, one mile—Starters: Comedy, Clara C., Kermesse, Doubt, Jim Nave, Col. Hunt, Glenhall, Everett. Glenhall won in 1:47, Doubt second, Comedy third.

The match race between Patron and Prince Wilkes set for Thursday was postponed until Saturday on account of the muddy condition of the track.

Veracity Wins the Cambridgeshire.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—At the Newmarket-Houghton meeting today the race for the Cambridgeshire Stakes was won by Mr. W. J. Leigh's 4-year-old bay colt Veracity; Mr. H. F. Boyd's chestnut colt Cactus was second, and Mr. A. Cooper's 3-year-old brown colt Bismarck third.

REPORT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

The Assignee of the Conway Manufacturing Company Files His Schedule.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—The schedule of assets and liabilities of the Conway Manufacturing Company, as filed in the office of the clerk of the court by the assignee, shows total liabilities of $86,524.14, of which $6,617.30 is due for wages to 170 employés, one of them residing in London, Eng. The principal creditors are H. Hewitt Jr., Neenah, $10,282.91; Henry Sherry, Neenah, $20,160.26; Antigo Lumber Company, Wausau, $10,801.78; Southwest Lumber Company, Wausau, $5,388.72; and Wisconsin Planing-Mill, Milwaukee, $8,114.41. The assets are $5,777 in bills receivable, $39,500 insurance money, and a large amount of stock and lumber, the value of which is not stated.

The New York & Gogebic Investment Company today filed attachments for $40,450 against John E. Burton, but the Sheriff could find no property belonging to Mr. Burton, as his property of $1,000,000 or over has already been sold or is in litigation on other debts. Thomas L. Kennan also secured a judgment against Mr. Burton for $2,100.

The remains of the late Bishop Welles arrived at midnight over the Northwestern Road and were met at the depot by a score of Episcopal clergymen and a number of laymen. They were carried from the depot to All Saints' Cathedral, where they will rest on a catafalque erected in the chancel and lie in state until the funeral Thursday.

As soon as the cold weather sets in the St. Paul Company will inaugurate a system of heating all its passenger coaches by steam supplied from the locomotive. By a system of pressure regulators and safety valves all danger from scalding in case of accidents is said to be averted.

Charles Smith, wanted in Chicago for robbing his brother, Albert Smith, of $100 and a gold watch, was arrested here today. When arrested he carried a revolver and a slungshot, but did not attempt to use them.

Capt. J. E. Coogan of the Sheridan Guards and Miss Genevieve O'Brien were married today at the Holy Name Church.

Editor Coleman of *Der Herold*, who was taken seriously ill while at work Sunday, was better today.

THE ALLEGED DYNAMITERS.

Attorney Furthmann Makes Use of the Merritt Conspiracy Law.

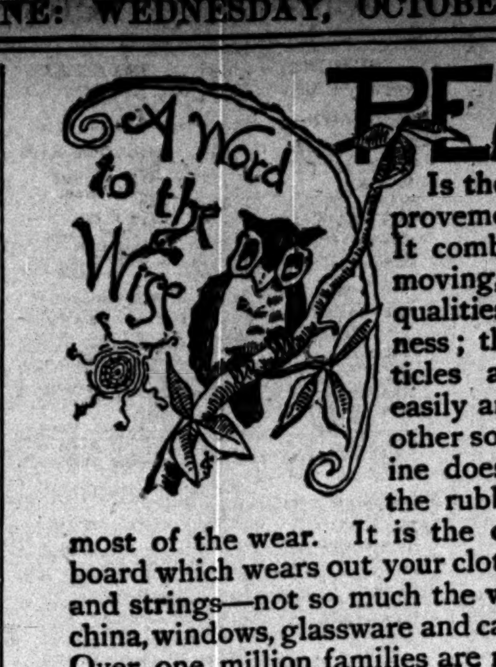
The cases of the alleged dynamiters, Julius Kaseberg, Thomas H. Nicholson, Peter D. Thompson, and John Magee, who are charged with having in their possession dynamite for the purpose of blowing up the cars of the North Chicago Street Railway Company, were called by Judge Kersten yesterday morning. Attorney Furthmann was on hand in behalf of the company, while Frank Walker and Albert Phalen were in court in the interest of the prisoners. Mr. Furthmann was busy before the cases were called, and the fruits of his labor were apparent when Mr. Walker asked for a change of venue and the prisoners were all rearrested on new warrants charging them with conspiracy under the Merritt law to destroy property.

The defendants were taken to Justice Hamburgher's court. The Justice came in a few minutes later and said he was tired out after an all night's ride on the train from Kansas. Both sides were ready for trial, but upon request of the court the case was again continued until 10 o'clock Friday morning. The bail was fixed at $5,000 in each case for each of the defendants, and the bonds were signed by George Schert as surety for Kaseberg; William Kramer, for Thompson; Alderman P. F. Haynes of Lake View, for Magee; and W. J. Meissler and Mrs. M. C. Ryan, for Nicholson.

The defense claim that they have witnesses to prove that the objects put on the track by Kaseberg are not dynamite or any dangerous explosive, but are railway torpedoes, known as Boynton's patent railway signals. Attorney Phalen says that he experimented with one by hitting it with a hammer and it made no more dangerous explosion than a common firecracker. He threatens to make the same practical demonstration of the character of the alleged dynamite in the court-room when the case is called.

She Put Saws in the Mince Pie.

LEAVENWORTH, Kas., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—Jack Scott, to serve five years, and Ida Dyer, to serve one year, were received at the penitentiary here today from Eldorado, Kas. The girl obtained her sentence for attempting to pass spring saws, concealed in a mince pie, to Jack, with which he was to work his way out of jail.


A Word to the Wise

PEARLINE

Is the latest and greatest improvement in the way of soap. It combines miraculous dirt-removing, time and labor-saving qualities with perfect harmlessness; the finest and coarsest articles are alike washed more easily and better than with any other soap or compound. Pearline does away with the most of the rubbing, hence it saves the most of the wear. It is the continuous rubbing on a board which wears out your clothes, rubs off the buttons and strings—not so much the wearing. It cleans paint, china, windows, glassware and carpets without taking up. Over one million families are now using Pearline. Its popularity is unparalleled

Beware Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers are offering imitations which they claim to be Pearline, or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—they are not, and besides are dangerous. PEARLINE is never peddled, but sold by all good grocers. 125 Manufactured only by JAMES PYLE, New York.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[NOTE—THE TRIBUNE will not answer queries in anonymous communications.]

President Cleveland's Other Name.

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—A former Buffalo man who knew President Cleveland claims that the President's full name used to be Stephen Grover Cleveland, and that in later years the name "Stephen" was dropped and that he adopted his present name. Is it true?

S. F. BELL.

[The name was Stephen Grover Cleveland. The "Stephen" has been dropped. The former Buffalonian is right.]

Henry Clay's Sentiments.

HIGHLAND PARK, Ill., Oct. 20.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I have in my possession an original autograph letter of Henry Clay's under date Jan. 6, 1844, a short extract from which would be apropos at this time, and possibly not without interest.

Written in a delicate and rather feminine hand—a hand indicating minute exactness as to detail—he says among other things: "I have received the broadcloth coat which you have had the goodness to send me, and I pray you to accept my thanks and acknowledgments for it. It fits me with great exactness and has reached me opportunely. *The pleasure of wearing it will be much enhanced by the fact of its being made exclusively of American materials.*" Does this not show how Clay would vote were he alive today?

C. B. S.

Corrupt Use of Federal Patronage.

CHICAGO, Oct. 22.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Your article on the "Corrupt Use of Federal Patronage," exposing the desperate methods of the Democratic managers in collecting assessments from public employés, brings to mind a remark made by the publisher of a Democratic newspaper to his editor on the night before the Presidential election of 1884. It was in the East, and the publisher was in the confidence of the Democratic leaders of his section. "If we get in tomorrow," said he, "they will not be able to get us out again in twenty years; for with the Solid South behind us it will be only necessary to assess the officeholders and buy up a few thousand votes in three or four close States."

That publisher is now a prominent Federal officeholder. The editor, rather than advocate free trade, has since resigned, and is the writer of this letter. I am convinced that there are no available means so bold or base but will be employed by the Democratic managers in this election if necessary to keep their party in power.

A NEW ENGLAND MAN.

Horses Dying of "Spinal Meningitis."

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Oct. 23.—Horsemen are becoming alarmed at the prevalence of a disease among horses in this city called by the veterinary surgeons "spinal meningitis." A number of horses have died or have become disabled by the disease, which is spreading.

Sewers cleaned, repaired, and deodorized.
Wm. M. Dee. 164 Adams street.

NOT A PIMPLE ON HIM NOW.

Bad with Eczema. Hair All Gone. Scalp Covered with Eruptions. Thought His Hair Would Never Grow. Cured by Cuticura Remedies. Hair Splendid and Not a Pimple on Him.

I cannot say enough in praise of the CUTICURA REMEDIES. My boy, when one year of age, was so bad with eczema that he lost all of his hair. His scalp was covered with eruptions, which the doctors said was scald head and that his hair would never grow again. Despairing of a cure from physicians, I began the use of the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and, I am happy to say, with the most perfect success. His hair is now splendid, and there is not a pimple on him. I recommend the CUTICURA REMEDIES to mothers as the most speedy, economical, and sure cure for all skin diseases of infants and children, and feel that every mother who has an afflicted child will thank me for so doing.

MRS. M. E. WOODSUM, Norway, Me.

A Fever Sore Eight Years Cured.

I must extend to you the thanks of one of my customers who has been cured, by using the CUTICURA REMEDIES, of an old sore caused by a long spell of sickness or fever eight years ago. He was so bad he was fearful he would have to have his leg amputated, but is happy to say he is now entirely well—sound as a dollar. He requests me to use his name, which is H. H. Cason, merchant, of this place.

JOHN V. MINOR, Druggist, Gainsboro, Tenn.

Severe Scalp Disease Cured.

A few weeks ago my wife suffered very much from a cutaneous disease of the scalp, and received no relief from the various remedies she used until she tried CUTICURA. The disease promptly yielded to this treatment, and in a short while she was entirely well. There has been no return of the disease, and CUTICURA ranks No. 1 in our estimation for diseases of the skin.

REV. J. PRESSLEY BARRETT, D.D., Raleigh, N. C.

From Pimples to Scrofula Cured.

CUTICURA, the great skin cure, and CUTICURA SOAP prepared from it, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood purifier, internally, are a positive cure for every form of skin and blood disease, from pimples to scrofula.

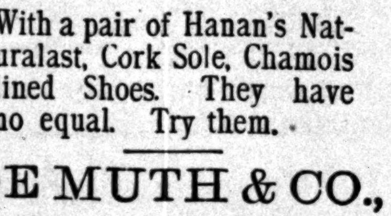
Sold everywhere. Price: CUTICURA, 50c; SOAP, 25c; RESOLVENT, $1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.

☞ Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

BABY'S Skin and Scalp preserved and beautified by Cuticura Medicated Soap.

Every Muscle Aches.

Sharp Aches, Dull Pains, Strains and Weakness, relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster. A perfect antidote to pain, and weakness. The first and only pain-killing plaster. 25c.

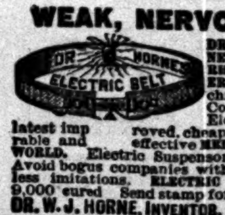


Protect Your Feet

With a pair of Hanan's Naturalast, Cork Sole, Chamois lined Shoes. They have no equal. Try them.

DE MUTH & CO.,
150 STATE STREET,
Sole agents for Chicago.

WEAK, NERVOUS PEOPLE.



DR. HORNE'S ELECTRO-MAGNETIC BELT positively cures RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, LIVER, KIDNEY and exhausting chronic diseases of both sexes. Contains 23 to 100 degrees of Electricity. GUARANTEED the latest improved, cheapest, scientific, powerful, durable and effective MEDICAL ELECTRIC BELT in the WORLD. Electric Suspensories free with Male Belts. Avoid bogus companies with many aliases and worthless imitations. ELECTRIC TRUSSES FOR RUPTURE. 9,000 cured. Send stamp for illustrated pamphlet. DR. W. J. HORNE, INVENTOR, 191 WABASH AV., CHICAGO.

Mrs. Henry H. Babcock's School
For YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, 2417 Michigan-av. Send for Circular.

RYE SEMINARY, RYE, NEW YORK. For particulars address Mrs. S. J. LIFE.

FOR
Immediate Purchase
—AT—
WILDE'S
Clothing House.

$15 Men's Large Deep Fur Collar and Cuffs Chinchilla Overcoats, with Loops, etc., for $15.

$10 Men's All-Wool Blue or Black Beaver Overcoats.

$25 For Elegant Ulsters—a correct, proper, and true definition of the word—is seen in these garments.

Wilde's Tailor-made Suits and Overcoats give roundness and shape to the most angular form.

You ought to spend a few minutes investigating at

WILDE'S
CLOTHING HOUSE,
Corner State and Madison-sts.
FRANK REED............Manager.

The World Famed Waters of Carlsbad

Partake in a decided manner of the characters of two classes of waters, the alkaline or carbonate of soda waters, the saline or chloride of sodium waters. Therefore it is not surprising that this water finds a large range of application and that its efficacy in many diseases is commensurable therewith.

LIVER DISEASES. The waters of Carlsbad are adapted beyond others for treatment of this organ. Even in the early stages of fatty liver there is probably no one remedy that will yield as good results as a course of Carlsbad Water.

GALL STONES are frequently evacuated in large numbers under the administration of this water, and often the tendency to their formation is effaced.

ENLARGEMENT OF THE SPLEEN as a result of malarial diseases is also well treated by a course of this water. It also renders good service in cases of diabetes mellitus, especially when occurring in persons who are, or have been, of portly habit.

CORPULENCE is not only an inconvenience, but often a disease. By a course of Carlsbad Water with occasional doses of the imported Sprudel Salt to produce free catharsis, the person may be considerably reduced, proper attention being given to diet.

CATARRH AND DISEASES OF THE STOMACH, GOUT, AND RHEUMATISM. For these diseases the use of the genuine Carlsbad Water is highly recommended.

Dr. Hoffmeister in a recent lecture says: "The unnatural motions of the stomach causing pressure and belchings, the irritations of the intestines resulting in catarrh of the bowels, and the inflamed mucous membranes are the most fruitful of all known causes of disease. Out of them grow most kidney and liver troubles, diabetes, all rheumatic affections, and gout. I have found that the unnatural motions of the stomach cease, the intestinal troubles become soothed, and health results from the use of Carlsbad Water. The diuretic effects of this water, its quiet action upon the inflamed intestines, are beyond all praise."

Beware of imitations. The genuine is bottled under the supervision of the City of Carlsbad. Each bottle has the seal of the city and the signature of "Eisner & Mendelson Co.," sole agents, 6 Barclay-st., New York, on the neck label.

Depot for Chicago, Grommes & Ullrich, 104 and 106 Madison-st., Chicago.

BLANCARD'S PILLS
OF
IODIDE OF IRON.

Specially recommended by the Academy of Medicine of Paris for the cure of SCROFULA, KING'S-EVIL, CONSTITUTIONAL WEAKNESS, POORNESS OF THE BLOOD, CONSUMPTION (IN ITS EARLY STAGES), and for regulating the periodic course.

None genuine unless signed "Blancard, 40 rue Bonaparte, Paris." SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. E. Fougera & Co., N. Y., Agents for the U. S.

Enamel your ranges twice a year, your stoves and [illegible]. For sale by Grocers and Stove Dealers. [illegible] & Co., 43 Wabash-av., Chicago.

TRELEAVEN & CO. 76 STATE ST. EYES Skillfully Fitted [illegible]

AT RETAIL.

Meat Sets,
Soup Sets,
Fish Sets,
Game Sets,
Ice Cream Sets,
Dinner Sets,
Tea Sets,
Chamber Sets.

ART POTTERY PIECES
In Unusual Shapes and Rare Decorations—Entirely New.
Our display this Fall excels any of our previous efforts. Direct importations opening daily.
NEW CUT GLASS, THIN FLINT GLASS, PIANO, BANQUET, AND TABLE LAMPS.
Reliable Wares. Great Variety. Low Prices.
VISITORS WELCOME.
PITKIN & BROOKS,
Corner Lake and State-sts.

LAMPS! LAMPS! LAMPS!

We have just received a large assortment of the celebrated "ROCHESTER" and "B. & H. CENTRAL DRAFT" TABLE, BANQUET, and PIANO LAMPS in Old Silver, Brass, Royal Copper, and Iron. New designs at low prices.

FRENCH, POTTER & WILSON,
Wabash-av. and Washington-st.

THE HUB

Ever eager to give their patrons the full worth of their money offer

A new fresh line of Boys' Knee Pants Suits, ages 5 to 12, Genuine Scotch Cheviot, warranted to outwear any $6.00 Suit ever manufactured, good dark colors, sure fits; they shall all go till closed at only $4. $4.00

Kilt One Piece Brown and Blue Cheviot Suits, sold everywhere at $3.75 to $5.00, will be closed this week at....... $2.98

Our Boys' Dept. never looked richer in Natty Overcoats and Rich Velvet Suits than it does now. ☞ All patrons receive a Harrison or Cleveland Egg.

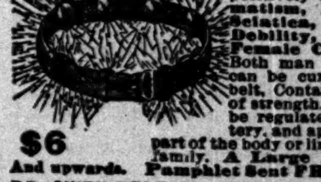
THE HUB,
The Boys' Favorite Clothiers, Hatters, and Furnishers,
State and Jackson-sts.

CAMPAIGN PLUGS

HARRISON PLUGS TO CLUBS 75c EACH.

THE HUB,
STATE & JACKSON-STS.

THE GREATEST BOON
Ever offered to suffering humanity,
AREND'S KUMYSS,
Can be safely relied on for the recuperation of all those cases of debility in which medication or ordinary foods fail. By reason of the large variety of foods, [illegible] to the most delicate stomach, and [illegible] makes flesh and blood and strength. Beware of imitations. Send for circulars.
AREND'S DRUGSTORE,
Cor. Madison-st. and Fifth-av.



DR. OWEN'S BELT FREE from any objection. Will positively cure [illegible] Rheumatism, Neuralgia, [illegible] Nervous [illegible] Female Complaints [illegible] $6 and upwards. [illegible] Pamphlet sent FREE. DR. OWEN BELT CO., 191 State St., Chicago.

CALIFORNIA To Capitalists and Colonists [illegible] C. GAMAN, LYON & [illegible]

SPIEGEL & Co.

Have received another importation of

JAPANESE WATER-DROP TEA-POTS

In medium and large sizes, Sold regularly at 45 cts. and 55 cts.

CHOICE, 15c.

We limit the sale to 2 for each customer.

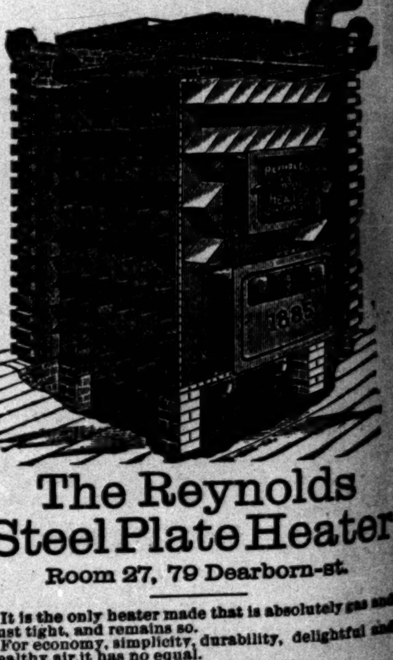
Special attention is called to the continuation of our BARGAIN SALE of

Tables and Cabinets.

All Goods Marked in Plain Figures. Cash. One Price. No Credits. No Discounts.

SPIEGEL & CO.,
The Cheapest Furniture House in America,
249 & 251 State-st.

If Your Furnace Leaks Gas, Dust, or Smoke HAVE IT REPLACED BY



The Reynolds Steel Plate Heater
Room 27, 79 Dearborn-st.

It is the only heater made that is absolutely gas and dust tight, and remains so. [illegible] Made in the most substantial manner. Combining the latest improved methods of [illegible]

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM [illegible]

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

SUBURBAN.

ENGLEWOOD—Cor. Wentworth-av. and Chestnut-st.—Englewood Eye Office.
EVANSTON—George [illegible] Muir, Bookseller, Stationer and Newsdealer.
HYDE PARK—Cor. Fifty-seventh-st. and Jefferson-av.—C. G. Field, Druggist.
HYDE PARK—Cor. Fifty-third-st. and Lake-av.—F. W. Deutsch, Newsdealer.
UNION STOCK-YARDS—Halsted-st., South, 4341, cor. Gordon—A. P. Ritter, Druggist.
LAKE VIEW—Evanston-av., near Diversey-st.—C. S. Wells, Druggist.
RAVENSWOOD—W. H. Bryan, Real Estate, Insurance, and General Merchant.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—BLACK-AND-TAN WITH LEATHER collar and bell. Return 1555 Michigan-av. and receive reward.

FOUND—ON STATE-ST., A PURSE CONTAINing a sum of money. Address Room 382 Palmer House, describing contents and where it can be delivered to owner.

LOST—SOLITAIRE DIAMOND RING, 4-KARAT pure white stone; most liberal reward. ROGERS, Pullman Building.

LOST—LADY'S GRAY HAND-BAG, CONTAINING toilet articles, opera-glasses, etc.; left in cab at Union Depot Thursday, Oct. 18; $5 reward will be paid if returned to Dr. JUSTIN HAYES' office, 240 Wabash-av.

LOST—MONDAY, OCT. 22, ON 5:05 P. M. TRAIN, between Chicago and Ravenswood, pocketbook, containing money and commutation ticket, belonging to Mrs. Jennie Gilchrist. Liberal reward will be given for return of same to MRS. JENNIE GILCHRIST, Ravenswood, Ill.

LOST—MONDAY, ON SOUTH SIDE, SOUTH OF Twenty-second-st., gold locket; monogram J. A. D. on one side and letter D. on other. Liberal reward if left at 10 and 12 Market-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY RELIABLE YOUNG man as bookkeeper. References given. Address W 81, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN OF 21 AS bookkeeper or general office work. Address Z 2, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER OR correspondent or clerk in store; thorough knowledge of English, French, and German languages. Best of references. Willing to work cheap. Z 4, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED GROcery clerk. Care of 3500 State-st.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS STEnographer and caligraph operator. Y 53, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN TO work around gentleman's place. Good references. Address R. J. MARSDEN, 2502 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN; WILLing, reliable. City references. Z 17, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY young man; thoroughly understands his business; will make himself useful. Good city references. Z 8, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS COLored coachman. Good references. Address C. P. KIMBALL & CO., cor. Wabash-av. and Harrison-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—IN PRIVATE FAMILY; man as coachman, wife as first-class cook. Best of references. No children. W 95, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SOBER, THOROUGH coachman, single man; willing and obliging. City reference. Z 22, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—A MANAGER OF 20 years' experience in the East in jobbing department of hosiery and underwear desires a position as such or assistant. Address T. M., Box 1581, Philadelphia, Pa.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN OF 30 AS A collector or any kind of work. Can furnish the best of references. Small salary to begin with. Address Z 16, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED BY A MAN; 20 YEARS' experience in dry goods; seven years' reference from last situation; salary moderate; dress goods or curtains, etc., preferred. Y 83, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY STRICTLY SOBER and active man. W 94, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD ADVERTISing man; paper preferred. Z 25, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD MAN IN A private family; understands the care of horses, cow, and willing to make himself useful. Good references. Address Z 28, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF ability; can adapt himself in any capacity. What have you to offer? Reference. Address Z 20, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—CLERICAL NIGHT work; competent man. Address R 99, Tribune.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG LADY WOULD like a position in office; good, rapid writer, quick at figures; references. J 4, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG LAdies, office work or writing to do at home. E. M. A., Englewood, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG, INTELLIgent lady of 23 in office; good rapid penman, quick at figures; have had experience in insurance office and wholesale dry goods house. Can furnish best of references. I desire something permanent and am willing to commence at moderate salary. Address Y 81, Tribune office.

Domestics.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT, respectable girls for general housework. Call at 22 Twenty-sixth-st. Good references. Answer. No postals.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL for second work or laundress. References. Call 358 North Market-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED second girl to do second work. First-class references. Call at 275 North Franklin-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY CANADIAN WOMAN, is competent, as cook or laundress. Address 79, West Adams-st., city.

SITUATION WANTED—BY NEAT, COMPETENT girl for second work or for children's nurse. Address R D 14, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS cook. Call at 210 North Clark-st., up-stairs, Room 44.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL in private family. Please call at 3518 Calumet-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SWEDISH GIRL TO do general housework; wages $4. Call at 3733 Cottage Grove-av., in store.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork; good cook, washer, and ironer. Best reference. 3158 Forest-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GIRL TO DO SECOND work. Call today at 2730 Portland-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL FOR general housework. Please call at 179 E. Ohio-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY TO DO second work and sewing or housework in private family. Call at 3812 Dashiel-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FOUR COLORED girls for general housework. 3121 Cottage Grove.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GOOD COOK IN PRIvate family. Best city references. Address S O 22, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, ONE AS first-class waitress and house maid, and the other as nurse and seamstress. City references. 358 North Market-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GOOD SWEDISH girl for general housework. Call at 315 East Forty-third-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS COOK and laundress. Call at 135 Superior-st., second flat.

SITUATION WANTED—BY INTELLIGENT GERman widow experienced cook and housekeeper, with widower. Address 279 Sedgwick-st., near Division, first floor.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COOK AND LAUNdress in private family. 195 South Green-st.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. Good reference. 359 Campbell-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT GIRL; general housework. 570 Fulton-st., upper bell.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT HOUSEmaid, private family. Reference. 222 Washington-boulevard, Employment Bureau.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GOOD GIRL TO COOK, wash, and iron in private family. Good city references. Call Wednesday and Thursday 2851 Dearborn-st.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE woman as child's nurse and plain sewing. Best of city references. Call for two days at 195 West Adams-st.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY WORKING HOUSEkeeper; is nice cook; will do plain washing in private family. City references. 2547 Calumet-av.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—SUPERIOR PRIVATE family domestics of all nationalities furnished at SMITH'S THROOP-ST. EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, 19 THROOP-ST., NEAR MADISON.

SITUATIONS WANTED—LADIES CAN SECURE first-class help at 449 W. Madison-st., employment office; superior help now registered.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FROM OUR VARIETY of domestic help we can furnish you with good girls adapted to your work. West End Ladies' Employment Bureau, 91 Warren-av., cor. Paulina-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED—BILL CLERK AND FURNISHING goods order clerk; both must be young, experienced, well recommended sober men. Apply at once at 113 Michigan-av.

WANTED—IN DRUG STORE, GERMAN RELIEF clerk at once for a few days. 358 Larrabee-st.

WANTED—A REGISTERED DRUG CLERK. 621 North State-st.

WANTED—BILL CLERK, REFERENCE REquired. GRISWOLD, PALMER & CO., 236 and 238 Monroe-st.

Stenographers.

WANTED—AS STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEwriter, and to assist in general office work; a young man of some experience, who owns a Remington machine; American or German. THOMAS H. HULBERT, 86 La Salle-st.

Trades.

WANTED—A1 LAGER-BEER BREWERMAN; one who can brew ale and porter preferred; do not answer if you cannot give the best of references. Address R W, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN EXPERT OPERATOR ON Worth's cloth-cutting machine. HART, SCHAFFNER & MARX, 155 Market-st.

WANTED—WATCHMAKER; NO ONE BUT GOOD workman need apply. Inquire for WATCHMAKER, at Clifton House office between 5 and 7 p. m. this evening, Oct. 24.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

WANTED—A COACHMAN; MUST BE WILLING and obliging. Apply Room 19, 143 La Salle-st.

WANTED—RELIABLE YOUNG MAN TO DRIVE grocery delivery wagon and work in store; steady job to the right person; call at 552 West Lake-st. FRANCIS & REESE.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Salesmen.

WANTED—SALARY FROM $100 TO $200 PER month to a few good salesmen to sell our goods by sample to the wholesale and retail trade; permanent position; no experience necessary; we are the largest manuf'rs in our line of goods; send 2-cent stamp for particulars; no postals answered. Centennial Mf'g Co., Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—TRAVELING SALESMEN—SEND your address and references to Keystone Mfg. Co. (inc.), Girard, Erie County, Pa., and they will mail you, free, a full outfit, including model of an article that sells readily to the trade in every town and city, and upon which they will pay you a liberal commission; whole outfit weighs 8 ounces.

WANTED—AS TRAVELING SALESMAN—STAtionery—A clear-headed, active young man, educated to the stationery trade and with some experience on the road, to sell a special line; salary and expenses; must furnish references with application. Address, for 10 days, R R 35, Tribune office.

WANTED—4 SALESMEN TO SELL SPECIALTY to retail grocery trade in city; must have acquaintance and experience. References required. Address Y 43, Tribune office.

WANTED—TRAVELING SALESMEN "TO CARry on the side" a new line of rattan chairs. MACFARLANE & CO., 226 East Kinzie-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED HOUSE SALESman in the wholesale notion and tinware line. H. WOLF, 250 Madison-st.

Boys.

WANTED—25 CASH BOYS; ALSO SEVERAL boys about 15 years old. MARSHALL FIELD & CO., retail.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—MAN TO TAKE THE AGENCY OF our safes; size 28x18x18 inches; weight 500 pounds; retail price $35; other sizes in proportion. A rare chance and permanent position. These safes meet a demand never before supplied by other safe companies, as we are not governed by the Safe Pool. ALPINE SAFE CO., Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—LIVE MEN AND WOMEN CLEAR $60 per week with our goods easier than $60 per month in other lines; we surprise good men with our liberal terms and practical plan; $2 sample free; write from anywhere and learn the art of money-getting. MERRILL MFG. CO., over 106 Franklin-st., Chicago.

WANTED—FIFTY (50) CANVASSERS; SALARY $2.50 per day; must be intelligent, respectable, and furnish satisfactory references as to character. Address R W 50, Tribune office.

WANTED—BOOK CANVASSERS CAPABLE OF selling school supplies; established house; security required. W 26, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO SPEAKS GERman to assist in office work. References required. Z 7, Tribune office.

WANTED—TWO EXPERIENCED DRY GOODS salesmen as floor-walkers. Apply to E. HILLMAN, Boston Store, 118 and 120 State-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Stenographers.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY STENOGRAPHER capable and full of business; salary moderate to begin with. Address, giving age and experience, Z 14, Tribune office.

Domestics.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY GOOD COOK NOT over 35 years of age. Best references required. Apply 126 Rush-st.

WANTED—A STRONG GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; must be able to work; good wages to right girl. 352 La Salle-av.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. 3280 Calumet-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—LADIES TO CROCHET; WORK CAN be taken home; city or country; steady work; instructions furnished. Western Lace Mfg. Co., 218 State-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

A CLAIRVOYANT'S $5,000 CHALLENGE—ALL call on Mme. Maree, the great and noted clairvoyant and astrologist, the most powerful mystic sight in clairvoyance of the nineteenth century; born with a three-fold veil, genuine, seventh daughter of the seventh daughter, has been publicly tested, and challenges the world. Five thousand dollar challenge to any one who can equal her in consultation on friends or enemies; on business matters, marriages, and losses of every description. Reveals mysteries, designates hidden coin or minerals, locates lingering diseases. Mme. Maree is the greatest living natural clairvoyant on earth. She reads your secret and open life, from the cradle to the grave, with as much ease as though in ordinary conversation. Her crowded patronage throughout the United States and in Chicago substantiates the famous merit of her great second sight in clairvoyance, testified to by tens of thousands in America. Mme. Maree in Chicago Sept. 29, 1888, received and won the accepted challenge test medal, the majority rules in agreement verifying the truth of her mystic power to read your life, which is the standard acknowledgment of her challenge. All call on the great clairvoyant. She will tell you of your past, you will hear your inner present, and know your destined future; asks no questions; uses no cards of any description in her profession; perfected the charm of the ancient talisman for good luck, breaking evil influence; witchcraft; causing those who forsake you to return; giving success in business. Ladies in trouble call. Office hours from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m. Consultation sent by mail. 351 West Madison-st., above May.

A TEST—NO IMPOSITION—FOUND AT LAST, A clairvoyant extraordinary, lately arrived from Europe. Madam De London, the acknowledged Queen trance clairvoyant of the world, tested by the nobility and scientists of Europe, pronounced by all the spiritualistic wonder of this era; convinces the most skeptical, leaving no room for doubt. Can be consulted on all affairs of interest, without fear of deception. Persons of refinement solicited. Truth guaranteed or no fee required. Reliable advice to ladies and gentlemen on all business transactions; when and how to make profitable investments; also on health, family affairs, absent friends, law suits, stolen goods, hidden treasures, minerals, lost wills, rightful heirs, and indispensable advice to all ladies and gentlemen on love, courtship and marriage. How to choose a companion for true happiness, with correct picture of the one you will marry. Madame is also a clairvoyant physician, locates, treats and cures all long standing, mysterious diseases, which cannot find relief through any other source. New and purely made vegetable remedies made to order for every disease that flesh is heir to. Sensitive ladies who are sick should consult without delay, before all their youth and beauty have become decayed by ravishing disease. Madame deals in facts exclusively, and for reference refers to her achievements in Chicago when last here in 1875. Office hours from 9 to 8. Letters containing full name and fee promptly answered. Consultation fee, $2 and upwards. Receives calls daily and Sunday. 1212 Wabash-av., near 12th-st.

A TEST—NO IMPOSITION; THE GREATEST business clairvoyant is the well known Countess de London; tested by the nobility of Europe; every hidden mystery revealed; removes family troubles, brings the separated together, causes speedy marriages with the one you love, tells if the one you love is false or true, gives names and pictures of the one you will marry; madame is also a clairvoyant physician, treats and cures long-standing and mysterious diseases that cannot find relief from any other source; all who are sick or in trouble from any cause should call without delay; truth guaranteed or no fee demanded. Consultation $2 and upwards; daily and Sundays. Letters containing fee promptly answered. Permanently located at 1212 Wabash-av., near 12th-st.

ALL RECOMMEND MRS. FRANKS—BEST ADvice on love, marriage, sickness, family or business troubles; fee to suit the times; electric magnetic remedies. Always at 541 Wabash-av.

LOTTA J. DARLING, THE FAMOUS TRANCE medium, is at 440 West Randolph-st.; while in an unconscious trance condition she gives names and description of dead and living relatives and friends; also reliable advice regarding love, marriage, and business; no imposition; satisfaction guaranteed.

LA ZOUROFF, WORLD FAMOUS MAGNETIC clairvoyant, will arrive from Paris Dec. 1.

MRS. L. PET ANDERSON, TRANCE MEDIUM, 24 Bishop-court, near Madison-st.

MME. JOY, THE FAMOUS CLAIRVOYANT fortune-teller; 50c and $1. 445 W. Madison-st.

PROF. JEZREEL, SEVENTH SON OF SEVENTH daughter, clairvoyant, moved to 307 State-st.

INSTRUCTION.

AT THE MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL—Three hours' daily dictation and typewriting practice with paper, for writers of all systems, $6 a month. Business firms promptly supplied from this class. First National Bank Building. MR. & MRS. HANNA.

EXCELLENT PIANIST WANTS TO GIVE LESsons. Y 35, Tribune office.

MUNSON AND SCOTT-BROWNE SHORTHAND—Private instruction and dictation; notes and transcripts corrected. WM. MARR, 620 Opera-House.

PRIVATE LESSONS GIVEN BY EXPERIENCED German gentleman teacher. R 2, Tribune office.

ST. MARY'S SEMINARY—(UNDER THE DIRECtion of the Servite Sisters) southwest corner of West Van Buren-st. and Albany-av., Chicago, Ill. One of the largest and most thoroughly equipped and successful institutions for young ladies in the United States. The musical department is unsurpassed. Full courses of study. Exceptionally fine advantages. Pupils can enter at any time. Send for catalogue. MOTHER SUPERIOR.

SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING SKILL IN three months by Haven's system, or money refunded. Reduced rates only for those entering this month. THE HAVEN COLLEGE, 197 State-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WITH GOOD references, one or two private pupils to prepare for college or instruct in classics. Address W 96, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—$75 A MONTH AND EXpenses paid any active person to sell our goods; no capital required; salary paid monthly, expenses in advance. Full particulars free. Standard Silverware Co., Boston, Mass.

AGENTS WANTED—GOOD MEN AND WOMEN to introduce an entirely new article, a piano attachment; profitable work. Apply to Muller Leaf Turner Co., 19 Tribune Building.

ATTENTION—MEN OUT OF WORK—GRAND chance to make money selling hardware specialty. Call at 73 Bryan Block.

AGENTS—TO HANDLE ARTICLE EVERY STOVE requires; retails at $1; saves $2 per month in fuel; must establish county agencies. MOREY MFG. CO., Waukesha, Wis.

AGENTS WANTED—NEWS—THE BEST SELLing goods on the market; cash or time. JOHN GATELY & CO., 187 East Washington-st.

TO AGENTS WISHING TO CARRY A SIDE line we invite investigation into a specialty that will pay enormously. Call at Room 632 Rookery Building.

WANTED—LADY AGENTS FOR "A" SKIRT AND bustle combined; also "B" hose supporters; our Galesburg agent cleared $108 in ten days. LADIES' SUPPLY CO., 287 West Washington-st., Chicago.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CASH PAID FOR USED HOUSEHOLD GOODS; furniture of private residences purchased. Call on or address F S W, 53 East Van Buren-st.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR USED FURniture, carpets, household goods; entire furniture of private residences purchased; no delay. 3235 Calumet-av.

MUSICAL.

AGENTS WANTED—MUSIC TEACHERS AND piano tuners to introduce an entirely new article, a piano attachment. Profitable work. Apply to Muller Leaf Turner Co., 19 Tribune Building.

HOSPITALS.

GOOD HOME FOR LADIES BEFORE AND DURing confinement; terms reasonable. 1629 Wabash-av. MRS. RICHER, Experienced Midwife.

BOARD OF TRADE MEMBERSHIPS.

FOR SALE—BOARD OF TRADE MEMBERSHIP, all clear. 143 La Salle-st., Room 18.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING AND ELEVATOR sites. Prices $6,000 and up:
200x150, 400x200, 190x150; C. & N. W. Ry.
400x125; C. & N. W. and P., C. & St. L. Rys.
110x200, 120x240; P. & Ft. W. and W. I. Rys.
600x125, Wis. Cent.; 600x300, P. & F. W. and W. I. Rys.
150x150; corner on N. Green-st.
112x320; two street fronts, Kinzie-st., e. of Ashland.
120x300, 70x150; central dock and railways.
400x550; C. A. & St. L. Ry.
Also acres on canal and railways.
J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY D. S. PLACE & CO., 145 La Salle-st. If you want to make 25 per cent in less than a year buy this property: 250x125, centrally located, near street-cars and boulevard; this is the cheapest thing we have in shape of unimproved on our list; small cash payment; no humbug.

FOR SALE—DOCK PROPERTY, 300x120, ON SOUTH branch of river; having railroad and street frontage; a very desirable piece of property at a low price. WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 and 158 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—Don't forget that you can always find a choice list of improved or unimproved real estate at D. S. PLACE & CO.'S office, 145 La Salle-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAIN—NEW BRICK block, 3 two story 6 flat building; annual rents, $2,400; make us an offer; we have to sell. R 98, Tribune office.

South Side.

FOR SALE—BY LUMLEY INGLEDEW, 107 Dearborn-st., Portland Block, Room 21: New modern 3-story, rock-faced, stone-front residences, Nos. 3433 and 3435 South Park-av., hardwood finish, side-board built in dining-room, 6 fine chambers, electric bells, etc. You should inspect these houses and COMPARE THEM and the PRICE with others in the market before buying if you want a beautiful home WORTH the MONEY. Also 3545 GRAND BOULEVARD. New and modern, at a remarkably low price. Keys at my office.

DECIDED BARGAINS IN LOTS.
VERNON-AV.—East front, the vacant lot next to house 3556, at $105 per foot.
WABASH-AV.—East front, near 33d-st., 25 or 50x164½ ft. to 20-ft. alley, at $105.
INDIANA-AV.—Several fine lots, cheap.
PRAIRIE-AV.—25 feet, east front, just 125 feet north of 37th-st., at $130.
PRAIRIE-AV.—Near 45th-st., 50 or 100 feet, $70.
PRAIRIE-AV.—Near 38th-st., 100 feet, very cheap.
MADISON-AV.—Near 51st-st., east front, 50 feet, $110.
PRAIRIE-AV.—Near 39th-st., 25x167 ft., $110.
I have a large list of fine residences, lots, and blocks on all the avenues, South Side, and Hyde Park which is never advertised. Some fine bargains.

FOR SALE—
BUSINESS PROPERTY.
$180,000—New 6-story building; one tenant pays $13,000 and makes repairs.
$135,000—Modern building on Market-st.
$120,000—Elegant new building, central location, paying 6¾ per cent net; rented for 20 years.
$80,000—Building on 99 year lease, new, and pays 8 per cent net.
$63,000—Manufacturing property, paying 10 per cent net. B. A. ULRICH & SON, 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—
New 6-story centrally located building, worth $85,000, incumbered $30,000; pays 8 per cent.
5 new 2-story flats, splendid location on South Side; price $35,000, incumbered $15,000; pays 10 per cent.
20 acres on 78th-st., near B. & O. R. R.
Elegant corner in Hyde Park, paved street, stone sidewalk; 170x150. B. A. ULRICH & SON, 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$6,750—BARGAIN—MUST BE SOLD AT once; look at this new, modern pressed brick house; never occupied; has 10 rooms, 4 rooms deep, furnace, gas fixtures, electric bells, artistically papered, east front, large lot, side exposure, paved street, stone sidewalk, trees, etc.; splendid neighborhood, within two minutes' walk of Illinois Central Depot, and near boulevards and cable trains; easy terms and will suit you. D. W. POTTER, owner, Room 411, 164 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—MY TWO-STORY STONE FRONT residence, with two-story brick barn; terms satisfactory; possession immediately. 3627 Vernon-av.

FOR SALE—3200 WABASH-AV.—13-ROOM CORner house, lot 24x110; only $9,000. BARNARD & CALKINS, 209 Opera-House Bldg.

FOR SALE—THESE ARE DECIDED BARGAINS—100x203 ft., Michigan-av. boulevard, east front, near 38th-st.; improvements all made and paid for. Price, $250 per foot. Also 50x167 ft., Prairie-av., corner 45th-st.; only $85 per foot. GEO. A. EMERY, 113 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., SOUTH OF 31ST-ST.—2-story 10-room house, 25-foot lot; $10,500; rented $780. BARNARD & CALKINS, 209 Opera-House Bldg.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—CLARK-ST., NEAR Harrison, large frontage; growing property; call quick. LEIB, 107 Dearborn-st., Room 40.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—CORNER VERNON-av. and 31st-st., 75x120 lot on inside, sold at $300; the above corner will be sold at same price if taken at once. B. A. ULRICH & SON, 95 Washington-st.

West Side.

FOR SALE—BY D. S. PLACE & CO., 145 LA SALLE-st., Room 1: Here are two of the cheapest pieces of property offered on the market: Two 2-story frame houses on good brick basements; have 10 rooms each; all the modern improvements; lots are 25x140 and 20x115; one is on May-st., near Washington, and the other on Irving-av., near Adams; small payment cash, balance on time at 6 per cent.

FOR SALE—BY D. S. PLACE & CO., 145 LA SALLE-st., Room 1: Here is a chance for the right party, we have a fine 3-story brick building near Monroe and Peoria-sts., has 20 large rooms, all in elegant shape; house was built especially for room renting; owing to ill-health of present owner they will sell at a sacrifice; pays them $3,144 per year; lot, 25x125. Price, $12,500.

FOR SALE—
MUST GO.
Our 2-story and basement 10-room brick house on Walnut-st., south front, near Albany-av., in nice neighborhood, price $5,300.
MAKE AN OFFER.
TURNER & BOND, 103 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS JUST NORTH OF GARFIELD Park $250; $10 cash and $5 per month. THOMAS J. DIVEN, Room 31, No. 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS CORNER WESTERN AND Fullerton-avs., four miles from Court-House; accessible by horse and steam cars; commutation fare 6¼ cents. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—309 PARK-AV., CORNER LEAVITT, stone front house, 16 rooms; good barn; all in A1 condition; suitable position for doctor; house built for a home; smaller house will be taken in exchange; must be in a good location. Call at 309 Park-av.

FOR SALE—NO. 914 WARREN-AV., ELEGANT 10-rooom house, newly papered, all modern improvements; only $7,000. Apply at 99 East Madison-st., or 1264 Lake-st., corner California-av. CAMPBELL BROS.

FOR SALE—160 IRVING-PLACE, BETWEEN Monroe and Adams-sts., 2-story frame with brick basement; lot 20x140; price $3,600. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—SUBDIVISION ON WEST SIDE; 50 per cent profit to retail at once. Z 6, Tribune.

FOR SALE—ON MADISON-ST., A FIRST-CLASS 2 story frame store and nice 6 room flat above, rented to A1 tenants for $95 per month; lot 25x120; price $13,250, $8,250 cash, $5,000 on time at 5½ per cent. D. S. PLACE & CO., 145 La Salle-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR STORE AND flat building on North or South Side worth $30,000 or $40,000, a 3-story brick residence on West Side and cash. B. A. ULRICH & SON, 95 Washington-st.

North Side.

FOR SALE—HURON-ST., NEAR LA SALLE-AV., brick residence; long time, easy terms, $7,000.
Ontario-st., near Pine, 12-room brick residence, very cheap for cash, $8,666.
Chestnut-st., near Dearborn-av., 11-room frame residence, lot 30x120, $7,500.
T. J. KINSELLA, Room 20, 154 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—55 ASTOR-ST., NEAR GOETHE, ELegant east front new pressed brick house, elaborately finished in hard wood; all the latest improvements. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., 91 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—3-STORY AND BASEMENT STONE-front on Dearborn-av., with 2-story extension; dining-room and kitchen on first floor; good barn and carriage house. Bargain if taken at once. B. A. ULRICH, 95 Washington-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
Lots on W. Jackson-st. .... $450 to $600
Lots on W. Adams-st. .... $550 to $750
Lots on W. Monroe-st. .... $550 to $750
Lots on W. Madison-st. .... $850 to $1,000
Call for plats. Free ride to see property.
E. A. CUMMINGS & CO.,
S. E. Corner Madison and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—THE TWO NEW QUEEN ANNE houses located on the n. w. cor. of 44th-st. and Langley-av.; they are of superior workmanship and finish, contain eight rooms each, bath, gas, hot and cold water, speaking tubes, electric bells, fire-places, hardwood mantels, furnace, laundry, etc.; each lot has a frontage of 31¼ feet, southern exposure; located but two blocks from the Cottage Grove cable and but a short distance from the Illinois Central and Board of Trade trains; in a rapidly improving district; they are bargains at the prices offered, viz.: $6,000 and $6,500, respectively. Call and you will be driven out to see them. B. F. CRONKRITE, Cor. Cottage Grove-av. and 43d-st. Send for my Autumn Catalogue of Real Estate for sale.

FOR SALE—EDGEWATER LOTS—$450 AND UPwards, including water, sewer, walks, trees, etc.; on one to four minutes' walk from Edgewater depot, near the lake shore, and in the midst of handsome building improvements; easy terms on lots; money loaned to build; houses for sale on easy terms. W. H. CAIRNDUFF & CO., Room 32 Calumet Building, 187-191 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BEST 100 ACRES IN MARKET FOR immediate subdivision, located s. e. corner 22d-st. and Harlem road; new Illinois Central Railroad runs through it; station on it arranged for J. S. MECKLING, Room 3, 101 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES NEAR GRAND CROSSING, $750; 5 acres near Windsor Park, $9,200. J. T. VAN SMITH, 67 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—N. E. COR. OF PRAIRIE-AV. AND 60th-st., 242 feet. 596 feet, west front, on Cottage Grove-av., between 48th and 49th-sts. 18 lots, facing east on Eastern Illinois Railroad, between 57th and 58th-sts. WM. GARNETT & CO., 77 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—ACRES, STATE AND 75TH; ACRES near Eggleston; acres Hyde Park and Town of Lake. LEIB, 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
ARE YOU LOOKING FOR A SNAP?
We have 24x124 ft. on Chappel-place, east front, only $75 per ft.; street is now being extended and prices will very soon double up. Call and see us. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS, 6-room cottage on Sherman-st., near 52d-st.; 28 daily trains to and from city; fare 5 cents; price $1,650. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—THE BEST BARGAIN IN THE market! A suburban home within two blocks of South Park station, Illinois Central R. R. Call or write for particulars. BUTLER LOWRY, 115 La Salle-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES IN CICERO FOR $20,000 spot cash; located just west of city limits, near the new line of the Illinois Central Railroad. You will buy this if you can see two years ahead. WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 and 158 La Salle-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—KENWOOD, HYDE PARK.
WOODLAWN-AV., two corners, four inside lots at $100 to $125.
ELLIS-AV., 50x150, east front, north of 50th-st.; $110; 50x164, east front, south of 53d-st., $70.
KIMBARK-AV., north of 49th-st., east and west fronts; $160 and $140 per foot; paved street, stone sidewalk; also corner of 53d-st. at $80.
LEXINGTON-AV., corner of 53d-st., at $85.
WASHINGTON-AV., south of 57th-st., east front, 75x150, west front, 100x158, $75 and $80 per foot.
MADISON-AV., north of 50th-st., west front, $60.
EAST END AND CORNELL-AV., lots $125 to $100 per foot.
B. A. ULRICH & SON, 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$400 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL building lot at Wheaton, on the ridge, one block from depot and two blocks from college; $15 down and $5 monthly; 30 minutes' ride from Chicago limits; 25 daily trains; the splendid growth of trees makes Wheaton one entire park; good schools, churches, stores, hotels, and 2,500 inhabitants; cheapest lots in market and shown free to purchasers. BROWN & MASON, 177 La Salle-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD LOTS ON EASY PAYments, near 53d-st., 23 minutes from Polk-st. depot; 28 trains daily; fare 5 cents. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—KENWOOD—
100x160, n. w. cor. Greenwood-av. and 46th-st.; $13,000.
Also on 46th-st., 160 feet west of Greenwood-av., south front, an elegant new modern 8-room house, with 40-foot lot; will be sold at a bargain; owner leaving city; lots, tracts, and houses throughout the district; six different subdivisions to select lots from; I drive my customers out to inspect property. Send for my autumn catalogue of real estate for sale. B. F. CRONKRITE, Cor. Cottage Grove-av. and 43d-st.

FOR SALE—60 ACRES IN CALUMET, BETWEEN 95th and 98th-sts., fronts west on Halsted-st.; a bargain. C. L. HAMMOND, Room 20, 92 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—6830 WENTWORTH-AV., 8-ROOM modern dwelling, lot 50x125. Price and terms reasonable. CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—IF YOU WISH A HEALTHY LOCAtion go to Normal Park, Englewood; this is the best suburban property and has the best railroad facilities in Cook County; will sell on easy terms. For particulars inquire of J. A. BARTLETT, Room 21 Otis Block, 152 La Salle-st., or 6731 Perry-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—11 LOTS FOR $8,500 ON GOOD STREET east of Vincennes-av. and north of 51st-st. This is a big bargain. W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 85 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—MORGAN PARK—THREE ACRES; cheap if taken at once; located on the hill east of Western-av.; will sell single lots. B. T. ROBERTS JR., Morgan Park, Ill.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—160-ACRE FARM, with fine improvements, at Arlington Heights, suited for fancy stock farm; will take inside improved or sell 5 or 10 acres on long time; near depot on N. W. R. R. B. A. ULRICH & SON, 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—IF YOU WISH A HIGH AND healthy location, 150 feet above the lake, go to Wheaton; 11 churches, graded schools, and college. We have houses with large, beautiful grounds from $800 to $10,000 on easy terms; will show property any day; all fast trains stop at Wheaton. BROWN & MASON, 177 La Salle-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—TWO NEAT COTTAGES AT WASHington Heights; price $1,500 and $1,800; well, cistern; are fenced and all complete; will take clear lots in any of our subdivisions as part pay. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., S. e. cor. Madison and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—RIVERSIDE—LOT 100X225; VERY close to depot; Third Division, Block 10; only $1,200. J. S. MECKLING, Room 3, 101 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—NEAR 43D ILLINOIS CENTRAL STAtion—New brick residence, finely finished; low price. P. A. GEORGE, 97 Clark-st., Room 53.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST. LOTS—$75 PER FOOT; street paved; gas, water, and sewer. BARNARD & CALKINS, 209 Opera-House Bldg.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL ACRE LOT, WINDSOR Park, $1,400; worth $2,000; lots at Park Manor, $350. VAN SMITH, 67 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES WEST OF DOUGLAS PARK; only 3½ blocks from Wisconsin Central depot; 45th-st., adjacent to Merigold's fine subdivision on 12th and 42d; price for 5 acres, containing 48 lots, only $10,000, or $200 a lot; worth double. JOHN WAIN, 123 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ON EASY PAYMENTS—20 ACRES ON West 48th-st., near Chicago-av. and near Chicago & Northwestern car-shops. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—HYDE PARK RESIDENCE, JUST finished, very complete modern frame house of 9 rooms for sale at a bargain; namely, $7,500. B. A. ULRICH & SON, 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL CHOICE BARGAINS AT Windsor Park, on South Chicago Railroad. 18 lots, 25x125, below market price. 3 fine large grove lots on Railroad-av.; can be subdivided. 25-foot lots on street with water pipe, sidewalk, and good improvements; cheapest in the market. B. A. ULRICH & SON, 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—THE CHOICEST RESIDENCE CORner in Lake View, south front, 147x166; this is a beautiful site for an elegant residence. D. S. PLACE & CO., 145 La Salle-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—$75,000 WORTH OF LOTS FACING Archer-av. and boulevard; all conveniences; will double in 12 months; might take part in improved. DE WITT, Room 24, 116 Dearborn-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR CHICAGO property—A 117 acre farm in Elkhart County, Indiana; 10 acres timber, rest all under cultivation; orchard, two springs, good fences, house, etc.; three miles from depot, 12 miles from Elkhart. For sale or exchange for Chicago property a 112 acre farm two miles from Rockford, Ill.; well located and improved. Also $60,000 worth of improved city property, in part or all, for Chicago property; might assume difference. SOMERS, CALDWELL & CO., Room 33, 126 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—512 ACRES, HAMILTON COUNTY, NEbraska, $9 per acre; one-third cash, balance at 6 per cent. Address W. J. WILDMAN, Denver, Colo.

FOR SALE—185 ACRES IN WILL COUNTY, SEVEN miles from Naperville; good house, outbuildings, and at a bargain. SOMERS, CALDWELL & CO., Room 33, 126 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE FARM, NEAR Chicago, 280 acres suitable for vegetable farming; will take well located cottage and lot worth $3,000 as part pay; balance long time at low rate of interest. SLOSSON, WISE & CO., Room 14, 158 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—COAL AND TIMBER LANDS IN West Virginia. For prices and information address FRENCH & BLAIR, Roanoke, Va., or P. Y. VREDER, 1361 West Lake-st., Chicago.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A GOOD MODERN HOUSE ON SOUTH Side, east of Wabash-av. and south of State-st.; $12,000 to $15,000; owners only. Address Z 11, Tribune.

WANTED—A GOOD PIECE OF INSIDE BUSIness property; South Side; $35,000 or $50,000; give description, location, and price. Address Z 12, Tribune office.

WANTED—SMALL SUBURBAN HOME; FOR first payment can give elegant diamond which cost $1,000. Address S K 74, Tribune office.

WANTED—AT ONCE, A GOOD PIECE OF INside business property; from $75,000 to $100,000; give location and lowest price. Address Z 13, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE.

E. T. M'CLURE & CO., 85 WASHINGTON-ST., have A1 hotel, newly furnished, to exchange for a good rooming or boarding house. A bargain if taken immediately.

WILL EXCHANGE 5029 COOK-ST. FOR STOCK OF new or second-hand furniture or any merchandise. Will pay cash difference. BAILY, 127 La Salle-st.

WILL EXCHANGE A HOUSE AND LOT WELL rented for stock of merchandise. Address Y 60, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ARE YOU NEEDING A DRIVING HORSE FOR yourself, wife, or child?
If so,
Describe what you want.
I will try to suit you.
MORTIMER McROBERTS,
Breeder of Roadster Horses,
115 Lake-st.

WANTED—GENTLE CARRIAGE HORSE; large and sound; will give cash and small, young, well-bred mare. Call at basement, 95 Washington-st., city, or 5535 Cornell-av., Hyde Park.

HORSES WINTERED AT SPRING BROOK Stock Farm. Crossman's Livery, 416 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR GOOD ROADSTERS, $75 each. 174 N. Wells-st.

HORSES WINTERED ON OUR FARM NEAR Hinsdale; terms reasonable. BAKER BROS., 92 Washington-st.

HORSES WINTERED AT MY FARM—SATISfaction guaranteed or no pay. For terms and references address C. B. EASTON, Deerfield, Ill.

HORSES WINTERED—AT FARM 12 MILES out; also at 63d-st. and Cottage Grove-av. Telephone 9889, Woodlawn Park P.-O. W. R. SHAW.

AT A BARGAIN—PLATFORM AND PANel 4-seat rockaway, almost new; first-class make; $400. A doctor's panel top phaeton, $250. Also 6-seat rockaway, $175. Several good second-hand buggies cheap. H. B. HILL, 306 Wabash-av.

FINE COUPE ROCKAWAY SURREY AND sleigh for sale very cheap. H. W. CALDWELL, 131 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD SIDE-BAR BUGGY, VERY cheap, or will exchange for other property. GEO. W. CONE, 28 Lakeside Building.

FOR SALE—HANSOM CAB, TWO HEAVY horses; will sell cheap. C. J. HULL, 2308 to 2310 State-st.

HORSE BRAND BAKER WITH HORSE stamped inside are the strongest horse blankets.

SECOND-HAND CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, AND phaetons taken in exchange, and will close them out half their value to make room for sleighs. H. J. EDWARDS & SONS, 292 and 294 Wabash-av.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

IF YOUR WATCH GIVES YOU TROUBLE SEND to us for repairs; lowest prices. R. J. MORSE & CO., 89 Madison-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—STEAM PLEASURE OR FISHING yacht, about 10 tons burden. BAILY, 127 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—2 LARGE HEATING FURNACES; best manufacture. Apply to New Haven Clock Co., 315 Wabash-av.

BUSINESS CARDS.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 124 DEARborn-st., Chicago; advice free; 21 years' experience: business quietly transacted.

ROOFING.

ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAVEL ROOFING done and old roofs repaired by J. WILKES FORD, 158 Washington-st., near La Salle.

FAMILY SUPPLIES.

COFFEE ROYAL—
IS JOHN LORENTZEN'S JAVA COFFEE and cream. It is perfection. Ask your grocer for it. Try it free at 148 La Salle-st.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

H. S., 118 WEST RANDOLPH-ST., PAYS THE highest price for cast off clothing. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—3422 AND 3428 VERNON-AV., NEW stone front modern houses; first-class in every respect, decorated, finished in hardwood; best houses on the South Side for the price; houses open every day from 1 to 5 p. m. E. C. HULING & CO., 90 Washington-st.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE BRICK HOUSE, stone front, 10 rooms; modern improvements; $45 per month. 3409 Vernon-av.

TO RENT—$30 COMFORTABE HOUSE FOR small family; furnace; possession Nov. 1. Apply at once to 3833 Forest-av.

TO RENT—HOUSE, LOWER HALF; BRICK; $35; carpeted. 3210 Prairie-av.

TO RENT—3804 LANGLEY-AV., 9-ROOM dwelling, and conveniences. CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED 10-room house, well appointed in every way, to rent very cheap if taken immediately. Inquire at 1222 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—SMALL MODERN HOUSE COMpletely furnished; immediate possession. 3148 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—3844 JOHNSON-PLACE, 10 ROOMS; all modern improvements; convenient to steam and cable cars; give order. GEORGE PETERSON, 3860 Cottage Grove-av.

North Side.

TO RENT—FOR BARGAINS IN RENT CALL at Lincoln Park agency. BUTLER & CO.

TO RENT—A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE, 285 Ontario-st., east of State. G. M. HIGH, 164 Randolph-st., Room 5.

TO RENT—58 ASTOR-ST., NEAR GOETHE, ELegant 12-room house, very elaborately finished. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., 91 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—10 ROOM RESIDENCE, 339 EAST Indiana-st.; 12 room residence, 367 Ontario-st.; rents low. T. J. KINSELLA, Room 20, 154 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—MODERN 10-ROOM STONE FRONT house; modern every way; near south end Lincoln Park; $45. Room 1, 167 Dearborn-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—NO. 22 PRATT-PLACE—NEW 8-room brick with all improvements, cheap. C. B. WILSON, 116 La Salle-st., Room 47.

Suburban.

TO RENT—HYDE PARK—
579 42d-st., only two blocks from steam and cable cars; they are pressed brick and stone front, part hardwood finish, furnace, laundry, gas fixtures, stone walks, elegant lawn in front houses; new; rent $40. O. M. WELLS & CO., 162 La Salle-st., Owners.

TO RENT—KENWOOD RESIDENCE—FURnished—On one of the north and south avenues, convenient to Kenwood depot, a furnished residence, with yard 100x200 feet; 11-room house, 4 rooms on first floor and kitchen, 5 bedrooms on second floor, two servants' rooms in attic, laundry, furnace, etc., in cellar. Barn 22x52 feet. For rent till May 1 at $100 per month. BOGUE & HOYT, Room 1, second floor, 152 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

North Side.

TO RENT—400 WEBSTER-AV., ONE-HALF BLOCK west of Lincoln-av.—Flats in a new brick building, 6 and 7 rooms each; bay windows, hot and cold water, bath room, gas fixtures, and laundry; rent $25 and $22.50. BUTLER & CO., 898 North Clark-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT 7-ROOM FLAT IN THE ST. Benedict Apartment Building, northeast corner Chicago-av. and Cass-st.; ash and garbage chute from kitchen, separate laundry, steam heat, and janitor service free; rooms all light and handsome and in perfect order. WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 and 158 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT 6-ROOM FLATS IN THE Florence Building, southeast corner of Bellevue-place and Rush-st.; hardwood finish, elevators, hot water, heat, janitor service, etc. Call or address Flat 1, No. 22 Bellevue-place.

TO RENT—4 TO 6 ROOM FLATS AT $12 TO $30; all in this vicinity on Pine, Indiana, and Illinois-sts.; no horse cars required. Inquire at HOYT'S renting office, No. 40 Pine-st. Open all hours.

TO RENT—BARGAINS IN RENT—VICINITY OF Lincoln Park. JAS. B. CUYLER, 115 Lincoln-av.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT 8-ROOM FLAT, NEW, No. 380 Garfield-av., near Clark-st. T. J. KINSELLA, Room 20, 154 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—BEAUTIFUL NEW SIX-ROOM flats in Schiller Block, corner of North Clark and Schiller-sts. Open all day; owner on premises every morning at 10 o'clock. WILLIAM WALLER, 164 La Salle-st., Room 2.

TO RENT—A 7-ROOM FLAT IN THE KIRKWOOD Building; all modern conveniences, range in kitchen, window shades and poles, gas fixtures, furnace, hardwood finish, etc., newly papered. Call 560 East Division-st., Flat 1.

TO RENT—FLATS—NEW BLOCK CORNER EUgenie and Wells-sts., south end Lincoln Park, same distance from Court-House as 21st-st., all conveniences, bath, laundry tubs, marble vestibule and steps; janitor; $20 to $30. Room 1, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ON NORTH SIDE, NEAR THE LAKE, a handsome 9-room first flat, completely furnished; steam heat; janitor service. Y 75, Tribune office.

South Side.

TO RENT—ONLY ONE LEFT OF THOSE ELEgant new 7-room flats in the Florence, 3453 and 3455 Cottage Grove-av.; large light rooms; best in the city for the money; $35; open today from 2 to 5 o'clock. D. LAUNDER, 225 Dearborn-st., Room 421.

TO RENT—IN THE HODGES BUILDING, N. E. cor. Indiana-av. and 22d-st., a few nice flats, with all modern improvements; rent reasonable; first-class elevator and janitor services. Apply at elevator in the building or 101 Washington-st., Room 26.

TO RENT—4353 COTTAGE GROVE-AV.—2D FLOOR 6-room flat; bath and janitor service; $22. BARNARD & CALKINS, 209 Opera-House Bldg.

TO RENT—3954 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., A CHOICE flat of 6 rooms and bath; convenient to cable-cars and Hyde Park trains; rooms all light and handsomely decorated. Open today. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—6-ROOM CORNER FLAT, 268 31ST-ST., near Michigan-av.; low rent. EDWIN WYNN & CO., 116 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—7-ROOM FLAT, JANITOR'S SERVICE, everything complete for $30; keys with janitor, 38 Thirty-second-court. CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—4-ROOM FLAT; MODERN IMPROVEments; likewise Lincoln patent clothes dryer; to adult family without whisky or beer drinkers. 349 West Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT 6-ROOM FLAT NEAR Ashland-av. and Madison-st. Bargain till May. R E 95, Tribune office.

TO RENT—SOME VERY DESIRABLE 5-ROOM flats on Robey-st., 100 feet south of Division, from $12 to $15 per month. W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 85 Washington-st.

TO RENT—891 WEST JACKSON-ST., MODERN 7-room flat; convenient, warm, clean; south front; good neighbors; $25. See it.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—1918 INDIANA-AV.—TWO BEAUTIfully furnished rooms in new modern residence. Reference required.

TO RENT—7 CONGRESS-ST., SECOND DOOR from Michigan-av., handsome front parlor.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF ELEGANTLY FURnished parlors for four adults; also other rooms. 2210 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS; ALL MODERN improvements; moderate price. 3922 Prairie-av.

TO RENT—6 ROOMS FOR HOUSEKEEPING IN brick house; handsomely carpeted; $35. 3210 Prairie-av.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS; board if desired; private family. 67 23d-st.

TO RENT—1734 INDIANA-AV., NICELY FURnished suite of front rooms, also other rooms, cheap for the winter; private family.

TO RENT—FIVE ROOM FLAT, 117 18TH-ST., CORner Wabash-av. BARKER & JACKSON.

TO RENT—1627 WABASH-AV.—NICELY FURnished front room; small family; no other roomers; terms moderate. Flat 11.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED CONNECTing rooms with bath-room; single or en suite to a number of gentlemen, or for light housekeeping to small family; elevator service until 12 o'clock. MRS. ELY, 157 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—YOUNG MEN, TAKE NICELY FURnished rooms at 236 State-st., Room 41, and save street-car expenses or exposure to winter storms. Call at once.

TO RENT—1841 WABASH-AV., WARM ROOM suitable for two gentlemen; also large, pleasant front basement, furnished or unfurnished.

TO RENT—SECOND-STORY FURNISHED FRONT room, Flat 5, Argyle Building, 5 and 7 Jackson-st., opposite Leland Hotel.

North Side.

TO RENT—WELL-FURNISHED ROOM WITH dressing-room; every convenience; very reasonable to desirable parties. References. 356 Dearborn-av.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS; PRIvate family. 47 Pine-st., Flat 6.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, SUITAble for two; gas, bath, furnace heat; hot and cold water in room. 41 Rush-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS—218 EAST OHIO-st., Door 6.

TO RENT—ROOMS, EN SUITE OR SINGLE, at very reasonable rate; eight minutes' walk from Court-House; furnace heat and bath handy. Call at 215 Ohio-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—3 ROOMS, 697 FULTON-ST.; $12.50. F. J. REED, 161 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, ETC.

Stores.

TO RENT—$30 PER MONTH, FINE STORE, 157 E. Van Buren-st. $30 per month, fine store, 592 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—STORE, SUITABLE FOR ANY REtail business. 3208 Cottage Grove-av. CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STORE, CORNER WASHINGTON and Market-sts., 20x85, 2-story and basement; elevator; greatly reduced rent. R. 1, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STORES IN NEW BLOCK OF TEN on Wells-st., corner Eugenie; very low rent; will partition living rooms in rear. R. 1, 167 Dearborn.

TO RENT—STORE AND TWO LARGE LOFTS, power, elevator, etc., 414 and 416 Canal-st. F. J. REED, 161 La Salle-st.

Offices.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM; USE PRIVATE ROOM and vault. Call 96, 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS REAL estate concern to share with us one of the largest and lightest offices on La Salle-st. Address Z 42, Tribune office.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN TEN DIFFERENT buildings; all prices. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

Lofts.

TO RENT—LOFTS FOR MANUFACTURING; A large list. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—2D AND 3D FLOORS 267 AND 269 S. Clark-st., near Jackson; 40 rooms; excellent location for hotel or lodging. EDWIN WYNN & CO., 116 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE LOCATION FOR ALL manufacturing purposes, on Clinton-st., near Lake, with power and elevators; building unsurpassed for plenty of light, strength, and conveniences for receiving and shipping; low insurance rates. Apply to E. W. BLATCHFORD, cor. Clinton and Fulton-sts.

TO RENT—FIRST FLOOR, 28X40, AND BASEMENT, 8 large rooms, northeast corner Indiana-av. and Twenty-fourth-st.; $30 per month to good tenant. JOHN C. LONG, Room 18 Portland Block.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOOR, 55 AND 57 CANAL-st., size 42x150, between Madison and Washington-sts.; desirable location for all manufacturing purposes; elevator and power. Apply to FRED McNALLY, 148 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—
21,000 square feet, second, third, and fourth floors each 40x175, together or separately. Nos. 212 and 214 Randolph-st.; elevator, front and rear entrance, well lighted; very centrally located; cheap if taken at once. WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 and 158 La Salle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—NOV. 1, 2 UNFURNISHED front connecting rooms for housekeeping; water and closet; between Van Buren, Madison, and Peoria-sts. and Centre-av.; no frame shanty; state price. Address P 31, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—MODERN 3, 4, OR 5 ROOM flat in nice neighborhood; must be very reasonable. State all particulars. Address Y 3, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—NORTH SIDE—2 OR 3 unfurnished rooms, east of N. Clark and south of Chicago-av.; give price and full particulars. R 100, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—SMALL OFFICE OR desk room, furnished or unfurnished; location of Traders' & Mechanics' Exchange. Z 48, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM, would prefer with breakfast and supper, with a Jewish family, south of 29th-st. Y 74, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—IMMEDIATELY, A 14 OR 16 room house on Michigan-boulevard, between 12th and 16th-sts. Address Z 24, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—PLEASANT ROOM FOR gentleman, where there are young people and music; West Side. Z 18, Tribune office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

AT W. W. KIMBALL CO.'S
HALLET & DAVIS PIANOS.
EMERSON PIANOS.
KIMBALL PIANOS.
KIMBALL ORGANS.
Sold at Low Prices and on Easy Payments.
Second-hand Instruments Taken in Exchange.
100 New Upright Pianos to Rent.
100 New Organs to Rent.
BARGAINS in several standard pianos that have been little used.
PIANOS REPAIRED and Tuned by Skillful Workmen and Satisfaction Guaranteed.
W. W. KIMBALL CO., State and Jackson-sts.

ESTEY & CAMP.
DECKER BROTHERS,
ESTEY,
CAMP & CO.
PIANOS.
The finest warerooms in the United States.
Besides the above standard makes we have several cheaper grades which can be sold for $200, together with stool and scarf, and fully warranted. Also a large variety of bargains in second-hand pianos, among which are Steinway (one square and one upright), Steck, Haines, Bradbury, Hallet & Davis, Miller, Decker Bros., Simpson & Co., J. N. Young, Arion, W. W. Kimball, and others. Every instrument thoroughly overhauled before offering for sale. Easy payments if desired.
Pianos to rent. Tuning and repairing a specialty.
ESTEY & CAMP,
233 State-st., and 49, 51, and 53 Jackson-st.

VOSE & SONS
UPRIGHT AND GRAND PIANOS.
Established 1851.
OVER 20,000 NOW IN USE.
Tone and durability guaranteed.
—PRICES LOW.— —TERMS EASY.—
Salesrooms open evenings.
SOLE AGENT,
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

WE HAVE SEVERAL SECOND-HAND PIanos and Organs which are in fine condition and will be sold very cheap. Our assortment of new instruments is the most complete, and our prices and terms within the reach of all. Everybody invited to call whether they wish to buy or not. E. G. NEWELL & CO., 223 State-st. Gen'l Agents Chickering, Gabler, Schubert, and Kurtzmann Pianos; Story & Clark Organs.

ADAM SCHAAF—
UPRIGHT PIANOS.
A fine tone and durable instrument at a low price; small monthly payments taken. Salesrooms open evenings.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 W. Madison-st., corner Morgan.

A PERFECT TONE AND ACTION—
SHONINGER PIANOS.
Save one profit. Buy from manufacturer.
New and second-hand pianos to rent.
Rent money allowed on purchase.
Second-hand pianos sold and exchanged.
Cash or monthly payments.
B. SHONINGER CO., 215 State-st.

25 SECOND-HAND UPRIGHT PIANOS—
By various makers; prices $60 to $200 each; every piano in perfect order and warranted to be as represented or money refunded; terms, $5 monthly if desired; open evenings. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 Madison-st., corner Morgan.

LYON & HEALY, STATE AND MONROE-STS., Offer a choice selection of 50 second-hand pianos, many of them standard makes. These instruments are undergoing thorough repairs, rendering them serviceable for a number of years. Prices range from $25 and upwards. Sold for cash or time to suit purchasers.

$150—HALLET-DAVIS PIANOS, 7¼ OCtaves; terms, $10 down, $5 monthly. ADAM SCHAAF, 76 W. Madison-st., corner Morgan.

$175, $200, AND $225 EACH.
NEW UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Terms $5 monthly; money refunded if not satisfactory; open evenings. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

CELEBRATED WHEELOCK PIANOS—instruments of the highest grade sold on their merits at the lowest possible prices. Pianos rented and exchanged. WM. E. WHEELOCK & CO., 237 State-st.

WANTED—FOR CASH, A SECOND-HAND upright piano; must be in first-class order, standard make, and cheap. Address Z 43, Tribune office, giving price, maker's name, and particulars.

$3, $4, AND $5 PER MONTH—TO RENT—200 pianos; one year's rent allowed if purchased. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 W. Madison-st., corner Morgan.

TO RENT—A FIRST CLASS UPRIGHT PIano. W 92, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

ADVANCES AND LOANS MADE ON HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, ETC., WITH NO DELAY OR PUBLICITY, AND WITHOUT REMOVAL. PERSONS WISHING A LOAN OF THIS KIND WILL DO WELL BY CALLING AT OUR OFFICE BEFORE DEALING ELSEWHERE.
CHICAGO MTGE. LOAN CO.,
ROOM 13, 86 LA SALLE-ST.
OPPOSITE CITY-HALL.

ANY AMOUNTS LOANED ON FURNITURE, PIanos, teams, etc., at less than usual rates, without delay and without commission, long or short time, and make payments to suit. If you wish to borrow money call at 95 Clark-st., Room 9.

CHICAGO TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK LOANS money upon approved names, commercial and secured notes, warehouse receipts, merchandise, and available collateral of all kinds at market rates. 120 La Salle-st.

LOANS MADE ON REAL ESTATE IN CHICAGO and vicinity at lowest rates. Apply to GREENEBAUM SONS, 116 and 118 La Salle-st.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE. R. PRINDIVILLE, Rooms 13 and 14, 116 La Salle-st.

MONEY LOANED AT LOWEST RATES ON IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY IN ANY AMOUNT. MONEY ON HAND. W. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 and 158 La Salle-st.

MORTGAGE LOANS PROMPTLY MADE. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

MONEY LOANED ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, and jewelry at reasonable rates. Address H. R., Room 90, 240 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—AT CURRENT RATES ON improved real estate in Cook County. R. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., Room 4 Howland Block, Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY PROPERTY AT lowest current rates; no delay. E. C. HULING & CO., 90 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE at lowest rates of interest. PETERSON & BAY, Bankers, 163 East Randolph-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE in Chicago or Cook County at current rates. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 50 Ashland Block.

TO LOAN—$25,000 OR $50,000 ON INSIDE IMPROVED business property at 5 per cent. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

WANTED—FOR A GOOD PARTY, $10,000 ON ONE or two years, with good dividend paying collaterals. B. F. JACOBS, 99 Washington-st.

5½ PER CENT IN SUMS OF $5,000 AND UPWARDS.
CHICAGO MONEY—LOANS QUICKLY MADE.
KNOTT & LEWIS, 85 Washington-st.

6 PER CENT—MONEY FOR BUILDING AND other real-estate loans. E. L. PENSE, 112 Dearborn-st.

$100,000 TO LOAN ON COOK COUNTY real estate, in sums to suit, at low rates of interest; 5 per cent and over, according to location, character of improvements, rental, etc.; no delay. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., 91 Dearborn-st.

$200,000 TO LOAN ON CITY IMPROVED property at 6 per cent; 2 per cent commission; no delay; money on hand. GOLDY & ZURBURG, 92 La Salle-st.

$300,000 TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE IN sums to suit. JULIUS WAHL, 218 La Salle-st., Room 615.

$500,000 AT 5 TO 6 PER CENT. "HE GOES to all the shows." Call on CHAS. GARDNER, 77 Clark-st., Room 2.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

FOR SALE—
A handsome mahogany letter case; 140 pigeon-holes; suitable for hotel or large newspaper office. Inquire of CASHIER, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY A THIRTY KEY DAYTON cash register. Address CANDY BROTHERS, Columbus, O.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

217 MICHIGAN-AV.—DESIRABLE DOUBLE AND single rooms with board.

1259 MICHIGAN-AV.—TWO NICELY FURnished front rooms, one large, for four gentlemen; good home table. References.

1347 MICHIGAN-AV.—THREE LARGE FRONT furnished rooms with board in a small adult family to refined adults.

1515 MICHIGAN-AV.—TO RENT—HANDSOMEly furnished rooms and extra table board for permanent boarders.

2124 MICHIGAN-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms, en suite, parlor floor; also single room, with first-class board.

2128 AND 2130 MICHIGAN-AV.—AT MRS. GOODRICH'S—Front room; also single room, with board; in each particular first-class.

2236 MICHIGAN-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS, with board.

2246 WABASH-AV.—FRONT ALCOVE AND single rooms, with superior board; moderate.

2522 WABASH-AV.—AN ELEGANT ALCOVE, furnished or unfurnished, with all conveniences and excellent board; Jewish family.

2525 WABASH-AV.—A HANDSOMELY FURnished alcove and other rooms with first-class board; moderate prices; everything clean and new.

2720 MICHIGAN-AV.—PRIVATE BOARDING-place; two large front rooms; excellent table. References given and required.

North Side.

31 PINE-ST.—FRONT ROOM, SECOND FLOOR; conveniences; first-class board.

210 ERIE-ST.—LARGE FRONT ROOM, BAY window, gas, bath, etc.; also pleasant double room; breakfast and tea if desired.

213 DEARBORN-AV., CORNER CHICAGO-AV.—Pleasant and sunny suite of two rooms with board; early application necessary to secure. References.

213 DEARBORN-AV., COR. OF CHICAGO-AV.—A pleasant sunny suite of two rooms, with board; everything first-class. References.

221 DEARBORN-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms, with first-class board.

308 EAST INDIANA-ST.—A LARGE FRONT room with board; home comforts; reasonable. References.

321 EAST CHICAGO-AV.—2 NICELY FURNISHed south front rooms with board; all conveniences.

349 ELM-ST.—TO RENT, ON FIRST FLOOR, nicely-furnished rooms, with gas, bath, and all modern conveniences. First-class board. Reasonable.

378 EAST CHICAGO-AV.—VERY DESIRABLE front room with good board.

410 LA SALLE-AV.—TWO NICELY FURNISHED rooms, with board.

547 LA SALLE-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED front and other rooms. References.

West Side.

170 ASHLAND-BOULEVARD—A NICE WARM room, with first-class board, to one or two gentlemen; moderate terms.

630 WEST ADAMS-ST.—DOUBLE AND SINGLE rooms, with board, $4.50 to $6 per week; modern conveniences; respectable neighborhood.

SOUTH-FRONT ROOM, WITH BOARD, ON WASHington-boulevard for two gentlemen; private family. Address Z 1, Tribune office.

Hotels.

MACINAC HOUSE, 330 STATE-ST.—160 ELEGANT rooms 25, 50, 75c. and $1 per day; $1, $2, or $3 weekly.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL IS THE LARGest and most respectable hotel of its class in the city; has a first-class passenger elevator. Rooms from 75c to $1.50 per day. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTON, proprietor.

Suburban.

PARTY OWNING THEIR HOME, FINEST LOcation in Englewood, have front alcove room; modern conveniences; homelike table; reasonable to permanent parties. Address R 97, Tribune office.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND ROOM, WITH FOLDING BED, ON West Side, by a gentleman. Z 9, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE IN A strictly private family, West Side. Address Z 15, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND LODGINGS BY TWO GENTLEmen; must be on the South Side; comfortable rooms and convenient bath-room; will pay $30 per week. R 96, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY YOUNG MAN AND WIFE, NORTH Side; positively state terms, which must be low. Private family. Y 67, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND NICELY FURNISHED ROOM ON Groveland Park-av. by a young man; must be in private family and everything first-class. Address Y 70, Tribune office.

BOARD—GENTLEMAN AND CHILD WANT TWO unfurnished rooms with board. Address, stating terms (must be reasonable), Y 72, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to an order this day entered in the County Court of Cook County in the matter of the voluntary assignment of the Boyington Folding Bed Company, insolvent, the undersigned will receive bids for all of the merchandise, machinery, book accounts, bills receivable, and patents now in his hands as such assignee, including the good will of the business of the said Boyington Folding Bed Company, to be sold in bulk, said bids to be submitted in writing to the undersigned at the factory of said insolvent at No. 28 Loomis-st., in the City of Chicago, on or before 10 o'clock in the forenoon of Saturday, the 27th day of October, 1888, and bids may be submitted orally at the same time or at any time prior to 10 o'clock in the forenoon of Monday, the 29th day of October, 1888, at which hour the County Court will pass upon and dispose of the bids at the County Court room in the Court-House.
Chicago, Oct. 22, 1888. GEORGE P. JONES,
Assignee of the Boyington Folding Bed Company.
GARTSIDE & LEFFINGWELL,
Attorneys for Assignee.

A PARTY WITH $3,000 TO $5,000 CAN JOIN CAPItal with another party now ready to invest $5,000 toward the purchase of a first-class livery business, clearing $1,000 a month.
A HALF INTEREST IN A FIRST-FLOOR PAYing restaurant under an elegant European hotel for $1,300, being a great sacrifice, but owner must quit Chicago on account of failing health.
A PARTY WILL INVEST $3,000 TO $10,000 IN A first-class millinery business.
A PAPER AND OIL ROUTE ESTABLISHED 10 years, delivering 700 morning papers daily, for $2,500. Net profits $200 a month.
A PAYING CIGAR STORE FOR $600.
W. T. COLLINS, Broker, 142 Dearborn-st.

ANY ONE DESIRING TO PURCHASE ANY territorial rights for a specialty that will pay enormously please investigate. Y 51, Tribune office.

ANY ENERGETIC YOUNG MAN WITH $750 TO $1,500 who wants interest in light manufacturing address Y 44, Tribune office.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY—A CONTROLLING INterest, involving a moderate investment, in an important and desirable enterprise in successful operation, in a Southern city, is offered for sale or trade. The income justifies good salaries to the managers, which the purchasers will control. To parties wanting to spend all or part of the year in a Southern climate this is a rare opportunity. Address FRANK H. BLACKLEDGE, Agent, Ingall's Block, Indianapolis, Ind.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—CITY SUBURBS; PAYing well; price $2,000. Z 8, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE ON FAVORABLE TERMS—Brick-yard near Fort Sheridan, where an immense quantity of brick are now wanted. The clay is of the finest quality for brick, terra cotta, or fireproofing; it is free from lime and alkalies and inexhaustible. Address W 97, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—BY AN OLD EXPERIENCED RESTAURANT man one-half interest in his business; party must have $800 and best of references; will guarantee reasonable profits; no agents. Address JOHN SEXTON, Tea and Coffee, 20 and 22 State-st.

FOR SALE—$250—A NICE CIGAR, CONFECtionery, and school store; South Side; living rooms; no agents. Address Y 65, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—GOOD BAKERY; OR trade for suburban real estate. 3899 State-st.

I OFFER SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTment for moderate amount in a good staple business as special partner; do not want an active one. Address Y 69, Tribune office.

WOULD LIKE TO CONFER WITH ANY ONE desiring to make an investment in a specialty that will pay 500 per cent; investigation invited and best references given. Address Y 59, Tribune office.

WANTED—A BUSINESS-MAN WITH REFERence, able to show on calling available means to establish financial responsibility; salary, $1,800; desirable office work with responsible company. Z 5, Tribune office.

WANTED—PARTY TO JOIN ME IN LIGHT manufacturing business; needed in every furnished room; few hundred dollars needed. Apply from 12 to 2. GEORGE KEIN, Western Arms & Cartridge Co., 47 and 49 State-st.

$10,000 WANTED IN A LEGITIMATE BUSiness enterprise; sure, safe, and profitable: active or silent. Y 33, Tribune office.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—IF J. D. McDONALD DOES NOT call within the next ten days for trunk, etc., the same will be sold to pay charges. A. E. FULLER.

PERSONAL—WILL THE PARTY THAT TOOK box from room in Tribune Building negotiate for return of papers? Address R W 65, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—OFFICE WORK WANTED BY A young lady, stranger; good writer. Address W 84, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—A GENTLEMAN OF CHARACTER and reference will do secret service, secure evidence, etc.; strict confidence. Z 26, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—MR. ALDRICH, FORMERLY AT the Bee-Hive, would oblige a friend by sending his present address to Z 19, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—WANTED—TO KNOW THE WHEREabouts of Patrick Gallagher, who left Chicago in September, 1886. You can hear something to your advantage by replying to R W 51, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—WILL BE HERE BALANCE OF week; let me hear from you Oct. 5.

PERSONAL—POLLY, COME AND SEE; TOMORrow noon if possible. JENNY.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—SPECIAL NOTICE—SEAL AND plush cloaks on time—We have a fine assortment of plush cloaks and wraps, cloth Newmarkets, plain and braided; also a large line of broadcloths and Henriettas in the latest fall shades and colorings; gents' clothing and overcoats, custom or ready made, and watches and jewelry sold on weekly payments at the Special Credit Parlors of SHOWERS & MILLER, Suite 10 and 11 Japanese Building, State and Jackson.

PERSONAL—MADAM BLANCH, GREATEST mind-reader and fortune-teller in the world; suite of parlors at Conroy's Hotel, 407 State-st. "Truthful and reliable."—Omaha Bee.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ADVANCE STEEL HOT AIR FURNACE, ALSO steel heaters for hard or soft coal, to heat large rooms or small houses without expense of air pipes, registers, etc. Send for circular to Chicago & Erie Stove Company, 173 Lake-st.

MASSAGE AND SWEDISH MOVEMENTS CORrectly taught and administered. Office 38, 75 E. Madison-st.

SEAL GARMENTS TO ORDER; BEST MATERIAL; perfect fit. ETTLINGER, Furrier, 113-115 State-st., next to Mandel Bros.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.

William Kirkwood, the commission man, has returned from his annual trip to Scotland.

Robert Warren, the commission man, made his appearance on 'Change yesterday for the first time in eighteen days, having been confined to his house by sickness.

IN GENERAL.

Dr. L. F. Foote, Cherry Valley, Ill.—B. P. Hutchinson, in establishing the price of wheat during the last days of the September deal, paid $2 a bushel for nine cars of wheat—about 5,000 bushels.

H. Rosenthal, the Canal street merchant who was arrested because he would not answer questions put to him by a Supervisor of Elections, was discharged from custody by Justice C. J. White yesterday.

Frederick Stahnke, a German laborer 78 years old, committed suicide about 1 o'clock yesterday morning by cutting his throat with a razor. He was a widower and lived with his married son at No. 94 Fry street.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, TRIBUNE Building, was as follows: 8 a. m., 42° above zero; 9 a. m., 43°; 10 a. m., 43°; 11 a. m., 43°; 12 m., 45°; 1 p. m., 46°; 3 p. m., 45°; 6 p. m., 45°. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.46; 6 p. m., 29.42.

Mrs. Sadie Barling, the wife of a saloonkeeper, was fined $2 and costs for disorderly conduct by Justice Randall H. White yesterday morning. She and her escort had been amusing themselves by annoying J. E. Owen, a dignified young man who is attending the Lake Forest University. Officer Heilman locked the young woman up.

Monday afternoon Louis Johnson, the driver of a stone wagon, allowed his horses to run over Saheha Mugen, an old woman who walks with crutches. She was crossing Halsted street, near the bridge, and was knocked down. Her arm was broken and she was otherwise injured. Johnson was arrested and was before Justice C. J. White yesterday morning charged with criminal carelessness. He said the accident could not have been prevented, but the Justice continued the case for ten days to await the result of the woman's injuries.

The aristocratic neighborhood of Ashland and Ogden avenues was considerably excited yesterday morning over a loud report which was heard opposite the Third Presbyterian Church shortly after 10 o'clock. The spot where the explosion occurred was within a few feet of where Banker Rawson fell one memorable Sunday morning, and rumor had it that another wicked attempt at assassination was the cause of the report. Investigation proved it to have been a railway torpedo which some mischievous person had placed upon the car track and which a passing vehicle had exploded. Beyond scaring the women folks there was no damage done.

Little Stella Goodman, 14 years old, caught and held a youthful sneak-thief named Ryan in her mother's candy store at No. 157 South Desplaines street Monday evening. The thief knocked down a box, and Stella heard the noise and ran into the store just in time to see him crouch behind the counter. As he jumped to his feet and tried to run out of the door into the street she caught him and threw him upon the floor. He bit, and scratched, and struggled, but could not get away before Mrs. Goodman came in with an old revolver and presented it at his head while Ryan walked with the lady and her daughter to the corner and gave himself up to Officer Kelly.

Masons Elect Officers.

The Grand Commandery of the Illinois Knights Templar was in annual session yesterday at the Apollo Commandery rooms. All the officers of the Grand Commandery were present. The annual address was made by Grand Commander Sir Edward Starr Mulliner of Quincy. The report of the Grand Treasurer showed a balance on hand of $8,000, and the report of the Grand Recorder showed that 500 Templars had been initiated during the year. In the afternoon the annual election of officers was held, which resulted as follows: Sir Edward Starr Mulliner of Quincy, Past Grand Commander; Sir Norman T. Gassette, Grand Commander; Sir George M. Moulton, Deputy Grand Commander; Sir Joseph E. Dyas, Grand Generalissimo; Sir John White Phillips, Grand Captain General; Sir John H. Whitbeck, Grand Prelate; Sir Gilbert W. Barnard, Grand Treasurer; Sir Sylvester O. Spring, Grand Recorder; Sir Charles G. Mac, Grand Senior Warden.

An adjournment was then taken until this morning at 9 o'clock, when the election will continue, beginning with the Grand Junior Warden.

The Carp Distribution.

The annual carp distribution of the State Fish Commission will take place early in November. All persons desiring a supply for their ponds, either for the purpose of restocking or original planting, should make application at once. The carp are from the United States Fish Commission at Washington and are purely bred. Written application, stating size and location of pond, with full address of applicant, giving both post-office and express office, can be made to either of the Commissioners. Persons applying last season and failing to get their fish will confer a favor by advising the board. Fish will be sent in order application is filed and applicant notified before fish are shipped. The board is composed of N. K. Fairbank, Chicago; S. P. Bartlett, Quincy; George Breuning, Centralia.

GLEANINGS FROM TRAVELERS.

The Hatters in the East Against Cleveland—English Investors—Illinois Politics.

Gen. G. B. Williams of Indiana was in the city yesterday. For five years the General was financial counselor for the Japanese Government, and effected a heavy loan in America for Japan some dozen years ago. He has always been active in political affairs, particularly in Indiana. He said yesterday that Indiana had been Democratic only when Hendricks was on the ticket. The vote of young men who had just reached the age of 21 would be cast for Harrison. State pride went a great way in influencing this vote. It had helped Hendricks and it would elect Harrison.

Gen. Williams had recently returned from New York, and makes the assertion that one of New York's leading hatters and one of its big hotel men had deserted Cleveland and were working with might and main for Harrison. The former had declared that there were hatters enough in New Jersey, New York, and Connecticut who had banded together for Harrison to turn the Electoral vote away from Cleveland.

C. J. and D. E. Cardinal of England arrived at the Pacific yesterday, after a few weeks' stay on their mining property now being developed near Los Angles, Cal. They said it was not a good time to influence English capital in American mines. Many Englishmen had made money rapidly by this kind of investment and others had gone back ruined in purse and health. The English people did not understand what booms meant. They would not believe there was a furor or any kind of excitement over real estate and property in America at times, although their own countrymen returned and laid the situation before them. They must come over and see for themselves. D. E. Cardinal expressed the opinion that losses in England because of investments in the Emma Mine and other American projects were not brought about by Americans, but that the irregular and questionable work was performed in London principally by tricky measures to bolster up securities and properties on the Stock Exchange. If the English people only knew of the glorious climate of California and its abundant wealth of soil farmers from across the water would come over and settle at once, and they would be the kind of settlers that would benefit America. As far as the landlords of England were concerned, their land was depreciating in value and they were casting about for some country in which to invest their funds. Those who came to America were satisfied, but those who remained at home would not believe that there were great advantages for them here.

E. D. Blum of the Illinois State Central Committee and W. H. Kretzinger, Republican candidate for the Legislature, were in the city yesterday. They were looking for speakers at a great rally to be held before long at Lincoln. The fight between the two dominant parties was exceedingly close in the Twenty-ninth Senatorial District. Blaine carried it over Cleveland by a majority of 56. The Republicans had two candidates, the Democrats two, and the Prohibitionists one. They feel that further efforts are absolutely necessary in order to get out the full vote. The Republicans had divided the district between their two men so that they should have three votes each in their respective localities. The Democrats were not inclined to take this step; so the contest for the third man would be between the Prohibition candidate and the two Democrats.

Vestibuled Trains on B. & O. R. R.

The Vestibuled Limited, leaving Chicago via B. & O. R. R. at 3:20 p. m. daily, passes in daylight over the Allegheny Mountains and through the historic and beautiful Valley of the Potomac. Every car in the train is vestibuled and heated by steam. The entire train runs through without change to Philadelphia via Washington and Baltimore, and no extra fare is exacted from passengers holding tickets of any class. The city ticket office of B. & O. R. R. is at 193 Clark street.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Advice to Mothers.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhea. 25 cents a bottle.

"I have a terrible cold in my head." Use Ely's Cream Balm and get immediate relief. 50c.

Earl & Wilson's E. & W. brand of men's collars and cuffs are the best. Sold everywhere.

Ayer's Hair Vigor invigorates the scalp; cures dandruff and itching; an elegant dressing.

REAL ESTATE.

Yesterday's Transfers.

The following instruments were filed for record Tuesday, Oct. 23:

CITY PROPERTY.	
West Adams st, w of Rockwell, n f, 25x124 ft, dated Oct. 10 (T. R. Love to J. A. Lyndon)	$ 1,125
Tinkham av, n e cor of Frederick st, w f, 192x124 ft, with 96x124 ft in same block, dated Sept. 5 (A. L. and M. K. Gleason to E. Holmes)	6,000
Ohio st, 110 ft e of Union, n f, 20x72 ft, dated Sept. 29 (estate of F. Miller to A. Lehmer)	2,500
Ashland av, between Harrison and York sts, e f, 30x150 ft, dated Sept. 29 (C. B. S. Congue to George Sherwood)	7,500
Clark st, 136 ft n of Fourteenth, w f, 26 7-10x214 ft, dated Oct. 23 (estate of Stephen Flynn to Patrick Stanton)	19,000
Congress st, n w corner of Spaulding av, s f, 25x125 ft, dated Oct. 12 (E. Keith to L. C. Schroeder)	800
Leavitt st, 102 ft n of Boone, w f, 21x86 ft, improved, dated Aug. 1 (William A. Cristy to E. Holmes)	6,000
Same property as above, dated Aug. 1 (E. Holmes to A. L. Gleason)	6,000
Mohawk st, 49 ft n of Wisconsin, w f, 25x127 ft, dated Oct. 23 (H. and M. Treckel to W. Schmidt)	4,500
Ems st, near Western av, s f, 72x100 ft, dated Oct. 19 (H. N. Higinbotham to F. W. Hatterman)	900
South Park av, 813 6-10 ft n of Thirty-fifth st, e f, 148x127 9-10 ft, dated Oct. 16 (Connecticut Mutual Life Ins. Co. to Horatio R. Wilson)	22,200
Fifth av, 54 ft s of Napoleon place, w f, 26x125 ft, dated Oct. 23 (C. A. Loeber to H. Rosenthal)	3,550
Leipzig st, 120 ft s of Ems, e f, 72x100 ft, dated Oct. 12 (F. Korff to F. J. Kaemmerer)	1,200
Ashland av, 25 ft s of York st, e f, 19 8-10x150 ft, improved, dated June 1 (M. Burke to C. E. Meadowcroft)	11,000
Palmer place boulevard, n w cor of Thomas av, s f, 102 7-10x124 ft, dated Oct. 10 (F. H. Dickey to C. C. W. Meyer)	2,600
Twenty-fifth court, 46½ ft e of Sacramento av, s f, 24x120 ft, dated Oct. 23 (G. W. Cass to H. & B. Jorn)	250
Clybourn av, near Sheffield, s w f, 25x100 ft, dated Oct. 6 (A. E. and J. F. Nichols to C. F. Mehmel)	2,000
Ambrose st, w of California av, n f, 20 ft to alley, dated Sept. 19 (C. A. Kruschinsky to P. J. Engel)	1,200
West Madison st, 101 ft w of Desplaines, n f, und ½ of 51x189 ft, dated Oct. 12 (William D. Ely to J. Johnston)	10,000
Lot 42, Block 4, Trego & Smith's part of n w ¼, Sec. 25, 39, 13, dated April 13, 1887 (Trego & Smith to J. and A. Salat)	800
Congress st, 25 ft w of Spaulding av, s f, 25x125 ft, dated Oct. 12 (E. Keith to P. Schroeder)	600
Burling st, 264 ft n of Centre, e f, 31 7-10x125 ft, dated Oct. 23 (M. and H. Treckel to Otto Prosche)	2,950
Cleaver st, 25 ft s of Bradley, w f, 25x125 ft, dated Oct. 18 (estate of K. Bertram to J. Klinger)	1,400
Division st, s e cor of Hoyne av, n f, 28x121 ft, dated Oct. 20 (M. Morz to C. Falde)	2,200
Hammond st, n w cor of Menominee, e f, 48x125 ft, improved, dated Oct. 11 (J. T. Dale to R. Robertson)	20,000
Fifth av, n w cor of Harrison st, e f, 22½x120 ft, improved, dated Oct. 20 (V. Keller to J. and T. Keller)	44,000
Twenty-eighth st, s e cor of St. Louis av, 5 acres, dated Oct. 18 (M. S. and I. Shelby to J. A. Adams)	7,200
Wright st, 228¾ ft e of Union, n f, 20x90 ft, dated Sept. 24 (estate of W. B. Ogden to P. Klien)	900
Francisco av, 136 ft n of Twenty-fifth st, w f, 23½x125 ft, improved, dated Oct. 22 (F. Hejna to A. and M. Uher)	1,030
Twelfth st, 216 ft w of Laflin, n f, 24x124 ft, improved, dated Oct. 16 (estate of J. Schroeder to Otto Sonnenschein)	8,200
Same property, dated Oct. 22 (Otto Sonnenschein to William Romoser)	8,500
NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.	
Jansen av, 137 ft s of Cornelia st, e f, 37½x128 ft, dated Aug. 13 (H. H. Janssen to P. C. Connell)	$ 1,125
Paulina st, n e cor of Wilson av, w f, 42x165 ft, dated Oct. 20 (H. Parsons to D. J. Murphy)	1,900
Jamot st, 112½ ft w of Lyman av, w f, 37 4-10x121 ft, dated Oct. 1 (F. W. Farwell to J. Rudolph)	450
Montana st, 308 ft e of Western av, s f, 24x100 ft, dated Oct. 13 (F. Campbell to J. Masterson)	400
Melrose st, 305 ft w of Hoyne av, n f, 24x125 ft, dated July 22 (W. L. Schrader to C. Runge)	400
Same property as above, dated Oct. 2 (C. Runga to A. Runge)	600
SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.	
Mowry st, s e cor of Thirty-first, 40 acres, dated Oct. 13 (J. Q. Adams to W. F. Singleton)	42,300
Winter st, 98 ft s of Fifty-second st, w f, 25x125 ft, dated Oct. 3 (Bowes & Cruickshank to M. A. McCormick)	1,500
Fifty-seventh st, 150 ft w of Monroe st, s f, 25x98 ft, dated Oct. 8 (E. L. to E. F. Wager to A. R. Bremer)	2,500
Murray st, 124 ft s of Fifty-first st, w f, 25x125 ft, dated Oct. 8 (A. and W. Loeb to J. Dougherty)	1,025
Jackson st, 275 ft s of Fifth-seventh, w f, 35x175 ft, improved, dated Oct. 17 (J. M. Secrist to R. A. Ellerman)	5,000
Part of Lot 6, Inglehart's s w ¼ Sec. 7, 38, 14, dated Oct. 18, 1887 (William Stein to I. Pflaum)	5,000
Same property, dated Oct. 22 (I. Pflaum to C. F. Claussen)	6,250
Fifty-ninth st, 120 ft w of May, n f, 24x125 ft, dated April 10 (J. U. Borden to G. Bermann)	400
May st, 181 ft s of Fifty-ninth, w f, 25x124 ft, dated Sept. 19 (same to V. Loudblad)	875
Ellis av, 371 ft n of Forty-second st, e f, 16 8-10x180 ft, dated Oct. 22 (F. H. Barry to P. J. Parker)	6,750
Cottage Grove av, 144 ft n of Fifty-seventh st, w f, 24x130 ft, dated Oct. 10 (E. S. Stone to F. Mackert)	1,200
The premises No. 4023 Indiana av, dated Oct. 1 (S. M. Follansbee et al. to Charles E. Barr)	5,500
Bowen av, 104 ft w of Vincennes, n f, 60x144 ft, improved, dated Oct. 17 (J. Sweeney to O. Mayo)	16,000
Bishop st, 216 ft n of Forty-eighth, w f, 24x124 ft, dated Aug. 11, 1886 (E. Dooley to M. J. and E. Dooley)	1,000
Fiftieth court, 240 ft w of Halsted st, n f, 25x125 ft, dated Oct. 20 (estate of W. L. Newberry to M. Gerhart)	500
Langley av, 50 ft n of Forty-fifth st, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Sept. 15 (P. Mathison to J. P. Gardner)	1,250
Atlantic st, 175 ft s of Fiftieth, e f, 50x124 ft, improved, dated Aug. 11 (R. C. Billings to J. G. Orth)	1,200
Wright st, 192 ft s of Fifty-ninth, w f, 24x124 ft, dated Oct. 6 (William O. Budd to O. Johnson)	3,780
Tracy av, near Fifty-seventh st, e f, 24x117 ft, dated Oct. 18 (N. F. Olson to D. Flintenfeld)	650
WEST OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.	
West Forty-first st, 130 ft n of Randolph, e f, 25x126 ft, dated Oct. 22 (M. A. Farr to E. R. Rundell)	$ 475
Lake st, 100 ft s of West Forty-eighth, s f, 25 ft to alley, dated Oct. 22 (H. H. Porter to J. R. and W. S. Davis)	750
Madison st, 76 ft w of West Forth-fifth, s f, 25x175 ft, dated Oct. 11 (M. A. Farr to W. J. Morrison)	750
Thomas av, 125 ft n of Hesing, e f, 25x125 ft, dated June 25 (S. E. Gross to F. Wieklinski)	200
Franklin av, near Wallace, s f, 26½x113 ft, dated Oct. 23 (P. and J. L. Hirsch to F. Hirsch)	275
Congress st, 50 ft w of Crawford av, n f, 50x124 ft, dated Oct. 23 (L. D. Hammond to Thomas O'Brien)	800

NEW SUBDIVISIONS.

Evanston av, n w cor of Lawrence, Blocks 1 to 4, by Rufus C. Hall.

Building Permits.

The Building Department issued the following permits yesterday:

Pat Freeman, basement, No. 3858 Emerald, to cost $500.

J. A. Hintz, cottage, No. 484 Avers avenue, to cost $800.

W. H. Fleming, three-story dwelling, No. 3405 Calumet avenue, to cost $10,000.

Thomas Goskowski, cottage, No. 823 Dickson, to cost $1,000.

Thomas Malley, store, No. 810 West Indiana, to cost $1,400.

William Hamilton, foundation, No. 421 Oakley avenue, to cost $300.

Miss C. B. Maloney, three-story dwelling, No. 3143 Forest avenue, to cost $6,000.

Lawrence Williams, three-story flats, No. 377 North Franklin, to cost $8,000.

John Horgaten, store, No. 1059 Lincoln, to cost $200.

Mrs. M. A. Estey, four and two story flats, No. 513 North Clark, to cost $18,000.

Charles Petit, three-story flat, No. 571 Throop, to cost $5,000.

Chicago Varnish Company, warehouse, Nos. 879 and 881 Elston avenue, to cost $10,000.

Ole Glimme, two-story flat, No. 737 Maplewood, to cost $2,200.

William Lang, two-story flat, No. 3629 Forest avenue, to cost $4,500.

L. W. Sprague, cottage, No. 383 Harding, to cost $800.

John Doyle, cottage, No. 1227 West Sixteenth, to cost $700.

John Switler, cottage, No. 1278 Hinman, to cost $500.

P. Phelan, barn, No. 481 Austin avenue, to cost $300.

William Taylor, barn, No. 1017 West Superior, to cost $200.

Louisa Zeitz, basement, No. 940 West Harrison, to cost $1,200.

John W. Cassell, three and two story dwellings, Nos. 1019 and 1021 West Jackson, to cost $8,000.

Dorothea Schultze, shop, No. 1520 Milwaukee avenue, to cost $1,500.

Frank Pangek, two-story flat, No. 79 Crystal, to cost $2,500.

R. J. Coyne, store, Nos. 152-154½ West Halsted, to cost $600.

F. N. Cole, barn and dwelling, No. 1429½ Wabash avenue, to cost $1,800.

R. C. Sullivan, two-story flats, No. 512 Warren avenue, to cost $4,000.

J. A. Schinker, four-story flat, No. 920 Ashland avenue, to cost $8,000.

Christ Kruse, two-story flat, No. 879 Walnut, to cost $3,400.

The Grape Cure.

"Grape cure," that is the sign that one sees in various sections of the city and denotes an industry that has sprung up within the last year. Sometimes the words "The Blood is the Life" accompany the above, but they all indicate that in the store over whose portals the sign is seen is manufactured and sold that popular drink, grape juice. The delicious red blood of the luscious fruit is generally pressed out in the sight of the passers-by. In the window may be seen a cider mill, into the hopper of which a man in a check jumper and blue overalls keeps continuously throwing large bunches of grapes. As the mill presses them out the juice trickles forth into a paper maché bucket. Inside in the store is a long counter on which stand several large tubs, which contain stone jars filled with grape juice and around which ice is packed. The drink is served out in five and 10 cent doses; for the nickel the thirsty purchasers can get a small glassful, and for a dime a good-sized tumblerful. In the larger establishments thousands of pounds of grapes are consumed each season. Medical men say that grape juice is a healthful and nutritious drink, without the deleterious effects of alcoholic beverages, as it is never fermented.—*New York Telegram.*

How Far They Step.

Among the Continental armies the German soldiers have the longest legs, judging by the length of step. It is 80 centimetres. The step of the French, Austrian, Belgian, Swiss, and Swedish is 75 centimetres, and of the Russian 71 centimetres; 30 centimetres make a foot.

No fictitious certificates, but solid facts, testify the marvelous cures by Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The County Clerk issued permits to wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no other place of residence is given:

	Age.
Karl F. Worner, Anna Loesch	27—22
Josef Kachnowski, Petronella Boga	28—20
Herman Strauss, Nellie Ryan	30—21
Robert J. Winter, Anna F. Goerk	29—28
Bert Simons, Artesian City, Dak., Minnie Frithold, Evanston	23—25
I. W. Norton, Lulu P. Weaver	31—20
Michael Simpson, Maggie Reilly	22—21
Hermann Hanke, Emelie Fasholz	23—35
Carl Tullin, Christina Soderlund	33—43
John Burns, Maggie M. Healy	28—27

MARSHALL FIELD & Co.

RETAIL.

One of the departments recently added to the

Basement Salesroom

Contains Corsets—in desirable shapes—of reliable qualities and at low prices. This department offers as a special item:

Ferris' "Good Sense" Corset Waists,

Sizes 20 to 29,

At 85c (regular price $1.50).

These Corsets are directly from the manufacturers, and are most of them in perfect condition—a few have turned slightly yellow, which defect is hardly noticeable.

Our Basement sells nearly all classes of Dry Goods, &c., in the less expensive grades at lowest prices.

CARSON PIRIE & COMPANY

Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

Cloak Dept.

"THIS WEEK'S OFFER."

$10.50 { LADIES' CLOTH MODJESKAS,
Handsomely Braided, New Shades, All Sizes.

$12.50 { Ladies' Seal Plush Jackets.
Plain Satin Lining.

$20.00 { Ladies' Seal Plush Sacques,
40 Inches Long, Four Seal Loops, Satin Lining, One-Piece Collar; All Sizes.

Assortment of Fine Garments Now Complete.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

C. F. Brown, Irving Park, Clara B. Blair, same	24—27
Ludwig Stein, Wilhelminie Hoerner	31—19
Patrick O'Day, Lizzie Ryan	25—24
Friedrich O. Uhlig, Minna Conrod	25—18
Frank O Cropper, Laura Wellers	30—23
Eric J. Johnson, Mary Torkelson	27—21
Patrick Hart, Maggie Johnson	28—25
Morris Nevile, Cetrin Digest	25—22
August Olson, Olene Norhein	28—24
Morten H. Bonde, Maggie Vichexa	32—24
Frank Olson, Annie L. Johnson	31—30
Adolf Holmgren, Charlotte J. Svann	26—25
Birgen Petterson, Emma C. Johnson	21—22
John Moran, Bristol, Wis., Hattie Comer, Manston, Wis	28—26
William Cook, Mrs. Pauline L. Wicks	47—40
Robert Silevasky, Annie Kurzrock	26—19
Walter A. Sneed, Memphis, Tenn., Jessie Fenton, Decatur	33—24
Henry C. Soelke, Ida M. Haberland	25—22
James Mahoney, Ellen Leon	23—21
Leopold Rach, Emma Neuman	23—23
Lewis G. Wolford, Sallie Fremke	18—18
Michael Norry, Mary Maloney	30—24
James Maloy, Annie McCune	36—29
Hurley M. Harper, Augusta Maxwell	28—29
Theodore Swanson, Emma Endstedt	25—22
Patrick Dugan, Jerseyville, Ellen Doherty	32—24
Eugene Williams, Mrs. Lucy Posley	38—41

DEATHS.

FUNERAL TRAIN—Daily on Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway, Polk-st. depot, to Mount Greenwood and Mount Hope at 12 m.

Mount Greenwood Cemetery—Office Sec'y and Sup't Mount Greenwood, Ill. City—R. 38, 95 Washington-st.

Mount Hope Cemetery—City office 305 Phoenix Building, corner Clark and Jackson-sts.

Graceland and Calvary Funeral Train of the Chicago, Milwaukee, & St. Paul Railway leaves Union Depot (Madison and Canal-sts.) daily at 12:30 p. m.

BROWN—On the 16th, 18th, and 20th inst., Jennie, Arthur, and Robert Brown, aged 5, 8, and 6 years, children of Thomas and Syrene Brown, 641 North Clark-st.

Funeral from the vault at Rosehill Cemetery Thursday, Oct. 25, at 1:30 p. m. Train leaves Northwestern Depot, corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts., at 1 p. m.

BREDBERG—Caroline Christine Bredberg, aged 73 years, widow of the late Rev. Jacob Bredberg, Oct. 23, 1888.

Funeral Thursday, the 25th, at 2 o'clock p. m. from 840 North Halsted-st.

DE VINE—The remains of Daniel W. De Vine will be interred from the vault at Calvary Cemetery Thursday, Oct. 25. Trains leave Wells-st. depot at 11 o'clock a. m. Friends invited.

GREEN—Oct. 20, drowned at Houghton, Mich., Capt. Charles L. Green, beloved husband of Harriett S. Green, aged 35 years.

Funeral from late residence, 69 East Kinzie-st., Wednesday, Oct. 24, at 1 o'clock, by carriages to Rosehill.

ORVIS—Oct. 22, Harry F. Orvis.

Funeral Wednesday, Oct. 24, at 1 o'clock from residence, No. 384 Park-av.

REDFIELD—The funeral of the late Charles Redfield will take place this morning at 10:30 o'clock from his late residence, 2816 State-st. Interment at Rosehill.

SEAMON—At 780 West Jackson-st., on Tuesday at 4 a. m., of hemorrhage, Henry Seamon, aged 62 years.

Funeral Wednesday, Oct. 24, at 2:30 p. m., from Postlewait's undertaking rooms, 287 Ogden-av., by carriages to Forest Home.

TRUMBULL—At 9 p. m. Oct. 23, at No. 4016 Lake-av., George Trumbull, aged 70 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

☞ REPUBLICAN MEETINGS OCT. 24—

Town of Thornton—Lunsing & Busack's Hall; speakers, Merritt Starr and Col. A. C. Higgins.

Almira—Shall's Hall; speakers, Ben B. Longenecker, Hugh Hogan, and W. H. Johnson.

Second Congressional District—Curran's Hall; mass-meeting; Blue Island-av., near 14th-st.; speakers, the Hon. John W. Green, E. R. Bliss, Joel M. Longenecker, Stephen A. Douglas, James L. Monghan, T. O'Neil Russell, and W. T. Underwood.

Sixth Ward—Finucane-Hall, 2901 Archer-av., speakers, Judge D. H. Pinney and H. A. Miller.

Town of Lake—Hall, Paulina and 40th-sts.; speakers, Theodore Brentano, Eugene Seeger, and Ald. A. J. Kowalski.

La Grange—Rink; speakers, W. N. McFarland, W. J. Luddy, A. C. Barnes, and Frank F. Reed.

Tenth Ward—Wigwam, cor. Archer and Hoyne-avs.; speakers, Emil Dietzsch, August J. Helmich, and Col. Reed.

First Ward—Hall, 508 State-st.; speakers, A. W. Bodell, Clark M. Geib, and Col. N. A. Reed.

Madison Street Theatre—Every day at noon commercial men will meet; everybody invited; Stephen A. Douglas will address the meeting at noon.

☞ RALLY—GRAND MASS MEETING OF THE Sixth Ward Republicans at Finucane Hall, 2901 Archer-av., Wednesday evening, Oct. 24. By order of committee. Speakers: Capt. D. F. Gleeson and Hon. Miles Kehoe.

☞ THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE Young Women's Christian Association will meet at Room 39, 184 Dearborn-st., Thursday, Oct. 25, at 10:30 o'clock.

☞ L. D. CONDEE AND OTHERS WILL ADdress the Kenwood Republican Club at its meeting in Kenwood Chapel this (Thursday) evening. The Registration Committee will report some important facts on the registration of Hyde Park.

☞ THOUGH IT WAS THE SECOND SESSION only of the season there were two hundred and fifty little girls present at the Sewing School in Moody's Church last Saturday afternoon, and the Superintendent confidently expects four hundred next Saturday and appeals for fifty teachers.

☞ NOTICE—MEMBERS OF THE ENGLISH Lake Shooting and Fishing Club are requested to attend the funeral of our late member H. F. Orvis, from his residence, 384 Park-av., Wednesday, Oct. 24, at 1 p. m.; by carriages to Oakwoods. JOHN J. GILLISPIE, Secretary.

☞ A GRAND FAIR WILL BE GIVEN BY THE Jenny Lind Forbundet from Oct. 24 to Nov. 4 at Svea Hall, Chicago-av. and Larrabee-st., for the purpose of paying off the debt of St. Ansgarius' Church.

James H. Walker & Co.,

Wabash-av. & Adams-st.

The weather today is likely to be cloudy and cooler.

In our China Department on third floor we have cut the price on the following goods ONE-HALF:

Bohemian Coral Vases,
Plain Satin Vases,
Decorated Satin Vases,
Peach Blow Dec. Vases,
Mosaic Vases,
Millefleurs, Vases.

China Candlesticks reduced from 37c to 25c, and from 23c to 17c.

We have just opened our Holiday stock of

Toy Tea Sets,
Toy Dinner Sets,
Toy Chamber Sets.

The goods are now displayed in our third floor salesroom.

The LARGEST,
And BEST,
And CHEAPEST
ASSORTMENT
EVER SHOWN.

Toy Tea Sets from 20c upward.

IF YOU DESIRE PERFECT-FITTING
SHIRTS
LEAVE MEASURE WITH
WILSON BROS.,
113 and 115 State-st.
All Patterns preserved. Established 1863.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.

Auction Announcements

—BY—

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
200 & 202 Madison-st.

Today, at 9:30 a. m.,

BOOTS, SHOES, AND RUBBERS.

Merchants will do well to note that we shall offer in this sale a large consignment of

Fine Rochester-Made Goods
AND
Men's Wool Boots.

Thursday, Oct. 25, '88, 9:30 a. m.,

SPECIAL SALE OF MEN'S, YOUTHS', AND BOYS'

Clothing & Overcoats.

An immense consignment of fine goods, just manufactured, now en route, will be sold on this day, giving merchants a splendid opportunity to stock up with new goods at low prices.

Followed by a Closing Sale of a large and well-assorted stock of

Wool and Fur Soft Hats, Derbys, and Caps.

IN BASEMENT,

CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, AND Fancy Goods.

40 crates English White Granite Ware,
15 crates Printed English Teas and Plates,
9 crates Printed Eng. Tea, Dinner, and Chamber Sets,
10 crates Blue Willow Teas and Plates,

30 CASES TOYS,

Dolls, China Cups and Saucers, Fruit Plates, Cuspidors, Library Lamps, Brackets, Burners, Chimneys, etc.

Goods packed for country merchants.

Friday, Oct. 26, '88, 9:30 a. m.,

BANKRUPT STOCKS AND JOB LOTS OF

Dry Goods, Notions,

ETC, ETC., ETC.

Special Notice to Merchants.

At this time of year all consigners are especially urgent that we should make quick sales, as a consequence of which fact buyers could not find a better time to buy cheap.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

On Wednesday, Oct. 24, 1888, at 10 a. m.,

—AT THE—

Salvage Wrecking Salesrooms

200 to 206 Madison-st., Chicago,

FOR ACCOUNT OF

FIRE UNDERWRITERS,

THE SALVAGE OF

MESSRS. CUTLER, WOODROUGH & CO.,
19 LAKE-ST., CITY,

CONSISTING OF

600 CASES

Locks, Knobs, Latches, Casters, etc.,

In various kinds, brands, and qualities; also

200 CASES

Of the PIONEER LOCK CO., comprising

Hinges, Pins, Joints, Flat Irons, etc.

More than 90 per cent of the above goods are in prime condition, and in original packages and cases, as the fire was only in and confined to the premises of Messrs. S. Wilkins & Co., next door, and not more than 10 per cent of these goods were damaged by water only.

Goods ready for inspection day before sale.

Goods arranged for sale by

SAMUEL GANS,
Manager Western Salvage Wrecking Agency.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.

9:30 THIS MORNING,

Our Regular Clearing Sale

Furniture, Folding Beds, Carpets, General Household Goods, Stoves, &c. Also a fine collection Italian Marble Ware, &c.

ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.,
84 and 86 Randolph-st.

$30

OVERCOATS to order of the finest grades of imported Chinchillas, Kerseys, Meltons, &c., lined with the heaviest English Farmer Satins, and the best quality Silk Sleeve Linings, Silk Velvet Collars, Velvet Pockets, edges corded or stitched as you wish. Workmanship of the highest order, first-class in every way.

DAVIS BROS., Tailors,
48 SOUTH CLARK-ST.,
Between Randolph and Lake.

102 E. WASHINGTON ST. BORSCH-OPTICIAN CONSULT US ABOUT YOUR EYESIGHT [illegible]

Chas. Gossage & Co.,

State and Washington-sts.

"GREAT SCISSOR SALE."

We have purchased the entire surplus stock of

SCISSORS AND SHEARS

(Comprising about ONE THOUSAND DOZENS) of a leading Cutlery manufacturer. To close the lot at once we offer the entire purchase of

Embroidery Scissors,
Button Hole Scissors,
Pocket Scissors,
Sewing Scissors,
Shears,

AT 25 and 35c

All Standard Goods, and worth from 45c to $1.50.

Chas. Gossage & Co.,

State and Washington-sts.

BLANKETS { SOME LEADING BARGAINS.

INVESTIGATION WILL CERTAINLY FILL EVERY EXPECTATION AS TO VALUES.

12-4 Scarlet All-Wool Blankets at - $3.00 per pair
11-4 White All-Wool Blankets (Slightly Soiled) $3.00 per pair

Both the above lines are worth $5.00.

Our 12-4 White Wool Blankets at $4.75, $6.25, and $7.00 ARE MARVELOUS BARGAINS.

In our Lower Grades we offer EQUALLY ATTRACTIVE LINES.

1 Case 10-4 White Wool Blankets, - - 85c per pair
1 Case 11-4 White Wool Blankets, - - $1.00 per pair

SPECIAL IN COMFORTABLES.

10 Cases Extra Large Size, Covering of Imported Chintz, Medallion Centre, filled with Best White Cotton, our regular $4.50 quality, during this sale

$3.00 Each.

MAIL ORDERS FILLED.

Chas. Gossage & Co.,

State and Washington-sts.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S HOSIERY

—AT—

Unprecedentedly Low Prices.

Ladies' Black Cashmere, Regular Made.
Ladies' Colored Cashmere, In Navy, Cardinal, Bordeaux, Wine.
Children's Black English Cashmere Hose, 5½ to 8½.
Children's Black Ribbed Cashmere; also Navy and Seal.

ALL AT 40 cts PER PAIR. Worth ONE-HALF MORE.

VALUES THAT CANNOT BE DUPLICATED THIS SEASON.

By RICHARD O'NEILL & CO.

RICHARD O'NEILL & CO.'S

Auction Announcements

FOR WEEK ENDING OCT. 27, 1888.

C. M. WILBUR……………Auctioneer.

Wednesday, Oct. 24……9:30 a. m.,

First Day

Of the Great Bankrupt Sale.

Thursday, Oct. 25……9:30 a. m.

Second Day

Of the Great Bankrupt Sale.

RICHARD O'NEILL & CO.,
Wholesale Auctioneers,
164 and 166 Market-st.

Moved | Gunther's Confectionery
From Madison-st. to large new store,
212 STATE-ST.,
Five doors south of ADAMS-ST.

FURS | CHAS. W. BARNES,
148 STATE-ST.,
Manufacturer of Ladies' and Gents' Furs. Seal Garments to order. Repairing, Refitting, and General Fur Work at low prices.

MEN'S

UNDERWEAR,

ALL STYLES,
ALL QUALITIES,
LOWEST PRICES.

GLOVES,
HOSIERY,
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Part Two.

Tribune Supplemental Sheet.

Pages 9 and 10.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1888—TEN PAGES.

SCORED FROM THE BENCH.

JUDGE TULEY SAYS J. B. JEFFERY WRECKED A PRINTING COMPANY.

Receiver Pomeroy, D. K. Tenney, and Other People Come In for Their Share of the Court's Vigorous Condemnation of What He Says Was a Scheme to Wreck the John B. Jeffery Printing Company—History of the Case—What Mr. Jeffery Says.

Judge Tuley indulged in language yesterday such as is seldom spoken in a court of law. Nearly a hundred persons were his auditors. The Chancellor's trenchant words were employed in a decision in the suit of the J. W. Butler Paper Company against the John B. Jeffery Printing Company, John B. Jeffery, Mrs. Emma J. Jeffery, and D. K. Tenney, Burr Robbins, and the Tyler Paper Company. The suit has been in the courts since May 19, 1886, when the John B. Jeffery Printing Company confessed judgments for $108,000 to Mrs. Emma J. Jeffery, the wife of John B. Jeffery, President of the company, Robbins, Tenney, and the Tyler Paper Company. These judgment creditors filed bills and had George T. Pomeroy, Secretary of the John B. Jeffery Printing Company, appointed receiver of the company.

The Sheriff was in possession of the plant of the company and under an arrangement between him and the receiver, sanctioned by Judge Shepard, the Sheriff delivered possession to the receiver. The judgment creditors then, through D. K. Tenney, one of their number, consented to the formation of a new company, to be known as the Jeffery Printing Company. Tenney bid in the assets for the nominal sum of $75,000 and the new corporation's stock was fixed at $150,000. The judgment creditors consented to take stock in the new company as an equivalent for their judgments, and the plant of the old company, estimated to be worth $150,000, was turned over to the new concern.

The effect of this was to make the interests of John B. Jeffery and the judgment creditors identical and to crowd out C. B. Cottrell & Sons and Albert Hayden. They were stockholders in the old company, Cottrell claiming to have been duped into taking the stock on the pretense that it was to be held by him as collateral for a bill due from the John B. Jeffery Printing Company, and Hayden asserting that he conveyed valuable Michigan avenue property to Mrs. Jeffery for his stock.

The J. W. Butler Paper Company was a large creditor to the old company and it also was left out in the cold. It filed a bill shortly after business had been resumed by the Jeffery Company. In that bill it openly charged that the confessions of judgment to Mrs. Jeffery, Tenney, Robbins, and the Tyler Company were a fraud concocted by John B. Jeffery and the judgment creditors to wreck the old company and render it easy of absorption; that there was no consideration for the judgments; and that the whole scheme was designed to freeze out the Butler Company, Cottrell & Sons, and Hayden. The suit prayed that the judgments be annulled and the sale of the old company's plant to the new company be set aside and the corporation's assets subjected to pro rata division among all the creditors. Cottrell & Sons and Hayden filed cross bills, the former to secure their claim for which stock was given ostensibly as collateral, and the latter to recover his Michigan avenue property. The John B. Jeffery Printing Company and John B. Jeffery, as well as the judgment creditors, filed answers denying the charge of fraud and alleging that the judgment notes were given for bona fide consideration. The allegation that the President, John B. Jeffery, was not authorized by the directors of the old company to execute the judgment notes was likewise traversed.

JUDGE TULEY'S DECISION.

Judge Tuley occupied three weeks trying the complicated issues of the case. He announced his decision for yesterday, which drew to the court room a score of lawyers representing the diverse interests in the case, and also the judgment and outside creditors. The court's decision was a long one. He decided that the judgments for $108,000 should be set aside so far as they were preferential; that they were given with the intention of wrecking the company; and that the J. W. Butler Paper Company and other creditors, except Cottrell and Hayden, were entitled to their proportionate shares of the assets.

As to Cottrell & Sons, they were chargeable with laches and neither they nor Hayden could secure any relief except as stockholders. Judge Tuley said he considered from the evidence that the claims of Burr Robbins and D. K. Tenney were bona fide. There was also consideration for Mrs. Jeffery's judgment, but to what extent must be determined by a Master. As President of the John B. Jeffery Company John B. Jeffery had no power to execute the judgment notes to the Tyler Company, but as to the others there was yet a question.

It was one of the questions, the court said, whether the judgments were entered by the creditors in the exercise of their rights and to collect their debts or were fraudulently and collusively entered in pursuance of a scheme to wreck the old corporation and destroy the value of the stock.

The company was doing a good business, had lost only $3,000, and had nearly $5,000 in cash. The First National Bank, which afterwards conveyed its claim to Tenney, was not pressing the company, and Mrs. Jeffery could not have been doing so, because her interests and those of her husband were identical.

HE USES SHARP LANGUAGE.

"There is only one conclusion that I can reach," said the court, "and that is that there was no pressure which made the entry of the judgments necessary, but that they were entered in pursuance of a scheme to wreck the company—a scheme devised by John B. Jeffery and Pomeroy, his secretary, who were ably aided and abetted by D. K. Tenney.

"Mrs. Jeffery and the Tyler Paper Company must also be held to have been a party to the conspiracy. It was never intended that any of the debts should be paid. The judgments and creditors' bills were all collusive and with fraudulent intent. John B. Jeffery may have protested, but he turned over his wife's judgments, and men must sometimes be judged by their acts and not by their words.

"The judgment entered in favor of D. K. Tenney was on a note of the First National Bank, but since he took the legal title thereto and entered judgment in his own name, all in furtherance of the scheme to wreck the corporation, equity will hold him liable to account. It is no excuse that he was the attorney of the bank. He chose the position of judgment creditor, and used it in furtherance of the fraudulent scheme, and there is no reason why an attorney who so acts should not respond the same as any other party. It was the prostitution of a noble profession to a very vicious use. It isn't often a court of equity finds it necessary to indulge in language of this sort, and it is certainly no pleasure for me to do so now; but the law is no respecter of persons."

The finding of the court was that in putting the plant of the old company into that of the new one Mr. Jeffery purposely valued the plant at an excessive figure, and he must pay the difference of the actual value of the assets and what he appraised them at, which is 34 per cent, or $150,000. He also found that Jeffery should not be allowed to participate as a stockholder in the distribution of the assets of the John B. Jeffery Printing Company until other stockholders not parties to the scheme to wreck the corporation shall realize the value of their stock as of May 19, 1886.

The judgments by confession having been entered in pursuance of a scheme to wreck the company, the judgment creditors are not entitled to any preference over other creditors. They shall pay to the receiver the amounts credited on their respective judgments, less such sum as the court may decree them to be entitled to on final hearing.

The suit is dismissed as to the Jeffery Printing Company. The corporation will continue to do business as usual and without interference, because the Butler Paper Company waited until ten months after its formation and until it had made many printing contracts before filing the bill.

George T. Pomeroy is decreed to be not a fit and proper person to act as receiver, and he will be removed and a successor appointed when he makes a report.

The Judge said the entire matter would go to a Master in Chancery, and when he made a report the assets of the old company would be sold so that all creditors could prorate unless some other arrangement were made, which is not improbable.

The claim of Cottrell & Sons is over $15,000 and Hayden owns 150 shares of stock in the old company. The Butler Paper Company's claim is over $12,000. They are the only creditors who would have to be compromised with if a settlement should be agreed on to prevent a sale.

WHAT MR. JEFFERY SAYS.

"This decision of Judge Tuley is a surprise in many respects to me," said Mr. Jeffery. "Without wishing to stand as judging the Judge, I may say, with all respect to Judge Tuley, that had he not signified his desire many times during the trial to get to the end of 'thrashing the straw,' to quote his own words, we should have produced evidence which I think would have materially affected the wording of his decree. The complainants took about six weeks to state their side of the case, and we only took three days. Personally I felt tolerably confident of the result, and even yet I don't fear the ultimate result of the investigation before a Master in Chancery.

"The only two points on which either Mrs. Jeffery or myself was called to testify—namely: in regard to Hayden and Cottrell & Sons and the Michigan avenue property—were both decided in our favor.

"As regards my alleged freeze-out in the reconstruction of the company, in point of fact I had nothing whatever to do with the organizing of the present company—or, rather, I may correct myself and say I tried to have, but failed.

"In the first place, when the old company was in existence, I did everything in my power to prevent the stockholders quarreling among themselves, and I thought I had just succeeded when the judgments were entered up which closed the concern. Then I tried to reconstruct the business on as equitable a basis all around as I could, but, as I have said, my efforts were futile. When the actual reorganization took place I was out of the city attending my mother's funeral.

"To give you an idea how confident I felt in the integrity of my motives and actions throughout the entire business you will be surprised to learn that of all the lawyers who appeared during the long trial there was no attorney representing me or my personal interest."

"How will this decision affect the new company?"

"If I understand the decree rightly it will have no effect—I am merely General Manager of this concern and haven't a cent's worth of stock in it. The Judge's decision simply goes back to the distribution of the assets of the old concern, and gives the Master in Chancery power to go behind the judgments which were entered up to find whether they were for value received or not. We shall help this investigation all we can, and have not the least fear of any disclosures which the complainants may unearth."

"How do you regard this decree, Mr. Jeffery?"

"It is simply an interlocutory decree, not a final one. Considering the comparative one-sided nature of the hearing, it is perhaps as fair as the Judge could have made, though we certainly think he might have made it known long ago. The suspense is, to say the least, a costly item in this litigation."

IMPOSING ON THE PUBLIC.

Evidences of the Democratic Conspiracy to Magnify the Surplus.

New York *Sun*: Here is the evidence of it, and here are some of the names of some of the parties concerned in the extraordinary plot:

Saturday, Oct. 13 [Cleveland's] Secretary Fairchild delivered his speech in Wall street. It has been customary for many years for the Secretary of the Treasury to come to New York once during the Presidential canvass to speak for the party in power. These speeches from the steps of the Sub-Treasury building are important events in the campaign; and they are carefully prepared, attentively received, and properly regarded as the Administration's own appearance on the stump in defense of its policy.

In Mr. Fairchild's Wall street speech of Oct. 13 he referred to the then vague belief that the surplus revenue for the present fiscal year might fall below the estimate of $56,000,000 which he made in his last annual report. He did not again assert that it would reach that figure. He mildly endeavored to explain a possible decrease by the unusual size of this year's appropriations, and prophesied that the surplus, nevertheless, would be "much nearer $56,469,206 than $25,000,000"—in other words, that it would exceed $40,000,000.

No attempt was made by [Cleveland's] Secretary Fairchild Oct. 13 to change the method of computing surplus, or to depart from the system of statement which both he and his predecessor have invariably used in all their reports, announcements, balance sheets, and bulletins.

Monday, Oct. 15, the *Sun* for the first time printed the total of appropriations for the year, and called attention to the fact that this total came within five or six million dollars of the entire estimated revenue for the year, allowing for the marked decrease in revenue indicated by the first quarter's receipts. Tuesday, the next day, we showed that, according to the ratio established by the experience of the past between the first quarter's receipts and the year's revenue, the revenue would fall short of the appropriations by three or four million dollars.

These figures, derived by no juggling process and inspired by no other motive than the desire to ascertain the exact truth at once caused a profound sensation throughout the country. And well they may; for, if they are true, they leave no shred of the pretense that has until now masked the free trade movement.

Thursday, therefore, by somebody's order, Assistant Secretary Hugh S. Thompson of the Treasury put forth a public statement of the financial condition of the Government, which we have already characterized as dishonest and misleading. Mr. Thompson boldly ciphers out a surplus revenue this year of more than $104,000,000, as an addition to about $98,000,000, including fractional silver, now in the Treasury. And he does this, not by following the methods of computation heretofore practiced by Mr. Fairchild and Mr. Manning, but by suddenly substituting and using a new set of terms. He ignores every fact which would count against him, boldly assumes revenue at figures which we have shown to be unlikely, if not impossible; piles on the whole sinking fund, and twists balances out of their proper places in both last year's accounts and next year's accounts, in order to swell the total for the present fiscal year.

This is a purely artificial surplus; a surplus on paper; a surplus invented in an emergency to sustain the tottering cause of the tariff smashers. But it is caught up eagerly by the whole newspaper militia of free trade, and is improved on and even magnified by journals like the New York *Times* [mugwump], which goes Thompson a few millions better, and estimates at nearly $208,000,000 the surplus money in the Treasury at the end of the fiscal year.

We suppose the free-traders consider this paper surplus is a good enough surplus until after election.

But it is an extraordinary thing that high officers of the United States Treasury should be parties to a conspiracy the object of which is to maintain the surplus at a given point by any *trick or device*, no matter what happens to the total of receipts or to the total of expenditures.

AN ILL-FATED HOUSE.

Peculiar History of R. M. Pulsifer's Beautiful Mansion, Islington.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 23.—R. M. Pulsifer's death recalls the peculiar history of Islington, and the unhappy fate of all who have lived at this beautiful spot. Islington is the most charming place on the Charles River. In a bend of the river E. D. Winslow built the residence in which Mr. Pulsifer died when he (Winslow) was engaged in those swindling schemes by which he victimized so many solid men of Boston. After his flight the property came into the hands of Mr. Pulsifer. A short distance away was the country residence of Benyon, the defaulting President of the Pacific Bank, who died in Canada not long ago. The nearest house in another direction was also occupied by a man whose crooked ways recently rendered a trip abroad advisable. There is no doubt about Mr. Pulsifer's financial distress, and equally no doubt that he was always the victim and never the one to do wrong to others. Just how deeply he was involved in the Pacific Bank swindle only those immediately interested will ever know.

GOSSIP OF LONDON TOWN.

HOW THE PRINCE OF WALES ENJOYED HIS HOLIDAY.

He Has Had a Good Time and Diminished His Weight a Stone—Gladstone's Popularity Undiminished—Dissatisfaction in the Rank and File of His Party—Mackenzie to Reply to His Critics—Literature, Art, and the Stage.

[*New York Tribune Cable.*]

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The Prince of Wales returns from Vienna highly pleased with his visit, which he has enjoyed immensely. Perhaps his sporting experiences are those which he has enjoyed most, for in spite of his late hours and being a heavy man the Prince is wonderfully active and a good shot, and the sport he has enjoyed is different from what he usually gets; so it was to him, what must be a great recommendation, a perfect novelty. He has lost weight since he went abroad and is now a stone lighter than in August.

There is a report that Mr. Murray is going shortly to publish the Prince of Wales' speeches. He has now spoken in public for a quarter of a century. Many believe that his speeches are written for him, the Prince only putting on the finishing touches himself. It is obvious that he must have an immense deal of assistance, for the subjects on which he speaks are so varied that it would be next to impossible for him to prepare the materials for himself. It will be interesting to see if there is any natural development in them, or if they show the work of different hands.

I believe there has been no question on which the Prince of Wales has had stronger views than concerning Ireland. His opinions on the desirability of having a royal residence there are perfectly well known. His feelings on these matters are not shared in higher quarters, and to the Prince's great credit he has never allowed his opinions, if they were in opposition to the Queen's, to become known. He is the first heir apparent in England who never allowed whatever differences may have arisen between him and the Crown to become gossip.

The Prince has been spending three days in Paris incognito. Of course everybody knows what he has been doing and where he has been breakfasting and dining. His Royal Highness is accompanied invariably by the Marquis du Lau. He has been to see Mlle. Granier in "Barbe Bleu" at the Varieties, Mlle. Lulu at the Nouveau Cirque, and La Linido at the Eden. He has inspected the art collections of Baron Picheon, the Eiffel Tower, has dined with Mme. de Gallifat and the Grand Duke Alexis, and yesterday went on a shoot with Baron Alphonse de Rothschild at Ferrieres. The Prince the day of his arrival called at the Elysée, but President Carnot being out, as an official in the newspaper says, his Royal Highness left a card.

GLADSTONE'S POPULARITY.

That Mr. Gladstone's power has not disappeared is evident from the enthusiasm shown by the preparations which are being made for the meeting at Birmingham next month. It is ten years since he attended a meeting in Bingley Hall at which no fewer than 15,000 people were present. It looks very probable that nearly the same number will attend the 7th. While there is no charge for admittance to the hall, which can accommodate 10,000 persons standing, the committee are charging prices varying from 5 shillings to 2 guineas for platform seats. Political enthusiasm must be very pronounced when it will induce thousands to stand for perhaps some hours in a hot hall. Such an occurrence was not unusual in the heyday of Mr. Gladstone's power and popularity in the country. Though that is waning many people will be attracted by the sight of an old man of 80 with the courage to run the risk of such an undertaking for the cause with which he has identified himself.

THE HAWARDEN MEETING.

Some importance is attached to the meeting at Hawarden Oct. 11 of Lord Rosebery, Mr. Morley, Sir William Harcourt, and Mr. Gladstone. There was something important in it, for I hear that one of the party was summoned to Hawarden by telegraph. Those who know are inclined to believe that there is some idea of Mr. Gladstone making a political manifesto at Birmingham. It is no secret that the Gladstonian party are by no means the happy and united family they would have the world believe. The official managers are not satisfied with the prospects. They are dismayed at the open dissatisfaction expressed by the less advanced of the rank and file. The conduct of Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Morley in attacking Mr Justice Day did not commend itself to many who are among their most influential supporters. This, added to personal jealousy, which is honeycombing the party, has been conveyed to Mr. Gladstone, who, it is believed, is now recognizing the fact that abuse of Mr. Balfour and his policy is not enough to consolidate and unite his party. At all events the Hawarden meeting is regarded among the followers as the possible inauguration of a new line of policy and action.

MACKENZIE'S BOOK.

The sale of "Frederick the Noble" does not seem appreciably to have suffered from the premature disclosures of the pirates. During more than one day last week the bookbinders found it impossible to keep pace with the constant demand of the sellers for fresh supplies. Within an hour of its being placed on the book stalls in the city two well known venders each disposed of 400 copies. The New York *Sun* published the entire work after all, notwithstanding the smartness of its rival, the *Herald*, but the contract between the proprietors and Sampson Low & Co. was so comprehensively drawn that it is doubtful whether the payment of the stipulated price can be enforced. Counsel have advised the publishers that they have a valid right of action in several cases, but it is not likely that Sir Morell Mackenzie, whose main object from the first was to defend himself from the gratuitous attacks and aspersions of his enemies, will join in these proceedings.

SIR MORELL'S REJOINDER.

Sir Morell has not yet said his last word, but will reply as briefly as possible to some of the animadversions of hostile critics. His rejoinder will probably be sent to the press toward the end of the present week. On any question of pathology Prof. Virchow is entitled to be heard with attention. Profane persons might say that as regards the late Emperor he was listened to with considerably too much attention, for it is unquestionably the fact, however he may now seek to explain it away, that the responsibility for the course pursued lies entirely at his door. It is not true that he merely said he could find no cancer in the tissues submitted to him. He went out of his way to state emphatically that there was not the slightest reason to suspect its existence. The learned gentleman now asks us to believe that these favorable expressions were to be understood in a purely Pickwickian sense—that is to say, he attempts to save his scientific reputation at the expense of his honor. It is notorious that Prof. Virchow's conduct throughout this sad business has scandalized many of his most fervent disciples.

ZOLA'S LATEST BOOK.

M. Zola's "Rene" is not highly appreciated by his colleagues in literature. Their general opinion seems to be that it is an absurd, impossible tale, about which one can neither reason nor reflect. It is long and heavily written, but withal quite proper for the eyes of maidens, if maidens care to read it. M. Zola, in view of his candidature for the French Academy, to which he has always aspired as the "couronnement de carrière" and final consecration and glorification of his works, has abandoned his close cropped, military cut and now wears his hair long like Daudet, a change which will prove disastrous to his coat collars.

AT THE THEATRES.

Gunter's four-act farce "Prince Karl," which now holds the bill at the Lyceum, struck me as a tedious piece of tomfoolery. To my mind Mr. Mansfield's performance of the impecunious Prince was only intermittently amusing, though it is fair to add that his humor is original and peculiar. The audience Friday evening enjoyed it greatly.

I have seen a portrait of Miss Huntington, the young American lady who will sing in "Paul Jones" at the Prince of Wales Theatre Jan. 12. She stands five feet seven inches in her hussar boots, and if she sings as well as she is pretty it will be a great card, indeed.

AT GROSVENOR GALLERY.

The private view of pastels at the Grosvenor Gallery Saturday afternoon was not inconveniently crowded, but the company was quite numerous enough to remind one that the autumnal holiday was nearly over and sombre raiment was once more the order of the day. The Duchess of New Castle was among the earliest arrivals. Miss Helen Henniker, in black, discussed the relative merits of Brussels and Paris with Mrs. Bernard Beere, in gray Sicilian silk, trimmed with ostrich feathers; Sir Seymour Wells held counsel with Sir Prescott Hewitt whether Mr. Holman Hunt's contribution was not a prophetic portrait of the F. R. A. in 900; Lord Wolseley vanished almost as suddenly as he came; Sir Henry James showed no traces of his recent toil on his brief for the *Times*; the Dean of Westminster was the solitary representative of the Church Militant; Sir Coutts Lindsey looked more cheerful than he has done since the great schism.

MAN WITH A CONSCIENCE.

There are pirates and pirates. An American "free booker" has sent Mrs. Humphrey Ward a check for $500 on account of the profits of a filibustered edition of "Robert Elsmere." This is golden balm for unprotected authors.

EDMUND YATES.

THE DEFUNCT TRADERS'.

Numerous Petitions Referred to a Master—Chancery Proceedings Postponed.

Arguments were heard by Judge Shepard yesterday morning on a number of intervening petitions in the Traders' Bank case by banks and other creditors asking that orders might be given the receiver to pay their claims out of funds now in his possession. A report was also filed by the receiver, Byron L. Smith, showing that he had found among the assets of the bank postal orders, checks, and drafts deposited Oct. 1 amounting to $18,061.91. The banks upon which these checks and drafts were drawn had stopped payment on them, claiming that the bank knew that day of its wrecked condition and had no right to receive such deposits. The petition of M. Cornhauser & Co. and the answer of the receiver to it, and the petition of Daegling & Trammler, all of which were filed last week, were ordered referred to a Master in Chancery to report upon the rights of the petitioners. A new petition was presented on behalf of P. F. Stevens, a Montfort (Wis.) banker, who wants to get back $274 of his money which was ingulfed in the failure. He says he sent a draft for that amount to the Traders' Bank for collection; that it was not credited to him on the bank's books, but was collected from the Milwaukee bank on which it was drawn. This money, the banker says, was not a part of the insolvent bank's assets.

The chancery proceeding that was to have come off yesterday was postponed until next Friday on account of the absence of Moses Newman in Indianapolis. The examination of Mr. Tallman will then come off. Alonzo Wyngant, General Agent of the United States Express Company, appeared with the attorney for the company, James Frake, and testimony was adduced showing that Mr. Wyngant deposited in the Traders' Bank Oct. 1 the sum of $10,062.94, and on his own personal account the sum of $172.85.

WOMAN'S BOARD OF MISSIONS.

In Session at Springfield, Ill.—Religious News from Various Places.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—The Woman's Board of Missions of the Christian Church of the United States met here today, with about 300 persons present from twenty-one States. The attendance is the largest in the history of the society. Mrs. William Wallace of Indianapolis, mother of Gen. Lew Wallace, is present as Secretary. The reports show about thirteen bands in the country, with a membership of over 14,000. The Board of Foreign Missions will convene tomorrow and that of General Missions the next day. The convention will adjourn Friday.

DES MOINES, Ia., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—The Iowa Presbyterian Synod, in session at Clarinda, reached a conclusion today in the former's case for heresy against the Rev. Mr. Mott, now occupying the pulpit of the Second Presbyterian Church, Dubuque. The synod sustained the action of the Dubuque Presbyterians in resolving to receive him, but reversed the presbytery's resolution to stay proceedings pending an appeal to the synod, and refusing to accept certain evidence. The synod remanded the case to the Dubuque Presbytery for a rehearing. Both sides appeal to the General Assembly.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 23.—A number of ladies from New York, Philadelphia, and Harrisburg, who are members of the Executive Committee of the Synodical Committee of the Home Mission Society of the Presbyterian Church, were in the city today en route to New Castle, Pa., where the committee will hold an important meeting tomorrow. The object of the meeting is to make further arrangements for the establishing of day and industrial schools among the Indians and "mountain whites" of the South. At present the society has 100 training and ten industrial schools. Mrs. James of New York, President of the society, said that last year $225,000 was spent in the home missions.

TO THE MEMORY OF C. S. SQUIERS.

Post-Office Employes Take Action Upon His Death.

There was a meeting of the Post-Office employés and heads of departments at the Government Building yesterday afternoon in the memory of the late Collins Squiers, so many years associated with them. Postmaster Judd was Chairman, and after a brief comment in eulogy of Mr. Squiers the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in His wise providence to take out of this world the soul of our deceased brother, Collins S. Squiers, and we bow in submission to the Divine will which summoned in an unexpected hour one from among us who was honored by all who knew him. For more than a quarter of a century the deceased has been connected with the postal service. For about twenty years he was Assistant Postmaster, which high position he filled with marked ability. But recently transferred to the Superintendency of the Registry Department, he, by his successful management of the intricate business of the department, has shown the wisdom of the selection which placed him at its head.

Collins S. Squiers was a faithful and efficient officer of the Government. His thorough knowledge of the postal laws and regulations, the honor with which he acquitted himself in every position in which he was placed, justly entitle him to the encomium: "An expert in the postal service."

The deceased was a man of gentle manliness: "Manners maketh a man." It made Collins S. Squiers a general favorite among his fellow-men. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the death of Mr. Squiers the Government sustains the loss of an efficient officer and the Postmaster and heads of various departments in the Chicago Post-Office a most genial, able, efficient, and honored coworker.

Resolved, That we hereby tender the bereaved widow and members of the family our sincere condolence in the hour of their extreme sorrow.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions be forwarded to Mrs. Squiers.

AN IMPORTANT TRANSFER.

The Rand-McNally Building and Ground Is Sold and Leased.

An important sale of real estate on Monroe street has just been made by the firm of Gwynne Dennis & Co. They have sold to a Chicago corporation for $300,000 the ground and building at Nos. 148 to 152, now occupied by Rand, McNally & Co. The lot measures 90x190 feet and the building is a brick structure having five stories and basement in front and six stories in the rear. Rand, McNally & Co. acquired the property a little over a year ago on an option which they had held for five years. They let it pass from their hands now probably because of their proposed large investment on the property leased last week from Marshall Field adjoining the Insurance Exchange Building. They will not, however, abandon their present quarters, of which the new purchasers have given them a lease for ninety-nine years at an annual rental of $16,000. Rand, McNally & Co., it is understood, will build a ten-story structure on the Adams street lot within a year, and transfer thither their wholesale business and machinery, and use their present building for general headquarters and retail business.

The entire transaction is of much interest to real estate men, as it is the only sale of importance that has been made on Monroe street for some time. The ground goes at $3,333 per front foot. This is high figure compared with the values of half a dozen years ago, but there are plenty of good judges who believe that the new owners, who have shown themselves satisfied with 5½ per cent for the rental, will be able to make a handsome profit within a brief period if they choose to sell.

No one should suffer with boils or humors when Hood's Sarsaparilla cures so quickly and well.

"WALTZING INTO HELL."

THE REV. J. L. SCUDDER ON "AMUSEMENTS AND THE CHURCH."

Innocent Dancing Not a Sin—Public Balls and Masquerades the Gates of Perdition—Women Love the Dance for Itself—The Grace and Poetry of Motion Appeal to Their Finer Sensibilities—When and How to Dance.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—The Jersey City Tabernacle was filled to its full capacity last evening by those who came to hear the third lecture in the course delivered by the pastor, the Rev. John L. Scudder, on "Amusements and the Church." The previous discourses were on card-playing, and that of last evening was devoted to the subject of dancing.

Dr. Scudder took for his text that part of the parable of the prodigal son where the elder brother approaches, "And as he came and drew nigh unto the house he heard music and dancing." He said:

"Tonight we are to consider the second of the so-called questionable amusements. Our subject is dancing, a subject that has interested the human race in all generations. In my last lecture on card-playing I felt I was speaking more especially to young men. Not so with dancing; although men engage in this diversion together with the women, they are not so infatuated with it as the gentler sex. If we may classify amusements according to sex we should be inclined to say that dancing partakes of the feminine gender. Men tire of it much sooner than women, and multitudes come at length to feel like the Chinaman who, on seeing a company of perspiring dancers, innocently asked how much they were paid for the work.

WOMAN'S LOVE FOR DANCING.

"Whoever saw two men waltzing together in the parlors of a summer hotel! But I have seen young women dancing together by the hour for the mere love of it; dancing when there were no men to dance with them, and when there was scarcely a soul to look on and admire. And there is a manifest reason for this. Man is a rough, burly creature, who takes his delights in ruder sports. He takes more interest in a horse race than a quadrille. He would rather steer a boat through a strong sea than guide his partner over a polished floor. He may be won by a pair of beseeching eyes or ruby lips to join in the dance, but after all he regards it as effeminate and does it to please the ladies. This is the way most men feel about dancing. It is otherwise with the women. In their judgment dancing is delectable, and increasingly delectable in proportion to the interest taken in it by the men. The grace and poetry of motion appeal to their finer sensibilities; they are more deeply stirred by strains of music, and are inspired to convert rhythmical sounds into rhythmical action. The fineness of their sympathy leads them to dance.

DANCING AS A JOYFUL EXPRESSION.

"Our text introduces us to an ancient Jewish household wherein is much hilarity. Strains of music greet our ears, and as we look in upon the festive throng we notice mirthful dancers flitting hither and thither. It is indeed a beautiful homelike picture which our Savior gives of the prodigal's return. The good spirits of the family were such as to compel bodily manifestation, and this I regard as the origin of all dancing the world over. There is a psychological basis for this amusement, it is the natural outflow of a happy, exhilarated state of mind. It is, in its inception, the innocent expression of mirth. You watch a company of careless, happy children going home from school and you will notice that instead of walking they go skipping along. It's really a form of dance. It's the physical sign of mental freedom and innocence. Every organ grinder gathers the children, who keeps time in a highly original style of dance. The colored race is equally noted for their love of dancing.

"Look where you will in this world and you will find dancing of some sort. The word in Hebrew for dance means 'leap for joy.' The lame man who was cured in the Temple began to dance and praise the Lord, and he had good reason to, for it was the first time in forty years that he had had the use of his legs."

INNOCENT DANCING NO SIN.

The speaker touched upon the germ of his discourse by asking: "Is it right to dance?"

"Scripture says: 'Let the children of Zion be joyful in their King, let them praise His name in the dance.' Therefore if your dancing is such that you can glorify God in its performance then dance. But if it tends to scandalize the Lord you should give it up. If you confine your dancing to respectable persons, respectable places, and respectable methods, and maintain your self-respect and purity of heart, then I can see no objection. It is the abuse of dancing which is the danger, and there is a mighty divergence of opinion on the question. Some say all dancing is sin; they dispose of it by one bold stroke. They divide the community into two classes—one is walking toward Heaven, the other is waltzing into Hell, but they are in the minority. In this age such heroic treatment will not work.

"There is a great and growing class of Christians who regard such questions in the light of common sense and acknowledge that dancing in itself is not wicked any more than riding or driving. The church cannot lay down laws on the subject. It is time the barrier was taken down. In Congregational and Presbyterian churches it has been pulled out of the way long ago, and it is growing smaller in the Methodist and Baptist Church. If we excommunicated those who dance we would lose the larger part of our congregations.

WHEN AND HOW TO DANCE.

"True religion has no objection to your having a good time in the world. The question is, Where shall we dance, when shall we dance, and how shall we dance?"

The speaker thought that people should go home early and not spend an entire night at a ball. Two hours for the purpose is enough. To many it is a dance of death, for they expose themselves to draughts in light clothing. Then there is a proper way to dance. A man should not clasp a woman in his arms. Simply guide her. Shameless and conspicuous hugging was disgraceful. Men who have danced all their lives, after marriage will not allow their wives to dance at all, because of the embraces permitted. The speaker described the manner and method of fashionable dancing. He claimed that the liberties allowed constitute one of the causes of vice and crime. The Chief of the New York Police had stated that three-fourths of the abandoned women had been led astray by dancing.

PROMISCUOUS DANCING DANGEROUS.

"Dancing to be pure should be confined to the home circle and not public balls. Dancing of women with men they never saw before is bad business. Behind the diamond-studded shirt front may be a moral leper. Some young fellows who belong to the élite might better be characterized as belonging to the 'hellite.' It makes a difference whether you dance with a man possessing gentlemanly instincts or a well dressed but low-lived brute. You find both classes in society, and sometimes it is difficult to tell which is which. Women who accept strangers as partners and submit their persons to close embrace run a risk that is dangerous, and their modesty is in danger. No young woman, no married woman should suffer her waist to be clasped by the arms of a man she never saw before. Their partners ought to be known to them, so that the characters of the men were known to be pure and respectable. I would not permit a daughter of mine to enter a public ballroom or engage in promiscuous dancing with unknown men. They are unfit scenes for innocent women, and no pure-minded woman should go to such places.

"I hurl an anathema against promiscuous dancing and denounce these public masquerade balls as thoroughfares to perdition. Here dancing is dangerous for men as well as women. They are the gates of Hell, and no one believing in religion can enter them without defilement."

The speaker claimed that dancing as an innocent amusement was not immoral and the church could approve of it when rightly conducted. He was in favor of it as such, for it could do no harm when properly conducted. In closing he used the following words:

"Young woman, when you come to die and the solemnity of the great hereafter is upon you, you will not feel like having the epitaph 'She was a graceful dancer' placed upon your tomb. No, you will wish you had so lived as to deserve those words which Jesus spoke of that earnest and devoted woman of Bethany, 'She hath done what she could.'"

The most trifling causes will often bring on a cold, but Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup will cure it.

WHO WILL PAY THE BILL?

The Washington Street Tunnel Must Be Lowered.

The Finance Committee of the Council is puzzling itself just now to find some way to get at $125,000 to lower the roof of the Washington street tunnel so that vessels of large draught can pass freely up and down the river. The depth of the river at Washington street is two feet less than the depth at La Salle street. The vesselmen urge that in repairing the Washington street tunnel in order to prepare it for the cable road the roof be lowered at the same time at the expense of the city. Chief Engineer Northway says this will cost the $125,000 above named. Ald. Badenoch and other members of the Finance Committee think that Mr. Yerkes ought to be compelled to bear the entire cost, and point to the following passage of the cable tunnel ordinance passed last March in support of their position:

> The said company (the Chicago Passenger Railway Company) in operating its cable line through the tunnel at Washington street . . . shall first repair and rebuild the said tunnel in accordance with plans to be approved by the Commissioner of Public Works and under the supervision of said Commissioner. . . . The said company shall maintain the tunnel in good repair during the time it shall use the same.

The Eleventh Ward Aldermen and others seem to think that under those provisions Commissioner Swift can compel Yerkes to make such changes in the tunnel roof as will meet the views of the vesselmen. The trouble, however, seems to be that the Commissioner has already approved Mr. Yerkes' plans for repairing the tunnel, and Mr. Yerkes claims to have let contracts for the work in accordance with those plans. The Commissioner's approval was given before the question of deepening the river was raised by the vesselmen. Nothing can be done now except through Mr. Yerkes' compliance. The street-car man is willing to change his plans to accommodate the city, but he insists that the city shall bear the additional expense. Some of the Aldermen say that the change of plans would cost him little. They even intimate that the plans have not been perfected and that Mr. Yerkes' statement that he has let the contract is a bluff to force the Finance Committee's action. In other words, they intimate that he wants to get the city's aid in repairing the tunnel so as to make it more safe and suitable for his purposes. Commissioner Swift seems to think that nothing can be done now but to go on with the work on the plans already submitted and approved.

COUNTY BOARD COMMITTEE WORK.

Judge Hawes and State's Attorney Longenecker appeared before the Public Service Committee of the County Board yesterday to advocate the payment of the stenographer's bill incurred by Messrs. Pope and Parkhurst in the Sumner C. Welch contempt and investigation case. Commissioner Jenkins favored the payment, but he seemed to be alone. The matter was finally referred to County Attorney Bliss, who is strongly opposed to the payment of the bill. It would establish a bad precedent. He thinks that Messrs. Pope and Parkhurst ought to be satisfied with the $250 advanced for following the appeal of Welch in the Appellate Court.

The question of the use of liquors at the Insane Asylum was discussed at considerable length in connection with a requisition from Dr. Spray. It was the opinion that Dr. Spray was too strongly disposed to the treatment of his patients alcoholically, but the requisition was allowed—rather under protest, however.

The Finance Committee of the County Board will meet this morning to discuss the tax levy resolution. Commissioner Senne still insists on separate levies for the payment of some of the principal and all of the interest of the old indebtedness. He says that if this course is followed there will be a surplus at the end of next year sufficient to pay off the $342,000 of old indebtedness that will fall due in 1890. The payment has to be made in April, and sufficient taxes cannot be collected on the levy for the current year to make so large a payment. A surplus fund would come in handy under the circumstances. Commissioner Jenkins, however, thinks that the old indebtedness of $250,000 should be paid next year out of the constitutional 75 cent tax levy, and that a separate levy might be made on account of interest on old indebtedness. It would be a good idea to let every year take care of itself. He thinks that a large yearly surplus is a temptation to extravagance. Commissioner Jenkins' views will probably prevail. Mr. Senne is not strongly wedded to his ideas and is amenable to argument.

WEST SIDE "L" ROAD ORDINANCES.

Ald. Badenoch has called a special meeting of the Committee on Streets and Alleys West for tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock to consider the various ordinances and petitions for "L" roads now before the Council. Judge Green, to whom various questions concerning the subject have been referred for an opinion, has one ready to submit. The most important points to be covered by this will be: (1) As to the right of the petitioners who have signed for a consideration under seal can withdraw their names. (2) As to whether the West Park Commissioners had the right to sign for the Garfield Park frontage on West Lake street and the Douglas Park frontage on Ogden avenue. It is understood that Corporation Counsel will hold that the names can be withdrawn and that the Park Commissioners have not the right to sign for the park frontage. Such a decision will knock out the Jennings-Blake and the Hannahs road petitions. The committee will tomorrow consider the Onderdonk Alley "L" scheme, and probably report favorably thereon and request the Corporation Counsel to draft a proper ordinance. This will be preliminary to testing the good faith of the Onderdonk scheme projectors—of which there seems to be some doubt.

NOTES.

Notice was served on Mr. Yerkes yesterday that if he did not begin to operate his line of road on North avenue between Clark street and Milwaukee avenue he would be proceeded with immediately under Sec. 1,519 of the Municipal Code, in accordance with the order of Ald. Ernst passed at the Council meeting Monday evening. It is understood that Mr. Yerkes will begin to run cars today on the line.

Corporation Counsel Green said yesterday that he did not think it would be necessary to act on Ald. Wetherell's resolution passed Monday in reference to the effort of certain parties to collect payment for alleged services in connection with the passage of the telephone ordinance. The adoption of the resolutions will be sufficient notice to those who were foolish enough to sign promises to pay not to act on those promises. Any attempt to collect on them will look like blackmail, and will merit the attention of the State's Attorney rather than the attention of the Corporation Counsel.

A PRETTY WEDDING CEREMONY.

The Green-Peacock Marriage Last Evening—The Seifert-Lehmann Wedding.

There was a pretty wedding in the Wabash Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church last evening. The Rev. R. W. Bland united in marriage Albert P. Green and Miss Florence Peacock, both of this city. The maid of honor was Miss Alice Peacock, sister of the bride. The bridemaids were Miss Marion Cole, Miss Grace Barry, and Miss Florence Quick. The best man was J. P. Maynard and the ushers Messrs. Robert Harvey, E. H. Reynolds, and W. A. Purcell. The bride wore white faille silk with crystal trimmings and carried a bouquet of white rose-buds. The bridemaids were dressed alike in white moire, draped with tulle, and carried pink roses.

After the ceremony there was a reception from 8:30 until 10 at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. Joseph Peacock, No. 287 Michigan avenue. A wedding supper was served, and an orchestra played during the evening.

At the close of the festivities Mr. and Mrs. Green went to a complete little establishment on Monroe street, near Leavitt, which is their future home.

SEIFERT—LEHMANN.

Yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock Miss Emma Lehmann, daughter of Mrs. Marie Lehmann, was married at her home, No. 1624 Indiana avenue, to Mr. Maurice Seifert, the Rev. Mr. Throop officiating. The ceremony was performed under a bell of roses in the front parlor. The bride wore a gown of pearl gros grain silk with Princess train. She was attended by the Misses Emma Seipp, Josie Schnitzler, Angelina M. Madiener, and Lilly Scholler. Mr. C. L. Strobel was the best man, and Messrs. Edward Lehmann, Fred Schmidt, George Combs, and W. C. Beck were ushers. The room was beautifully decorated with flowers. After the ceremony an elegant supper was served, after which dancing was in order. About fifty guests were present. After a short Eastern trip Mr. and Mrs. Seifert will make their home in Chicago.

MANIPULATION OF WHEAT

NO OCTOBER CORNER IN SIGHT BUT DECEMBER DANGEROUS.

Of More Importance than Either Is the Row Between the Directory and Members Who Are Also Members of the Open Board—The National Board of Trade Soon to Meet and Make Recommendations on Important Subjects.

There is some talk of a corner in October wheat, but there is no other evidence that such a thing exists. The events of the last days of September are remembered as the critical stage of the present month is approached, and there is naturally fear and trembling in certain quarters. The countenance of "Hutch" is daily scrutinized by many pairs of anxious eyes and reveals nothing.

The probability is that neither "Hutch" nor his countenance has anything to reveal. It is impossible to discover a short interest in the month of October of sufficient magnitude to cause any alarm. In fact, the day of settlement promises to be tame and uneventful, at least compared to that which closed the business of September.

Traders who are scanning the horizon for symptoms of impending corners might do well to look into the situation concerning wheat for December. It is common gossip on 'Change that John B. Lyon is accumulating a much larger quantity of local stores than he will have occasion to use in his business, unless he makes it his business to run a little corner. There has been a premium on December wheat for some time larger than is accounted for by the fixed charges for storage and insurance, and there are some heavy shorts. Several good-sized houses are credited with having bought 500,000 bushels each of December, against which they have sold May. But if the crowd makes up its mind at this early day that some one has designs on December wheat there will necessarily be no corner.

TRADING AFTER HOURS.

Of much greater importance at the present time than corners and rumors of corners is the difference of opinion that has risen between the Board of Trade Directory and some members of the organization who are also members of the Open Board. The Directory reprimanded these members for violating a rule of the board by trading out of hours. The members defended their position by reminding the directors that as members of the Open Board they were at liberty to trade on its floor whenever the body was in session. They emphasized their view of the case by producing a writ from the court enjoining the directors of the regular board from interfering with their operations on the Open Board. There is quite a fine point involved. By trading on the Open Board after the regular board has closed its session for the day members of the latter body are violating a rule in its constitution, while as members of the Open Board they are only making a proper use of their privileges. As a matter of fact they only joined the Open Board in order to lengthen their business day. A good many members of the regular board find it a difficult matter to make a satisfactory income with all the trading possibilities of the day cut off at 1 p. m. It is well enough for the big, gilt-edged commission-men to leave their offices and go home immediately after lunch, but the crowd has got to stay till 4 or 5 o'clock and earn a living somehow. That is the reason why no number of suspensions and expulsions will put a stop to privilege trading. Here are a lot of men whose consciences demand some consideration. It hurts their consciences to deal in puts and calls, so they join the Open Board, which has no aristocratic habit of putting up the shutters at midday. The directors of the big board object and an injunction is brought. An injunction is not a difficult thing to obtain. Jones, by representing to the court that Smith intends to sprinkle Rough on Rats in his soup, can obtain an injunction forbidding Smith to get his dinner.

The directory took no action on this injunction at its meeting yesterday, and cares little about it. The attorney of the board has the papers in the case and will report in due time.

THE NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE.

Wednesday, Nov. 14, the National Board of Trade will meet at the Grand Pacific Hotel. One of the important questions scheduled for discussion is how to prevent the adulteration of lard. It is represented that the adulteration of lard, owing to the competition among refiners and dealers, has grown to be a National scandal, and works injury to American export trade and agricultural interests. It is feared that Germany and France will prohibit the importation of all American lard, and it is therefore suggested that Congress be recommended to enact laws requiring all refiners and dealers in adulterated to so brand the same. The necessity of a judicious National anti-adulteration law will receive further attention, and a resolution will be presented recommending the discontinuance of monthly crop reports by the Department of Agriculture, on the ground that their only effect has been to disturb the world's markets without giving any reliable information. The organization of a Department of Commerce and Industry for the collation of statistics bearing on the productions into which capital and labor enter will be urged. The surplus in the Treasury will be discussed and a resolution offered looking to the reduction of the prevailing excessive taxation. To this is appended the following:

Resolved, That while it is desirable to reduce the internal taxes, it is not desirable to abolish the internal revenue system as a whole, for the reason that it affords guarantees of quality to consumers and assures the prosperity of established industries.

Subsidies to further better transportation and communication between different portions of the country, the fostering of the merchant marine, and the suspension of the coinage of silver dollars will be urged; also the extension of the life of the National banks. Commercial union with Canada will be discussed. The reduction of letter postage to one cent, the prevention of pauper and invalid immigration, and increased appropriations for carrying on the work of the National Board of Health will receive favorable consideration. Resolutions will be offered calling for the appointment of a committee of five to consider plans whereby the work of the National Board of Trade may be made more effective, asking Congress to remove all duty from timber in the rough, asking for the appointment of a committee of delegates to report upon the practicability of establishing a National clearing-house association for banks, and asking Congress to legalize the cental system for transactions in grain, seeds, and kindred products, and to adopt a system of weights for liquids in the place of measures.

Good for American Fishermen.

OTTAWA, Ont., Oct. 23.—Commander Gordon, in charge of the fishery protective service, is here to report on the season's work. The Dominion authorities have acceded to the request made early in the spring by the British Government that every leniency should be shown American fishermen in order to avoid any conflict with the United States. Not one seizure of an American fishing vessel has been made this year. Commander Gordon says that in no instance did an American vessel attempt to violate the negotiations, which may be partially accounted for by the fact that they were permitted to go on shore to communicate with their homes whenever they wished, while those who were so disposed could take out a license, which gave them all the privileges they desired. He says the modified resolutions have done much to remove all cause of irritation.

Chicago and Denver Express.

Commencing Sunday, October 28, the only exclusive through Pullman car line from Chicago to Denver, via Council Bluffs and Omaha, will be established over the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and Union Pacific Railways, on the following time schedule:

Leave Chicago, daily	10:40 p. m.
Arrive Council Bluffs	6:50 p. m.
Arrive Omaha	7:00 p. m.
Leave Omaha	8:00 p. m.
Arrive Denver (second day)	5:25 p. m.

This train makes direct connection with all trains from the East, arriving in Chicago at night. Sleeping car fare, $6. Excursion tickets to all Colorado points now on sale.

For tickets and sleeping car reservation, apply at city ticket offices, 63 Clark street, Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, and Union Passenger Station, Canal and Adams streets, or address F. A. Miller, Assistant General Passenger Agent, 63 Clark street, Chicago, Ill.

The odor of Buck & Rayner's "Mars" Cologne clings to the handkerchief for days.

Chicago Edison Co.'s First Mortgage 6% Bonds.

A limited amount for sale by
EDWARD L. BREWSTER & CO.,
Stock Brokers,
81 and 83 Washington-st.

AN EXPERIENCE

Of nearly 20 years in loaning money upon Illinois farm mortgages demonstrates that in safety they rival loans made upon gold coin.

During this period we have never heard of a single instance of loss sustained on these investments when conservatively made for non-residents. Personal knowledge of the security taken and good judgment are, however, indispensable in every transaction.

Mortgages made to local parties are occasionally foreclosed for the simple reason that too much money per acre is loaned, as a matter of friendship or willingness to purchase the property.

These standard securities are for sale, with interest at 6 per cent, in various sizes by
THE WESTERN INVESTMENT BANK,
165 Washington-st.

Money to Loan

On Improved Chicago Real Estate.
H. A. HURLBUT,
88 Washington-st.
REED & HURLBUT,
11 Pine-st., New York.

P. E. STANLEY & CO.,
88 Washington-st.

Money to loan on improved property at lowest market rates.

MONEY TO LOAN

On Real Estate at 5, 6, and 7 per cent. Special attention to making

BUILDING LOANS.

BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-

Wanted, $100,000 to $150,000

As special capital in a local enterprise, the nucleus of which is already formed, and has fully demonstrated it to be capable of large development. The opportunity presented is worthy the investigation of capitalists as offering an especially safe investment and remunerative returns. The greater portion of the amount desired will remain continuously in sight in improved property and collateral security. Unquestioned city references will be given. Correspondence solicited. Address R W 31, Tribune office.

MANUFACTURERS

And others wanting from 100 to 350 feet on river, with a depth of 330 to 400 feet to street, are requested to look at the docks on the North branch at North-av., having switch tracks to the Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

This property is as near the main river as Eighteenth-st. on the South Branch and is more desirable for manufacturing purposes.
JAS. B. GALLOWAY,
605 Rialto Building.

TRADERS' BANK CREDITORS.

All creditors and parties having claims against THE TRADERS' BANK OF CHICAGO are hereby requested to present their claims, verified by affidavit, to the Receiver of said bank, Byron L. Smith, at the bank, within 30 days from this date.
Dated Oct. 11, 1888. BYRON L. SMITH, Receiver.

CONTRACT TO LET.

Wanted, a responsible contractor to make estimate and contract for completion of a partially finished coal shaft through difficult drift formation. Location is convenient to Chicago. Work will require compressed air method or similar means. Give references as to financial standing and also as to experience in such work. Address Z 10, Tribune office.

For Sale—A Good Corner Investment.

A well located, first-class modern brick, splendidly arranged apartment dwelling in six flats of 7 rooms each, with every convenience, separate furnaces, etc. Rent $3,000, to the very best tenants. Price $25,000.
SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

BUSINESS.

FINANCIAL.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	Oct. 23.	Oct. 16.
New York	$140,322,334	$133,722,702
Boston	12,361,261	19,470,240
Chicago	10,960,000	12,453,000
Philadelphia	12,115,960	13,409,022
St. Louis	2,925,358	3,245,088
Baltimore	2,238,534	2,474,206
New Orleans	2,097,869	2,162,675

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, 60@70c discount; Boston, 10@12½c discount; St. Louis, 75@90c discount.

The banks reported no change in conditions of the money market. There is a fair demand by city men for accommodation, but less of it than was expected for this time of the year, the relative quietness being generally ascribed to the near approach of the Presidential election, which is given by some as a reason or excuse for deferring entrance upon new business enterprises. The country is still a good borrower, and the aggregate outgo of funds is a large one. The movement of the crops is expected to absorb still a larger amount, as the big corn crop is now getting ready for market, and a great deal will be put in cribs, which also requires the use of funds from the city. There has been recently some decrease in the lines of deposits at the banks, but they are still well supplied with funds. New York exchange is in the same condition as for several weeks past, being 70c discount before clearings and 60c afterwards, the transfer price being just above the point at which currency would be ordered to come here freely from the East. Sterling exchange is quiet with no new features.

Local securities were generally dull, and tended to an easier range of prices. Sales on the Stock Exchange were 45 shares North Chicago Street Railroad at 112; 6,000 Chicago Gas 5s at 82¾; and 35,000 Consumers' Gas 5s at 77½@77¾, the latter being firm. In bank stocks 235 was bid for Merchants' Loan & Trust Co. and Chicago Trust & Savings was offered at 105, the same figures that were erroneously credited to the Loan & Trust in Tuesday's issue. Gas Trusts were weak at 38 bid and 38¼ asked. Passenger Railway was again stronger, at 82½ bid for the stock and 107½ bid for the bonds. Canal & Dock was tame at 22½ bid and 23¾ asked, and Chicago City Railway 4½s were firm at 98⅜ bid, with 98¾ asked, but closed with sellers at 99.

It is stated that the Texas Pacific will be taken out of the hands of the receiver within a few days.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—[Special.]—During the forenoon the stock market was stronger, and a good many of the active stocks recovered a large part of their yesterday's decline, though Missouri Pacific was still active and continued on the down grade during the first hour, when it sold at 73⅛, making a total decline of 8 points since this day a week ago. But in the second hour it recovered to 75¼ and fell off to 74¾ again in the hour to 1 o'clock. The great feature of the market, however, was the Richmond Terminal stocks, which together furnished 34 per cent of the whole forenoon's business. The common advanced ⅝ to 29¼ before 12 o'clock and the preferred 1⅜ to 85. All the other stocks of the Southern roads embraced to a greater or less extent in the system that will be controlled by the Richmond Terminal Company were also higher. Memphis & Charleston, which is controlled by the East Tennessee, was up to 57. Some of the other Southern stocks were also usually active and higher, notably Tennessee Coal, which was up 1⅜ to 33⅝. But Louisville & Nashville and Norfolk & Western were both lower. After the Southern stocks, Union Pacific was not only the most active but the strongest, opening ⅛ higher, at 65⅝ and selling as high as 65⅞. The Granger stocks were active within a narrow range and Northwestern was especially so, there being sales of 11,000 shares between 111⅛, 110⅞, and 110¾, leaving it unchanged at 12 o'clock. St. Paul was firmer than Northwestern, and for the time being the decline of Atchison and Burlington seemed to have been arrested. The Anthracite coal stocks were dull and Lackawanna was rather heavy.

In the hour to 1 o'clock the market was strong, and the highest prices of the day were made at 1 o'clock. Lackawanna advanced to 141, St. Paul to 66¼, Union Pacific to 65⅞, Reading to 29½, Missouri Pacific to 74¾, East Tennessee first preferred to 82, Rock Island to 108, Western Union to 85¼, and New England to 50. Memphis & Charleston sold at 57 and 56.

Atchison is not the only Boston stock which had a great decline. Eastern of Massachusetts today dropped to 85, against 96 yesterday, this being only one of a number of such drops it has experienced in the last eighteen months from its highest price of 142¾ in 1887.

During the remainder of the afternoon the market, in spite of numerous fluctuations, ruled fairly steady. The trading was of a desultory character, however, and was irregular in its results on the market. In general the closing prices showed little change from the opening.

Important net advances over opening prices were: East Tennessee first preferred 1⅛, Lake Shore ⅝, Missouri Pacific 1⅛, New York & New England ⅝, San Francisco preferred ⅝, South Carolina 1⅝, Union Pacific ⅜. Declines were: A. C. O. Trusts ⅛, Northwestern ⅜, Richmond Terminal ⅛.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS OF STOCKS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing Oct. 23.	Closing Oct. 22.
Am. Cot. Sd. T.	6,800	49	47¼	48¼	48¼
Atchison	918	64	63¼	63¾	63½
Canada Southern	500	54¾	54⅝	54⅝	54¾
Ches. & Ohio	400	20¾	20	20	20
C., B. & Q.	3,600	110¾	109⅞	110¾	110¾
C. & E. I.	200	43	43	43	43
Do pfd	200	98	98	98	98
C., I., St. L. & C.	100	64¼	64¼	64¼	[illegible]
D., L. & W.	[illegible]	143¾	142¾	142¾	141
Erie	4,800	29	28⅝	28¾	28¾
E. Tenn. & Ga.	3,700	11¼	10⅞	11¼	10⅞
Do 1st pfd	1,800	82	80¾	82	80½
Do 2d pfd	6,000	26¾	26¼	26½	26¼
Ev. & T. H.	100	87	87	87	......
Hocking Valley	100	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¼
Ill. Central	100	115½	115½	115½	116
Jersey Central	200	89¼	89	89	88¾
Kas. & Tex.	1,100	12¼	11¾	12¼	11¾
Lake Shore	4,900	103	102¾	103	102¾
Louis. & Nash.	1,500	60¾	60¼	60¾	60¼
L. E. & W. pfd.	900	53⅝	53⅜	53½	53⅝
Missouri Pacific	16,255	75¾	73¾	75¼	73¾
Northwestern	22,800	111¼	110¾	110⅞	111⅜
Do pfd	300	143¼	142¾	142¾	......
N. Y. & N. E.	15,890	50¼	49¾	50½	49⅞
Northern Pacific	300	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾
Do pfd	5,435	61⅝	61¼	61¼	61¼
Nor. & W.	400	18½	18½	18½	......
Do pfd	8,250	53	51⅞	52¾	53¼
N. Y., C. & St. L.	700	20¾	20	20	19¾
N. Y., Sus. & W. pfd	300	36	36	36	35
O. Trans. Co.	1,200	30¾	30⅛	30⅝	30⅛
O. Ry. & N. Co.	100	95	95	95	95
Ohio & Miss.	100	23¾	23¾	23¾	24
P. P. C. Co.	325	167¾	167	167¾	167¾
P., D. & E.	300	26¾	26¾	26¾	26½
Reading	15,120	53⅜	52¾	53⅜	52¾
R. & W. P. T.	55,945	29⅜	28⅝	28⅝	......
Do pfd	7,682	85⅛	83¾	84	83⅝
Rock Island	1,075	107¼	106¾	107¼	106⅞
St. Paul	18,300	66	65¾	66	65¾
St. Paul & Duluth	100	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¼
St. Paul & Omaha	400	39¼	38¾	39¼	38¾
Do pfd	100	106	106	106	......
St. P., M. & M.	300	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	102
St. L. & S. F.	100	29	29	29	28¾
Do pfd	1,400	67⅛	66¾	67⅛	66⅝
So. Car.	2,800	10¾	10	10	......
Texas Pacific	915	24¾	24⅛	24¾	24¾
Tenn. Coal	800	32¾	32⅝	32⅝	32
Union Pacific	37,840	66¼	65¾	66	65¾
W. & L. E. pfd.	975	61¾	61¼	61¾	61¼
Wabash pfd	100	28¼	28¼	28¼	27¾
Western Union	3,540	85¼	84¾	85	85½

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	147	Fargo	140
American	110½	United States	78

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 4s, reg.	127¾	U. S. 4½s, reg.	108¾
U. S. 4s, coup.	127¾	U. S. 4½s, coup.	108⅞

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

10000 AC&P 1st ...106
1000 Can So 1st gtd ...105¾
10000 CNJ g m 5s ...105¾
41000 C&O cur reorg cft ...81@81¼
28000 C&O cp 4s reor ctf 78
20000 C&O 6s-1911 ...112
15000 C&EIll gn 5s ...103¾
6000 C&IC 1st ...108@108¼
1000 CP&A 7s ...110
11000 CRI&P 5s coup ...106¾@106¾
5000 CHV&T g m 6s ...85
9000 FtW&D 1st ...92@92¼
25000 K&O 1st ...103¼@103½
5000 LongDock 7s ...113½
7000 L&N—NO&M 1st ...113
5000 L&N—NO&M 2d ...100
3000 MetEl 1st ...114½
6000 MK&T gn 6s ...61
10000 MPa 1st con ...113
11000 Mo Pa 7s ...91¼
5000 MUT 6s ...97¼
11000 NYC&St L 4s 91¼@91¾
5000 N&W g mtg ...119½
1000 NW 25 yr deb 5s ...106
3000 O&M 2d ...119¾
1000 OSo inc ...45¼
2000 OShrtL 6s ...110
5000 OT 6s ...103
20000 P&R 2d pfd inc ...78¼
20000 P&R 3d pfd inc ...65¾@66
5000 R&Al 1st trust ...61
5000 Shen Val g m trst 35
15000 TexPa 1st 5s ...93¼
7000 TexP 2d inc ...41
1000 WS gtd 4s ...103⅝

12 M. TO 2 P. M.

5000 Va 6s dfd trst rec. 8¾
5000 CNJ g m 5s ...105⅝
29000 C&O cur reorg ctf ...81¼@81¾
1000 C&Ocp 4s rogn ctf 78¼
2000 CB&Q-Neb Exts ...93¾
2000 C&C 1st ...94
3000 F W & D 1st ...92
10000 GtWstn 1st tr ...94
11000 GtWstn 2d tr ...88¼
10000 G B W &S P inc ...31½@31¾
15000 Knox&O 1st ...103½
4000 LNA&C con ...94¾
5000 L&N—NO&M 2d ...100
5000 MLS&Wis-MchD 111¼
21000 MK&T gn 6s 61⅜@62¼
28000 NYC&StL 4s 91¾@91⅞
2000 NPa Trm 1st ...106
1000 NPa 3d cp ...98¼
2000 OR&N 1st ...111
5000 Ogn T 6s ...103
5000 PaofMo 1s 4s ...97¼
12000 P&R 1st pfd inc ...89⅝@90
23000 P&Reading g m 4s 88¾
1000 R&WPTm tr 6s ...98⅝
5000 RW&O con ...105
3000 StJ&GI 1st ...107¼
1000 StLA&T H 2d inc ...108
2000 SP&SC 1st ...123¾
5000 TPa 1st 5s ...93⅜
4000 TexP 2d inc 40¾@41
10000 UPa 1st-'96 ...115⅛
7000 WStL&P—Chi D. trst ...89⅝@90
10000 WS gtd 4s ...103⅛
5000 WS gtd 4s reg ...103¼
5000 WNY&P 1st ...94

2 P. M. TO 3 P. M.

15000 Va 6s dfd trst ...9
1000 BCR&N 1st ...99¾
10000 CNJ g m 5s ...105¾
175000 C&O cp 4s rg ctf ...78¾@78¾
1000 C&EIll gn 5s ...100⅜
2000 CCC&I cons ...131
2000 D&M 1st ...103¼
1000 E T 1st ...122
20000 GC&SF 1st ...118¾
3000 GC&SF gld 6s ...90¼
1000 KPa 1st con ...111¾
28000 Knox&O 1st ...104
3000 L&N tr b 6s ...109@109¼
2000 M&SP 1st—W&M ...100
8000 MK&T gn 6s ...61¾
9000 MK&T cn 7s ...91¾
25000 NYC&StL 4s ...91¼
3000 NPa 1st cp ...116¼
3000 NPa Term 1st ...105¾
9000 NW 25 yr deb 5s ...106
20000 P&R 1st pref inc. 90
2000 P&R 2d pfd inc ...77
44000 P&R g m 4s ...88¾
20000 R&WPTerm tr 6s ...98¼@98¾
4000 StLA&T 1st ...99
6000 TCI&Rds-BirDist 90
1000 TexPa1st 5s ...93¼
15000 TexP 2d inc ...41@41½
5000 Utah S Ex 1st ...103
5000 Va Mid g m ...85
28000 WStL&P-Chi Div trst ...90@91¼
2000 WNY&P 1st ...94

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 23.—Stock sales and quotations were:

	Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
Atchison	11,560	62¾	63¾	61¾	62¾
C., B. & Q.	737	109¾	110	109⅝	110
Union Pacific	2,300	65⅝	66⅛	65	66
Mexican Central	750	13¼	13¼	13⅛	13¼
Bell Telephone	100	222	223½	222	223½
Pullman	200	166¾	166¾	166¼	166¾
Wisconsin Central	150	17⅛	17⅛	17	17

Bond transactions were:

10000 N E 7s ...55
5000 U Pac 8s ...118¼
10000 Mex Cen inc. 18⅛@18¼
8000 Bell Tel 7s ...111@111½
11000 O S L 6s ...108¾@108⅝
5000 Mex C 4s ...65¼
5000 Cala So inc ...68

Money at the clearing-house is 3½ per cent; call loans are 3@4 per cent and time paper 4@6 per cent.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 23.—The market closed steady: Pennsylvania, 55⅜@55⅝; Reading, 26 7-16@27¼; Lehigh Valley, 54¾@54½; Reading general 4s, 88⅝@88¾; Reading 1st preferred 5s, 89¾@90; Reading 2d preferred 5s, 77@77¼; Reading 3d preferred 5s, 65¾@65¾.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—Consols closed at 97 5-16 for money and 97 7-16 for the account.

United States bonds, 4s, 130¼; Atlantic & Great Western firsts, 41¾; Canadian Pacific, 57⅜; Erie, 29¼ do seconds, 103¾; Illinois Central, 119¾; Mexican ordinary, 47¾; St. Paul common, 67¾; New York Central, 110¾; Reading, 127; Mexican Central firsts, 67¾.

Bar silver, 43⅞d per ounce.

PARIS, Oct. 23.—Three per cent rentes, 82f 42½c for the account.

MINING STOCKS.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 23.—Closing prices: Allouez Mining Company (new), $4.00; Calumet & Hecla, $305.00; Catalpa, $15.00; Franklin, $18.50; Huron, $7.12½; Osceola, $21.25; Pewabic (new), $4.50; San Diego, $27.00; Tamarac, $180.00.

MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were more active yesterday, except wheat, and there was a general decline in prices. It was a day of heaviness all round, with an absence of outside support and a moderately extensive throwing of long stuff by big local operators. Hutchinson and his following were throwing overboard their November corn, being satisfied the supply is too great for successful bulling. Bloom was selling his January pork, though the quantity was much less than generally supposed, being only 16,000 brls, and Lyon was in person selling his December wheat, whatever he may have been doing through brokers. In the afternoon it was supposed that Hutchinson had been the largest seller of wheat for the day and that most of the buying had been done for Ream. Also that the Cudahy party had sold out its holding of May corn which had been taken on at 40c and over.

There was again much talk about the probability that Mr. Lyon will run a deal in December wheat in this market, and it is said that several of the commission houses are so much impressed with a fear of artificial conditions in that month that they do their best to discourage trading in it for customers. Of course, active business under such circumstances is not probable, and it is no wonder that some are complaining of dullness on the floor. It is undeniable that trading on outside account has diminished greatly within the last few days. It is thought likely that little more will be done for outsiders till after election.

The preparations for a corner in December wheat will probably prevent its occurrence. About 250,000 bu are on the way here from Cairo via St. Louis. It is proposed to hold 300,000 bu now in Baltimore ready to move here if wanted, and the cleaning mills in this city and Milwaukee are reported to be as active as possible in making No. 3 into No. 2. Verily, the way of the cornerer is hard, when he advertises his intentions weeks in advance of the fact.

The disproportionately high price of wheat in the Northwest is proving a boon to British millers and acts as a decided bull argument in the markets of the United Kingdom. People in the trade there report that they have never had much trouble with American wheat in recent years, but that the offerings of American flour have been so uniformly liberal as to depress prices to the lowest notch and prevent home millers from working except in a small way. The Minneapolis mills have now practically stopped the shipment of flour to the British islands, and the result is a marked improvement in the tone of home business.

There is, however, no lack of business in the flour mills at Minneapolis. Some of them are reported as having tried to accumulate stock, but are unable to do so. A member of our Board of Trade, just returned from a visit to that city, says the mills are overrunning with orders for flour, which is wanted to go "all over creation," and the millers naturally feel bullish on wheat. They expect that after the close of this month the supply from the country will not be equal to the current consumption and think there may yet be a lively scramble for wheat before another harvest comes round. Estimates of the crop in Minnesota and Dakota vary all the way from 45,000,000 bu to a third more than that, but all are agreed that the total does not include more than about 30,000,000 bu of good wheat, such as is fit for use by the roller process, and they expect that this will be doled out slowly by the farmers who hold it, as they even now think it likely to be more valuable than the price at present offered for it.

Tallow is much stronger. Sales are reported at 5¼c for city brands.

A. D. Ferren, one of the oldest of the commercial reporters of this city, has begun the publication of a weekly sheet of statistics pertaining to the movement and prices of produce at this point and elsewhere.

New York reports 120,000 bu corn taken for export.

The stock of flour in London at the opening of this month is reported as 514,079 sacks of 280 lbs each, which is said to be the largest total on record. The receipts of wheat at Liverpool during the last three days reported were 456,000 bu, of which only 72,000 bu were American.

MARKETS ON 'CHANGE.

Flour was dull and neglected, with an easier tone.

Wheat was generally dull, and quite heavy in tone. The weakness was mostly due to the fact that Hutchinson had been a large seller the previous day, was still a moderate seller for both December and May, and gave it as his opinion that the market has got to go considerably lower yet. This disposed the local crowd to a bearish mood, and there was an absence of outside orders. Counselman, Helmholtz, Schwartz, and Lindblom led in the selling, and Mitchell was the most conspicuous buyer. Paris and Hamburg were both quoted weaker. December opened ⅜c lower, at $1.15¼, declined to $1.14, reacted to $1.15, fell off to $1.13, and closed at $1.14, with May at a much smaller discount of ⅝c, and November at 1⅛c discount. The trading was mostly for May. No. 2 in store sold at $1.11@1.12 for both spring and red winter. Free on board lots of No. 3 red winter sold at 91c@$1.05, with No. 2 do at $1.12½@1.13½ and No. 2 Turkish at $1.04. No. 4 spring sold at 70@85c and No. 3 at 85@98c. Total cash sales, 133 cars.

Corn was heavy all around, but especially so for this and next month. The great cause of weakness was the withdrawal of Hutchinson Monday from the support of the cash market and the understanding that he had grown tired of the effort to hold it up, finding the steady run of receipts to much exceed expectation. Baldwin was a brisk seller nearly all day, and the resulting decline soon brought out a lot of stop orders, which weakened it all the more as buyers were decidedly slow, and the depression extended to the longer futures, which were sold actively by Young, Helmholtz, and Irwin-Green. November opened ¼c lower with sales at 42⅜c, declined to 41¼c, and closed at 41½c asked, with December at a shade less than 2c discount and May ½c lower, at 38¾c bid. Samples ranged ½@1c lower. In store sold at 41¼@41¾c for No. 2 and 40½@41c for No. 3. Sample lots sold at 40@41¾c for No. 4, with do new at 37c. No. 3 sold at 40¾@41½c and No. 2 yellow at 42@42½c. Total cash sales, 452 cars and 63,500 bu.

Oats were about steady on the near futures, with May fairly active and ⅛@¼c lower under free selling by Counselman and Hutchinson, resting at 29⅛@29¼c, after selling ⅛c either way from that price. Next month was unchanged at 24¾c, with 25⅛c bid for December. No. 2 in store was fully steady at 24½c, with a round lot at 24⅝c. Samples were active and fully steady. No. 3 white sold at 26¼@27c to go to store and 27@28¾c on track. Free on board lots sold at 21@25¼c for No. 3 mixed, 26¼@27¾c for No. 3 white, with barley-oats at 28@29c and No. 2 mixed at 25@26c. Total cash sales, 354 cars and 5,000 bu.

Rye was dull and ½@1c lower, with a slack demand for futures and a lessened number of buyers appearing for cash lots. No. 2 in store sold at 57½c and No. 3 at 47c. Sample sales of the latter were at 49@52c. Total, 26 cars. May sold at 65½c and December at 59c. Barley was unchanged, with the best samples fully steady, while poor lots were slow and easy. No. 3 sold at 50@71c, and No. 4 at 40@58c. Total sales, 90 cars. No. 2 was nominal and futures inactive.

Pork broke badly, just at the time when nearly everybody was looking for a smart advance. The rise of the previous day invited selling by packers and others. The early offerings were mostly by Jones, Gifford, and Antony Brown, with the Anglos buying. Then Bloom's pork came on the market, and there was a semi stampede for awhile, till it was found that the extent of his offerings had been grossly overestimated. Other product was neglected, but weaker in sympathy. Pork for January opened 5c higher, at $14.82½, advanced 5c, declined to $14.45, and reacted 15c, closing at $14.55 bid, with November at 7½c discount. Lard for January sold 2½c higher to $8.30, but weakened to $8.22½ at the close, with November at 22½c lower, at $8.37½ bid, and this month nominal at $8.80. Ribs for January declined 10c, to $7.30, and closed at $7.32½ bid, with cash lots nominal at $7.80. Cash sales included 250 tcs lard at $8.77½, and 125,000 lbs short ribs at $7.80.

Millstuffs were in fair request, with middlings at $11.50@14.00, and bran quiet at $11.50@12.25.

Flaxseed was quiet but stronger, under lessened offerings and a fair demand. No. 1 cash opened steady at $1.47, and advanced to $1.50½ for choice, closing at $1.49@1.50, or 2@3c net advance, with rejected at $1.43@1.49. Total cash sales, part to arrive, 45 cars. October sold at $1.47 up to $1.49, with light sales of year at $1.50, and May at $1.53 in exchange. Timothy seed was dull, with bag lots neglected and nearly unsalable, unless fully prime or better, with contract grade about $1.50. October sold sparingly at $1.51½, but closed nominally easier, as year rested at $1.50 after selling at $1.51. Cash sales included 896 bags at $1.35@1.60. Clover-seed was quotably steady at $5.50 prime new, with sales of buckwheat at 82@88c, and Hungarian at 45½c.

The street produce markets were without special change, a fair demand being noted for the offerings, which were no larger than usual. Butter was one of the most active articles on the list, with eggs firm and cheese quiet though steady. In fruits and vegetables there was a moderate call on the part of local buyers, with the shipping movement rather light. No oranges of consequence have yet arrived, with advices of shipments from Florida in the near future. In groceries there was a fair trade, with sugars quiet and about steady, fish firm, and coffees unsettled. Receipts of dried fruits are increasing, and the feeling is steady.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices for grain and provisions:

	Closed Monday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
WHEAT.			
October	$ 1.14⅛	$ 1.11½@ 1.13¾	$ 1.12⅛
December	1.15⅜	1.13 @ 1.15¼	1.14
May	1.13¾	1.12¾@ 1.13⅝	1.13⅛
CORN.			
October	42¾	41¼@ 42¾	41¾
November	42¾	41¼@ 42⅝	41½
May	39¾	38⅝@ 39¼	38⅝
OATS.			
October	24½	24⅛@ 24⅝	24⅝
November	24⅞	24⅝@......	24⅝
May	29⅝	29 @ 29⅝	29⅛
MESS PORK.			
October	$15.00	$......@......	$14.87½
November	14.70	14.42½@14.70	14.47½
January	14.77½	14.45 @14.87½	14.55
LARD—PER 100 POUNDS.			
October	$ 9.00	$......@......	$ 8.80
November	8.57½	8.35 @ 8.60	8.37½
January	8.25	8.22½@ 8.30	8.22½
RIBS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.			
October	$ 7.75	$......@......	$ 7.75
January	7.40	7.30 @ 7.42½	7.32½

The following were the latest buying prices for the corresponding day last year:

	November.	December.	May.
No. 2 spring	$......	$ 73¾	$ 79¾
No. 2 corn	41⅝	41⅜	45¾
No. 2 oats	25⅝	......	29⅞
Lard	6.25	......	......
Cash mess pork	13.00	......	......

GRAIN INSPECTION.

The following grain was inspected as received in this city Tuesday by car lots:

	Contract grades.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total
Winter wheat	54	45	8	107
Spring wheat	16	38	24	78
Corn	435	189	46	670
Oats	49	236	......	285
Rye	16	12	......	28
Barley	1	78	96	175
Total	571	598	174	1,343

Also by canal 38,800 bu corn and 300 bu oats.

Inspected out: 29,413 bu wheat, 35,919 bu corn, 25,988 bu oats, and 22,589 bu barley. The receipts to be announced today are expected to include 95 cars wheat, 450 cars corn, 208 cars oats, and 14,000 hogs.

The following were the local receipts and shipments of the articles named for the 48 hours ending at 6 o'clock Monday evening:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1888.	RECEIPTS. 1887.	SHIPMENTS. 1888.	SHIPMENTS. 1887.
Flour, brls	12,520	23,365	11,672	14,500
Wheat, bu	75,826	113,315	68,829	9,640
Corn, bu	418,008	290,904	426,668	99,349
Oats, bu	252,401	244,437	165,278	212,045
Rye, bu	23,419	4,819	40,904	17,260
Barley, bu	119,718	87,512	80,676	44,473
Grass seed, lbs	654,001	232,790	542,600	8,730
Flaxseed, bu	68,577	36,088	50,392	50,108
Cheese, lbs	173,895	214,200	394,781	315,710
Butter, lbs	275,831	353,638	442,513	511,865
Hides, lbs	312,400	105,945	880,750	608,280
Wool, lbs	173,240	32,212	89,705	33,866

The receipts and shipments of wheat at the points given were as follows on the dates named:

POINTS.	RECEIPTS, BU. Oct. 23.	RECEIPTS, BU. Oct. 22.	SHIPMENTS, BU. Oct. 23.	SHIPMENTS, BU. Oct. 22.
Western.				
Chicago	75,826	41,832	68,829	31,604
Milwaukee	49,210	33,156	1,050	525
St. Louis	24,000	60,000	10,000	19,000
Toledo	35,787	43,724	29,600	54,000
Detroit	55,655	48,790	24,204	53,500
Kansas City	5,560	16,000	500	9,500
Peoria	3,500	8,500	3,500	8,000
Minneapolis	172,710	455,430	64,980	30,210
Duluth	50,222	37,258	69,971	62,512
Total	472,410	744,690	272,634	268,959
Eastern.				
New York	120,500	54,000	......	......
Philadelphia	3,277	5,202	11,144	4,549
Baltimore	14,868	26,379	......	32,000
Total	138,646	85,581	11,144	36,549
Grand total	611,055	830,271	283,778	305,508
Same days 1887	1,009,549	993,594	208,999	502,180

The following were the imports of flour, wheat, and corn into the United Kingdom on the dates named:

	Week ending Oct. 20, 1888.	Week ending Oct. 13, 1888.	Week ending Oct. 22, 1887.
Flour, brls	165,000	279,000	188,000
Wheat, qrs	339,000	341,000	278,000
Corn, qrs	148,000	117,000	106,000

Lake freights were steady, with a fair inquiry noted for tonnage, and charters recorded for 90,000 bu oats and 105,000 bu corn. Rates were on the basis of 2c on corn and 2¼c on wheat to Buffalo.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN—But little new corn is coming in, and the market is quiet and about steady. The receipts last week were 467,149 lbs and the shipments 204,122 lbs. Fair to fine hurl, 3¾@4½c per lb; rough and coarse hurl, according to color, 3@3½c; choice green carpet brush, 3¾@4¼c.

BUTTER—All desirable makes met with ready sale upon arrival, ruling firm at the quotations. The receipts last week were 1,837,111 lbs and the shipments 2,250,366 lbs. Fancy creamery, Elgin district, 26@26½c per lb; choice creamery, 22@23c; good do, 18@20c; fair do, 15@16c; choice dairies, 19@22c; common to fair do, 15@17c; good packing stock, 12@13c; rolls, 15@16c.

CHEESE—Exporters took some cheddars, with the bulk of the trade in full cream flats and Young Americas to home buyers. The receipts last week were 2,078,728 lbs, and the shipments 1,569,673 lbs. Quotations: Finest full cream cheddars, 10½@11c per lb; fair do, 9@10c; fine flats, 11½@12c; Young America, 11¼@11¾c; low grades, 5@8c; poor to choice skims quiet at 4@10c.

EGGS—Were in good demand at 18@18½c per doz for fresh stock.

GREEN FRUITS—Grapes were in large supply, with peaches quiet and dull, as the season is now nearing its close, and consumers are turning their attention to other fruits. Sound winter apples, $1.70@1.85 per brl in car lots; autumn do, $1.40@1.60; Bartlett pears, $2.50@2.75 per keg; Michigan peaches, 15@30c per peck basket; do ½-bu, 35@60c; Concord grapes, 18@22c per 10-lb basket; do Delawares, 45@50c; quinces, $3.50@3.75 per brl; Cape Cod cranberries, $8.00@9.00 per brl; bell and cherry do, $6.50@7.00.

HAY—All desirable lots of hay were in good request and firm, with poor grades dull. Sales were: On track—4 cars No. 1 timothy at $11.50@12.00; 38 cars upland prairie at $7.00@8.75. Receipts, 776 tons; shipments, 251 tons.

HIDES—At the lower asked prices a large business is done. The receipts last week were 1,879,245 lbs; shipments, including those taken off at the Stock-Yards, 4,591,240 lbs. Quotations: Fully cured green salted, light, 7@7¼c per lb; heavy do, 6¾@7c; No. 2 G. S., 5@5¼c; green salted, bull, 4@5c; green salted, calf, 7@7¼c for No. 1, and 5c for No. 2; deacons, each, 20@25c; No. 1 dry salted, 7½@8c per lb.

POTATOES—A good local and shipping trade was enjoyed, with prices ruling steady. Sound and ripe stock was held at 35@40c per bu in car-lots. Sweet potatoes were rather slow at $2.00@2.50 per brl for Jerseys.

POULTRY—Spring chickens were again shown a preference over old hens, selling at a premium. A fair, general trade was reported. Live hens, 8@8½c per lb; spring chickens, 9@9½c; roosters, 5c; live turkeys, 8@9c; ducks, 7½@8½c; live geese, $6.50@7.00 per doz.

OILS—The usual business was recorded, with turpentine firm and carbons and linseeds steady. Standard white carbon, 110°, 8½c; prime white, 150°, 9¾c; snow and water, 150°, 11¾c; headlight, 175°, 13¼c; Eocene, 14c; Kenejene, 16c; Elaine, 17c; gasoline, 74°, 10½c; benzine, 9c; linseed, raw, 55c, and boiled, 58c; turpentine, 48½c; extra lard oil, 82c; No. 1 lard oil, 42c; No. 2 do, 34c; whale oil, 50c, and W. B. sperm, 90c; cooking oil, 54c.

TALLOW—The recent weakness in this article has given place to a feeling of firmness, with quotations as follows: Prime city, 5@5¼c per lb; do country, 4¾@5c; No. 2 do, 3¾@4c. Grease—Prime white, 4¾@5c; yellow, 4@4½c; brown, 3¼@3½c.

VEGETABLES—Such late varieties as cabbages are in better demand than recently. Cauliflower, $1.50@1.75 per doz; home-grown cabbage, $2.50@3.50 per 100; celery, 10@20c per doz; onions, 75@90c per brl; tomatoes, 75@85c per bu; turnips, 75c@$1.00 per brl.

WHISKY—Was steady on the basis of $1.20.

WOOL—Trade was moderately active at recent firm prices. The receipts last week were 483,434 lbs; shipments, 1,301,375 lbs, indicating a liberal outward movement. Illinois, Michigan, and Eastern Iowa—Coarse tub, 30@32c per lb; medium tub, 30@33c; fine unwashed, 15@19c; medium unwashed, 20@24c; coarse washed, 27@29c. Nebraska, Dakota, Minnesota, Kansas, and Western Iowa—Fine unwashed, 13@16c; medium unwashed, 17@21c; coarse unwashed, 17@18c.

LIVE STOCK.

The following were the receipts and shipments of live stock for the periods indicated, with comparisons:

Dates.	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday Oct. 22	15,508	356	15,612	9,013
Tuesday, Oct. 23	7,800	300	15,000	5,000
Total	23,308	656	30,612	14,013
Last week	20,984	384	26,298	10,822
Shipments—				
Monday, Oct. 22	3,754	65	2,953	2,357
Tuesday, Oct. 23	3,000	......	4,800	2,000
Total	6,754	65	7,753	4,357
Last week	6,945	66	8,897	8,234

Today's receipts are estimated at 17,000 hogs, 11,000 cattle, and 7,000 sheep, against 14,187 hogs, 9,355 cattle, and 6,373 sheep received Wednesday of last week.

Last week Chicago received only 4,212 car-loads of all kinds of live stock, against 5,226 cars the corresponding week last year.

A car-load of Texas goats sold Tuesday at $1.35 per head. Last Friday nearly 300 sold at $1.62½ each.

D. H. Clark, manager of the Shiedley Cattle Company, Rapid City, D. T., was at the yards. He says there are about 600 to 700 cars of beef cattle still to come over the Elkhorn Railroad. The season's shipments from that region are the largest on record. He thinks about the usual number of stock cattle will be wintered, and says the range cattle business is generally in much more encouraging shape than it was a year ago.

CATTLE—Tuesday's receipts of cattle hardly reached expectations, being estimated at 7,800. About three-fourths of the fresh arrivals were "rangers," and nearly 4,000 of them were from the Far West. There was a fair supply of common native beef cattle on sale, while few "good" native steers were on the market. The demand for desirable native beeves was good and prices for the good to fancy grades ruled 5@10c higher. The general market was firmer, but poor to fair native and range cattle showed little if any change. The best grades of Texas and Western cattle sold 5@10c higher. Native butcher stock sold at former quotations and stock cattle sold moderately at steady prices. The markets West were weak, owing to large offerings, and reports from the East denoted little change. The market here closed firm. Dressed beef men were the principal buyers. Eastern shippers bought poor to fancy natives averaging 1,054 to 1,481 lbs at $3.10@5.85; some 1,481-lb steers sold at $5.85; some 1,099-lb Herefords sold at $4.85; most of the shipping steers sold at $3.85@4.40. Dressed beef men bought 1,038 to 1,517-lb natives at $2.85@5.00, principally at $4.10@4.70; some 1,250-lb cattle sold to a city butcher at $4.70. Western range cattle sold at $2.75@4.25, largely at $3.25@3.75; some 1,300-lb Montanas sold as low as $3.25; wintered Texans sold at $2.55@3.35, and Western cows at $2.30@4.15. Through Texans sold at $1.50@2.35 for bulls and cows and $2.40@3.15 for steers. Native butcher stock sold principally at $1.90@2.50; some scalawag cows sold as low as $1.00@1.35 per 100 lbs. Native bulls sold at $1.50@2.50 per 100 lbs. Stock cattle sold at $1.90@3.35, principally at $2.40@2.80. Revised quotations are as follows:

Fancy bred beeves	$ 6.00@ 6.40
Good to fancy, 1,350 to 1,550 lbs	4.65@ 5.95
Fair to choice, 1,100 to 1,350 lbs	3.50@ 5.30
Poor to fair, 900 to 1,100 lbs	2.70@ 3.45
Fancy cows and heifers	2.50@ 2.70
Poor to choice cows, 850 to 1,100 lbs	1.20@ 2.30
Poor to choice bulls, 900 to 1,800 lbs	1.50@ 2.50
Texas and Indian steers	2.40@ 3.45
Far West cattle	2.70@ 4.55
Stock steers, 500 to 900 lbs	2.25@ 2.85
Feeding steers, 900 to 1,200 lbs	2.75@ 3.40
Veal calves, 100 to 300 lbs	3.00@ 5.00
Milch cows, per head	15.00@40.00

HOGS—Tuesday's hog market opened strong, and some sales were made at 5c advance. Shippers and speculators were the principal buyers, while packers bought rather sparingly. About 11 o'clock the general market weakened, and closing prices were fully 10c lower than Monday's highest prices. The provision market went "tobogganing," which caused most of the weakness in hogs. Early in the day a few of the packers were "bidding" for increased receipts, and paid higher prices. The quality of the offerings today were much improved, there being more heavyweights among the animals. Early in the day "sorts" of heavy sold to shippers as high as $5.80@5.87½, but at the close prime heavy sold at $5.75 and good to choice heavy closed at $5.55@5.65, with rough to fair heavy at $5.40@5.50; good to choice light bacon and mixed closed at $5.50@5.60, and inferior to fair lots at $5.35@5.45. The best mixed sold early at $5.65@5.70, and some light as high as $5.70. Pigs averaging 70 to 130 lbs sold at $4.00@5.25. Eight packers bought 8,147 hogs today. Shippers took 5,000, and fully 6,000 remained unsold.

SHEEP—Tuesday's sheep market was active and firm at former prices. Receipts were smaller than for some time past. Shippers bought freely to the extent of the offerings. Nearly 800 Texas sheep, averaging 80 lbs, sold at $3.50, and two car-loads, averaging 72 lbs, at $3.00; Montanas, averaging 111 to 113 lbs, sold at $3.40@3.55; some common Oregons, averaging 76 lbs, sold at $2.70@2.75; Colorados, averaging 87 lbs, sold at $3.20; natives, averaging 75 to 122 lbs, sold at $2.00@3.75, and lambs at $4.50@5.00.

OTHER MARKETS.

New York, Oct. 23.—BEEVES—Receipts, 440; all for exportation, dead; no market for beeves; dull for dressed beef, at 7@9c per lb for native sides; 6@7c for Colorado do, and 4@5½c for Texas do. Exports today, 2,280 quarters of beef.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,000, with 2,500 carried over yesterday; dull, with sales of sheep at $3.25@4.62½ per 100 lbs, and of lambs at $4.50@6.20.

HOGS—Receipts, 2,370; dull at $5.90@6.25, outside figures for choice pigs.

Omaha, Neb., Oct. 23.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,700; shipments, 500; opened slow; closed fairly active for bulk Westerns; only one train of Texans; some 1,392 lb corn-fed natives sold at $4.75; prime 1,300 to 1,500 lbs corn-fed steers, $5.00@5.50; 1,100 to 1,300 lbs, $4.00@5.00; native feeders, $2.75@3.25; Western feeders, $2.75@3.15; range steers, $2.50@3.50; common to good cows, $1.25@2.15; choice to fancy, $2.25@2.75; common to choice bulls, $1.25@2.00.

HOGS—Receipts, 3,250; shipments, 100; opened 5c higher; closed with the advance; best all sold early; heavy, $5.50@5.65; light, $5.25@5.40; mixed, $5.45@5.55.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,500; shipments, 100; some fair 100 to 105 lb Western sheep sold at $3.20@3.25.

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 23.—CATTLE—Receipts, 9,641; shipments, 3,311. Market about steady; best common perhaps a trifle firm; good to choice cornfed, $4.75@5.25; common to medium, $3.25@4.50; stockers and feeding steers, $1.60@3.35; grass range steers, $1.80@3.15; cows, $1.25@2.75.

HOGS—Receipts, 7,880; shipments, 216. Active, but values 5@10c lower, closing weak; good to choice, $5.45@5.50; common to medium $4.60@5.35; skips and pigs, $3.00@4.40.

SHEEP—Receipts, 345. Steady. Good to choice muttons, $3.50@3.75; common to medium, $1.50@3.00.

Sioux City, Ia., Oct. 23.—CATTLE—Receipts, 181 head; shipments, 109 head; increase of 10c on fat cows noted; prime cattle, $3.00@5.00; stockers, $2.00@2.75; feeders, $2.50@3.15; fat cows, $1.50@2.25.

HOGS—Receipts, 825 head; light and mixed, $5.40@5.50; heavy, $5.50@5.70.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Liverpool, Oct. 23.—PROVISIONS—Closing—Pork in fair demand; prime mess Eastern, 78s 9d, firm; do Western, 68s 9d, firm. Lard—Is in good demand; spot and October, 46s 9d, steady; November and December, 45s, steady.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat—Is in poor demand; new No. 2 winter, 8s 2d, dull; new No. 2 spring, 8s 2d, dull. Flour—Is in fair demand at 10s 9d, steady. Corn—Is in poor demand; spot and October, 4s 6¼d, dull; November, 4s 7d, dull; December, 4s 7½d, dull.

COTTON—Quiet, with a moderate inquiry; sales 8,000 bales, of which 1,000 were for speculation and export, and included 5,400 bales American.

CHEESE—American finest white and colored, 51s.

London, Oct. 23.—REFINED PETROLEUM—6 11-16@6¾d per gallon.

LINSEED OIL—19s 7½d per cwt.

New York, Oct. 23.—[Special.]—COTTON—It was to a considerable extent a scalper's market, but there were reports of storms in the Gulf States and fears of frost. Liverpool was 1@2 points higher, and New York moved up 6@9 points. Lehman bought November, December, and January, Henry Hentz bought November and December, V. & A. Meyer bought January and February. The South bought largely. The selling was well scattered. The receipts at the ports today were 58,594 bales, against 55,421 this day last week, and 50,450 last year; since Sept. 1, 1,149,554 bales, against 1,492,978 during the same period last year. The close was firm after sales of 137,200 bales.

WHEAT—Dropped ½c to 1c early, with light trading and some selling by Hutchinson, who is said to be gradually getting out of the deal on the high-priced wheat and waiting for a break. The foreign houses bought to some extent, as also did Wall street. Minzesheimer sold May principally, and the crowd also sold. The cables were dull and weak. The quantity on passage decreased 952,000 bu, but this fact had no effect. The market was a mere ghost of its former self. The decline, however, was recovered. The option sales were 1,008,000 bu, including November at $1.10@1.10¾, December at $1.12¼@1.11¾@1.12¼@1.12¾, and May at $1.17@1.16¾@1.17¼. The cash sales were 18,000 bu at $1.14½@1.14¾ for ungraded red, though some ungraded is quoted as low as 95c; No. 2 red quoted nominally $1.09@1.11 in elevator and afloat. There was no export business.

CORN—Was ¾@1c lower and dull on speculation, though there was a fair demand for export. The decline here was due to a fall in Chicago, where the supply is steadily increasing. The option sales were 918,000 bu, including November at 50¼@49⅝c; December at 51@50 3-16@50¼c; January at 48¾@48⅝@49@48⅝c; and May at 48c. The cash sales were 375,000 bu, including 15 loads for export, at 49½@50¼c for No. 2 mixed afloat, 49¾@49⅞c for do in elevator, 52@52½c for 2 white afloat on spot, and 51½c afloat to arrive; 150,000 bu No. 2 mixed sold at ¾@⅞c under December, cost, freight, and insurance.

OATS—Were fairly active, but closed rather easier. The option sales were 50,000 bu at 30⅝@30 9-16c for No. 2 mixed for November, and 34c for do white for November; cash sales, 130,000 bu at 33¾@34¾c for No. 2 white, and 30½c for do mixed in elevator.

BUTTER—Was quiet and steady.

CHEESE—Dull and weak.

EGGS—Were in smaller demand.

SUGAR—Raw was rather more active at easier prices; fair refining, 5 1-16@5⅛c; 96° test centrifugal, 6c. Sales 800 hhds British West Indies, 88° test, at 5c, and 29,295 superior manila at 4⅜c. Refined was in moderate demand, steady, and unchanged; cut loaf and crushed, 8.25c; powdered, 7.75c; granulated, 7.50c; mold A, 7.50c; cubes, 7.75c; standard A, 7.25c; off A, 6.94@7c; confectioners' A, 7.37½c; white extra C, 6¾@6 13-16c; other soft grades, 6⅜@6 11-16c.

FLOUR—Receipts, 17,708 pkgs; exports, 5,487 brls, 16,905 sacks; dull, heavy; in some cases 5@10c lower. Sales, 12,150.

COFFEE—Options opened barely steady at 15@30 points lower, closing firm, 5@15 points up; sales, 68,750 bags, including October, 13.75@13.90c; November, 13.35@13.75c; December, 12.90@13.30c; January, 12.80@13.20c; February, 12.80@13.00c; March, 12.75@13.10c; April, 12.75@13.10c; May, 12.75@13.10c; June, 12.75@12.95c; July, 12.75c; September, 13.00@13.05c; spot, Rio easier, quiet; fair cargoes, 15.75c.

PETROLEUM—Opened strong at 87c, and moved up 1c on heavy buying by the West. A slight reaction occurred, which was succeeded by another rally, which carried the price up to 88⅝c, and was then steady until the last hour, when a sharp decline set in, and the market closed steady, at 87¾c. Consolidated Exchange—Opening 87c; highest, 88⅝c; lowest, 86¾c; closing, 87⅝c. Stock Exchange—Opening, 87⅜c; highest, 88⅝c; lowest, 87c; closing, 87⅝c. Total sales, 2,715,000 brls.

DRY GOODS—Seasonable trade characterized the market.

Boston, Mass., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—BUTTER—Western extra creamery at 25@26c; firsts, 24c; extra imitation creamery, 18@19c; seconds, 17c; factory, 12½@15c for fair to choice; New York and Vermont extra creamery, 25½@27c; firsts, 21@24c; good to choice dairy, 21@24c; fair to good at 16@20c; Eastern creamery, 20@25c per lb for good to choice lots.

CHEESE—Choice new New York, 11½@12c per lb; firsts, 9@10c; seconds, 7@8c; Vermont extra, 11@12c; firsts, 9@10c; seconds, 7@8c.

EGGS—Eastern extra, 22½@23c; Vermont and New Hampshire extra, 22@23c; Western choice, 20@21c per doz.

Duluth, Minn., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—WHEAT—Was in more demand and higher; cash closed at $1.23; October, $1.24; December, $1.21¾; May, $1.25⅝. Cars on track, 22. Receipts, 52,000 bu; shipments, 60,000 bu.

Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 23.—WHEAT—The sample tables were fairly well supplied with milling wheat, and the 303 cars received were nearly all for sale. Demand from outside points shows some improvement, though, with a dull flour market, the improvement is not expected to continue. Local millers were well represented on the floor, and they were examining about everything offered and taking a few lots of the best samples. Sellers were asking a shade higher prices, and some thought sales could be made more favorably, while others could see no improvement. Some extra nice No. 1 Northern brought $1.20, but No. 2 Northern ranged from $1.07@1.12. Shipments were 114 cars. Closing: No. 1 hard, cash, $1.24; November, $1.24; December, $1.25; May, $1.26; on track, $1.24; No. 1 Northern, cash, $1.13¼; November, $1.13; December, $1.14; May, $1.18¾; on track, $1.16; No. 2 Northern, cash, $1.06; November, $1.06; December, $1.07; May, $1.12; on track, $1.08.

Sheboygan, Wis., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—CHEESE—Market dull. Sales, 400 boxes of flats at 10¾c; 570 at 10⅝c; 1,400 cases of Young Americas at 11c and 100 at 11¼c.

Toledo, O., Oct. 23.—GRAIN—Wheat active; closed firm; cash, $1.08¾@1.10¼; December, $1.09; May, $1.14. Corn—Dull; steady; cash, 45c. Oats—Quiet; cash, 25½c.

CLOVER-SEED—Dull; steady; cash, October, $5.50; November, $5.55; December, $5.62½.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 36,000 bu; corn, 22,000 bu; oats, 23,000 bu; clover-seed, 825 bags.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 30,000 bu; corn, 25,000 bu; oats, 4,000 bu; clover-seed, 1,245 bags.

Savannah, Ga., Oct. 23.—TURPENTINE—Quiet at 42½c bid and 43c asked.

Charleston, S. C., Oct. 23.—TURPENTINE—Quiet at 42½c.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 23.—TURPENTINE—Firm at 42½c.

GRESHAM'S IMPORTANT DECISION.

Howard Potter Does Not Get $200,000 on a $30,000 Judgment.

The case of Howard Potter against James Couch, involving the Ira Couch estate and the Tremont and Commercial Hotels and Nos. 79 and 81 State street, was decided by Judge Gresham yesterday. The suit was on trial for several weeks. The Judge held that by the terms of Ira Couch's will there was no forfeiture or alienation by James Couch of the latter's share in the estate, and hence James Couch's nephews and nieces, the children of Mrs. George B. Johnson, were not entitled to James Couch's estate. Howard Potter of Brown Bros., bankers, of New York secured a judgment against James Couch for $30,000, and he levied an execution on Couch's one-fourth share of Ira Couch's estate and it was sold by the Marshal and bid in by Potter. James Couch's share being $200,000, since the entire property is worth $800,000 over and above a $230,000 incumbrance. Potter, had his purchase of the one-fourth interest of James Couch been valid, would have had $200,000 worth of property for the trifling consideration of $30,000.

Anticipating no opposition to his proceedings he brought suit against the other heirs of Ira Couch for a partition. Judge Gresham said he was entitled to have his judgment of $30,000, with interest, satisfied, but he could not take the entire one-fourth of the estate. He should have filed a bill for an accounting, and it would be worse than unfair to allow a judgment creditor to sell on execution large unascertained interests and bid them in when from the nature of the case he would have little or no opposition from competitive bidders.

William E. Hale, who had acted as trustee for James Couch and his wife, loaned Couch money and thus became his creditor, and he sought, as Potter did, to subject James Couch's estate to satisfaction of his claim. Judge Gresham dismissed his suit. He said Hale should be treated as Mr. and Mrs. Couch's trustee, and he would not be allowed, in view of that fact, to assume an unfriendly attitude to them. The suit of George B. Johnson and his children for forfeiture of James Couch's estate to the Johnson children, who are grandchildren of Ira Couch, was dismissed, the court holding there was no equity in it.

Mrs. Storey's Annuity.

Judge Tuley entered an order in the Storey case yesterday, in accordance with the recent decision of the Supreme Court, which was that Mrs. Maria P. Storey is entitled to her annuity of $2,000, which was awarded to her at the time of her divorce from the late Wilbur F. Storey. The order directs James J. West, receiver of the Adams note for $30,000, now held by him, to proceed at once to collect all the unpaid installments of interest and to demand of Horace A. Hurlbut, the former receiver, all the moneys collected by him on the note and not paid by him to West or to Mrs. Storey. The lady will receive back payments from Dec. 4, 1884, amounting to nearly $8,000.

Notes.

Judge Knickerbocker yesterday granted letters of administration to Mrs. Maria Baragwanath of 269 West North avenue, in the estate of her late husband, William Baragwanath, formerly one of the Trustees of the Town of Jefferson. Baragwanath left an estate valued at $100,000, including an interest in the firm of William Baragwanath & Son. The legal heirs are the widow and five children.

The case of Mrs. Jennie L. Haskell against Dr. Henry C. Gradle, the oculist, in which she sought to recover $25,000 damages for alleged unskillful treatment by which she claimed to have lost the sight of her right eye, was concluded in Judge Tuthill's court yesterday. A verdict of "not guilty" was returned by the jury, and Dr. Gradle received the congratulations of his friends. The case was on trial nearly two weeks.

A. L. English, who claims to be a broker on the Open Board of Trade, is suing ex-Police Capt. James Ward and Policemen James Brenton and Daniel Pembroke for $5,000 damages in Judge Baker's court. In August, 1886, a Mrs. Williams had a pair of bracelets stolen from her. While endeavoring to find them the police went to 941 West Madison street, English's residence, where they found a number of articles supposed to have been stolen. It was stated that a burglar named Briggs, now at Joliet, disposed of his swag to English. The latter was arrested, charged with keeping a private loan office without a license. When the charge against him was called in a Justice court the police did not prosecute.

THE RECORD.

United States District Court—New Suits.

8,429—Miller Bros. Dry-Dock Co. vs. Schooner Guido. Libel, $3,672.28 for supplies and repairs. H. W. Wolesley, proctor.

Superior Court—New Suits.

118,751—James L. Allen vs. Andrew J. Cole et al. Conf. of judgt., $1,503.67. Theo. Schintz, atty.

118,752—Ill. Malleable Iron Co. vs. Wilhelm Grusser. Appeal.

118,753—Petition of Laurence E. and Charlotte Olson to adopt Andrew Johnson. W. A. Ruff, atty.

118,754—Osborn & Cayser vs. Andrew J. Cole et al. Conf. of judgt., $137.75. Cratty Bros. & Ashcraft, attys.

118,755—Junius Mulvey vs. Judah L. Tracy. Bill to set aside conveyance. Charles F. White, solr.

118,756—Channing M. Coleman vs. Eliza J. Monahan. Bill to foreclose trust deed for $12,500. Frank Scales, solr.

118,757—Jacob Franks vs. B. J. Ettelsohn et al. Appeal.

118,758—Edwin H. Gill vs. City of Chicago. Case. $2,500. Walker & Judd, attys.

118,759—Josephine Dolan vs. J. A. Meath et al. Asst., $800. J. B. Ryan, atty.

118,760—Frank W. Copeland vs. John J. McSorley. Bill to compel conveyance. Vallette & Griffin, solrs.

118,761—C. R. Matson, use of, etc., vs. Frank S. Weigley and Theodore A. Shaw. Debt, $3,000. Flower, Remy & Holstein, attys.

118,762—Frank Clifton et al. vs. Leopold Pfaelzer. Asst., $1,500. Same attys.

118,763—E. B. Preston vs. James F. Keeney. Asst., $1,000. Same attys.

118,764—Benjamin B. Bryan vs. E. F. Couch. Petition for habeas corpus. S. P. Douthart, atty.

118,765—Asst. Suppressed.

118,766—Bill. Suppressed.

118,767—John M. Burgess, by next friend, vs. Edward F. Lawrence. Case, $5,000. Smith & Helmer, attys.

118,768—Carl M. Kneass vs. Rose M. Kneass. Bill for divorce for desertion and adultery. N. W. Hacker, solr.

118,769—August Benzin et al. vs. Edwin C. Langheury. Mechanic's lien, $357.50. Edmund Furthmann, solr.

118,770—Bill. Suppressed.

118,771—George H. Hines vs. Martha J. Hines. Bill for divorce for desertion. F. H. Trude, solr.

118,772—Charles E. Marble vs. William G. Rudd et al. Asst., $1,000. Weigley, Bulkley & Gray, attys.

118,773—Alexander McIntosh vs. William H. Myers et al. Conf. of judgt., $2,629.15. Gartside & Leffingwell, attys.

118,774—Bill. Suppressed.

118,775—Leonard Lewisohn et al. vs. Aurora Smelting & Refining Co. et al. Replevin, $2,940. Moses & Newman, attys.

118,776—Asst. Suppressed.

118,777—Case. Suppressed.

118,778—Elizabeth Gibb vs. Louis Adams. Asst., $7,500. Pliny B. Smith, atty.

118,779—Sarah Lavinia Sawyer vs. Alonzo B. Sawyer. Bill for divorce for desertion and drunkenness. Shuman & Defrees, solrs.

JUDGMENTS.

JUDGE GARY—118,767, J. M. Burgess vs. Edward F. Lawrence; judgt., $800.

DECREES.

JUDGE SHEPARD—1,098, Stein vs. Stein; decree.—118,753, In re petn. L. E. Olson; decr. adoption of child.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

69,199—People ex rel. Isaac Rosenthal vs. C. R. Matson. Petition for writ of habeas corpus ad testificandum. Miller, Case, Judson & Hogan, attys.

69,200—Michael Falkenstein vs. Mary Kreiger and Joe W. Kreiger. Trespass, $2,000. Payne Fittz, atty.

69,201—Margaret Loyce vs. Frederick Laiger and George Laiger and Theodore Dyckman. Petition to perpetuate testimony.

69,202—First National Bank vs. W. W. McIlhany & Co. Asst., $3,000. Fairchild & Queeny, attys.

69,203—D. C. Haight vs. Louis Blanchard. Appeal.

69,204—Spencer S. Kimbell vs. James S. Prentiss and James T. Torrence. Bill to foreclose for $1,500. Matthews & Dicker, solrs.

69,205—Attch. Suppressed.

69,206—People ex rel. K. J. Belinski. Pet. for quo warranto. Kraus, Mayer & Stein, attys.

69,207—William Loeffler vs. Charles Muravoske and Bertha Muravoske. Conf. of judgt., $1,500. Murphy & Cummings, attys.

69,208—Hyman Cohn vs. North Chicago Street Railroad Company. Case, $2,000. Same attys.

69,209—Charles R. and John E. Smith, exrs., vs. George Farlow, J. R. Haupe, and Melvin Godman. Attch., $2,000. Cunningham & Kelly, attys.

69,210—G. J. H. Frank vs. Ingver Larsen. Conf. of judgt., $180. W. R. Heath, atty.

69,211—William M. Dee vs. J. M. Bell. Appeal.

69,212—J. H. Fenton vs. A. F. Rissex. Appeal.

69,213—Orlando Parker vs. Julia Parker. Bill for divorce for desertion. F. A. Riddle, solr.

69,214—J. J. Dooley, receiver, vs. Thomas Doughty. Appeal.

69,215—Mary Woterstadt vs. Christian Soerensen, alias Christ Herchner, and Sophie Herchner. Attch., $110.58. J. W. Waughop, atty.

69,216—Mech's. lien. Suppressed.

69,217—Mary E. Lindauer et al. vs. P. J. Wichen and H. S. Stone. Attch., $743.40. Flower, Remy & Holstein, attys.

Suppressed Monday—69,193—J. M. Pribyl, use A. H. Sexton et al., vs. Maria J. Pribyl. Asst., $1,000. F. C. Hale, atty.

69,194—Samuel Pierce vs. Carl Burckhoff. Attch., $4,110.57. William H. Barnum, atty.

JUDGMENTS.

JUDGE TUTHILL—Francis vs. Larsen; judgt., $180.

JUDGE WATERMAN—1,874, Farland vs. N. W. Coal Co.; judgt., $100.

JUDGE GRINNELL—1,667, Kellogg vs. Clements; judgt., $88.30.

JUDGE BAKER—1,136, Frankland vs. City; judgt., $1,000.

DECREES.

JUDGE TULEY—1,745, Walther vs. Evans; decr. sale.—1,205, Frances L. from Justine P. Herbert; decr. divorce, desertion.—1,513, Sarah A. from David Lindsay; decr. divorce, drunkenness.—1,454, Erastus from Alice Haines; decr. divorce, desertion.

JUDGE HORTON—1,181, William Drangel from Elizabeth Drangel; decr. divorce, desertion.—313, Ganong vs. Mars; decr. sale.

The Call.

JUDGE GRESHAM—In chambers.

JUDGE BLODGETT—In chambers.

APPELLATE COURT—Motions.

JUDGE GARY—Term Nos. 1,194, 1,885, 1,846, 2,314, 1,334, 1,098, 1,111, 549, 1,705, and 1,565, including special calendar No. 273.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Nos. 1,274, 1,142, 3,061, and 1,713. No. 117,790 on trial.

JUDGE HAWES—Nos. 1,567, [illegible] 1,601, 1,602, 1,604, 1,615, 1,427, 1,472, 1,622, 1,623, 1,628, 252, 1,489, and 1,616. No. 1,536 on trial.

JUDGE SHEPARD—No call. No. 32 on hearing.

JUDGE ALTGELD—Cases from Judge Hawes.

JUDGE CLIFFORD—First call Nos. 1,001 to 1,050 inclusive. Trial call, term Nos. 1,844, 1,858, 1,151, 684, 737, 1,228, 1,908, 1,747. Call cases marked for trial. No. 1,837 on trial.

JUDGE TUTHILL—No call. No. 873 on trial.

JUDGE TULEY—No court.

JUDGE GRINNELL—Cases from Judge Clifford.

JUDGE HORTON—Nos. 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13. No case on hearing.

JUDGE BAKER—Set cases Nos. 1,323 and 1,394 and cases from Judge Tuthill. No. 772 on trial.

JUDGE WATERMAN—Nos. 619, 1,263, 751, 610, 1,246, 1,230, 1,266, 687, and 705. No. 404 on trial.

JUDGE PRENDERGAST—In re Hall.

JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—General business.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—The following business was transacted in the United States Supreme Court today:

35. The Crescent Brewing Company, appellant, vs. Matthew Gottfried.

36. Rachael Gaff, executrix, etc., et al., appellants, vs. Matthew Gottfried.

37. Eugene Hack et al., appellants, vs. Matthew Gottfried; argument continued by Thomas A. Banning for appellee and concluded by R. H. Parkinson for appellants.

38. John S. Peoty, plaintiff in error, vs. The Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company; argument commenced by Lucian Birdseye for the plaintiff in error.

Iowa Supreme Court.

DES MOINES, Ia., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—The following decisions were filed by the Supreme Court today:

Jackson Rhines vs. Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company, appellant; reversed.

Anna M. Hunt, substituted as plaintiff for Harvey Hunt, vs. John Lyman, appellant; affirmed.

Henry W. Session vs. Elmore M. Kent et al., executors, appellants; affirmed.

State of Iowa vs. Jeff Hatfield, appellant; affirmed.

Hannah M. Schmidt, administratrix, vs. Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad, appellant; action to recover damages for the killing of plaintiff's husband by a train at a crossing; affirmed.

Licenses of Incorporation Issued.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—The Secretary of State today issued licenses of incorporation to the following companies:

The Fuel Gas Company, at Chicago; capital stock, $1,000,000; incorporators, John T. Hanna, Alvin M. Mothershead, and Edwin Blix.

The Street, Young & Kent Manufacturing Company, at Chicago; capital stock, $8,000; incorporators, Conrad S. Street, Samuel E. Young, and Thomas M. Kent.

The Mediterranean Sponge Company, at Chicago; capital stock, $5,000; incorporators, Robert F. Shanklin, Otis W. Bruner, and Simon L. Rubel.

The Economy Folding Bed Company, at East St. Louis; capital stock, $16,000; incorporators, Francis G. Stewart, E. E. Carreres, and Henry L. Covnet.

The following associations without capital stock were incorporated:

The Mayflower Pleasure Club, at Chicago; incorporators, Arthur Gutgesell, Fred Kaltenbach, Frank Hermann, and others.

The Douglas Athletic Club, at Chicago; incorporators, James Connerty, Edward Fitzgerald, M. Newman, and others.

The Acorn Club, at Oak Park; incorporators, Harold H. Rockwell, Clarence E. Hemingway, Henry C. Angell, and others.

The Commonwealth Pleasure Club, at Chicago; incorporators, DeWitt C. Smith, James Hughes, and Joseph B. Fountain.

A certificate was filed to record the increase of the capital stock of the Jupiter Mining Company of DuQuoin from $6,000 to $50,000.

Diphtheria Epidemic in Iowa.

DES MOINES, Ia., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—A diphtheria epidemic in Rochester, Cedar County, has been reported to the State Board of Health. There have been about thirty cases, and several have died. Dr. Schrader of Iowa City investigated the locality and assigned the cause to the bad condition of certain stables and outhouses near a well from which water was taken for a neighboring school. Every member of the family owning the well had died of the disease. The well had been filled, and every precaution will be taken.

Steel-Rail Business Improving.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 23.—The outlook for the steel-rail business is brightening. The Edgar Thomson Works have enough contracts to keep them in operation for the balance of the year. The Eastern mills are busy, though those in the West have not succeeded in securing large enough contracts to insure steady running. The selling price still ranges from $28 to $29, though the indications point to slightly higher figures.

Penalty for Illegal Registration.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—George Gordon, a tramp, who had registered illegally, was sentenced to Sing Sing for two and a half years.

OLD GOLD And SILVER bought—All kinds Jewelry, Silverware, etc. Highest price paid.
PENNA. SMELTING CO.,
55 Randolph-st.

GOODRICH STEAMERS.
TIME TABLE.
Daily for Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Ludington, and Manistee at ....*8 pm
Tri-weekly for Grand Haven, Muskegon, Grand Rapids, etc., on Monday, Wed., and Friday at 7 pm
For Kewaunee, Sturgeon Bay, Menominee, Escanaba, and bay ports on Mon., Wed., & Fri. at 8 pm
For Green Bay, Manistique, etc., Tues. & Sat. at 7 pm
*Except Sunday. Office and docks foot Michigan-av.

FAST ROUTE TO LONDON AND CONTINENT.
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD STEAMSHIP CO.
Express Steamer Service twice a week from New York to Southampton, (London, Havre), Bremen.
S. S. Trave, Wednesday, Oct. 24, 8 a. m.
S. S. Elbe, Saturday, Oct. 27, 9:30 a. m.
S. S. Lahn, Wednesday, Oct. 31, 2 p. m.
S. S. Werra, Saturday, Nov. 3, 5:30 a. m.
S. S. Aller, Wednesday, Nov. 7, 7:30 a. m.
S. S. Eider, Saturday, Nov. 10, 10:10 a. m.
Safety, speed, comfort unexcelled. First cabin, $75 and upwards a berth, according to location. Second cabin, $50 a berth. Steerage at low rates. H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO., 2 South Clark-st., Chicago, General Western Agents.

FRENCH LINE MAIL STEAMERS.
Fastest Line to the Continent. In New York service five new ocean greyhounds, unexcelled in dimensions, speed, and elegance, leave New York every Saturday, and arrive at Havre the following Saturday, where passengers are transferred direct from docks by company's own special train to Paris and other continental cities.
MAURICE W. KOZMINSKI,
General Western Agent. 170 Washington-st., Chicago.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. ‖Daily.

WESTERN.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R.

Burlington Route C. B. & Q. R. R.

For tickets and sleeping-car accommodations apply at 211 Clark st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, Tremont House, Canal and Sixteenth-sts., and the Union Passenger Station on Canal, cor. of Adams-st. The only line running daily through sleepers from Chicago to Denver, Omaha, Council Bluffs, Cheyenne, St. Joseph, Atchison, Kansas City, St. Paul, and Minneapolis. Free reclining-chair cars to Denver, St. Joseph, Atchison, and Kansas City.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg, Streator, and Rockford	† 8:45 am	† 6:50 pm
Council Bluffs and Neb. points	*12:01 pm	* 2:25 pm
Omaha, Cheyenne & Denver	* 1:00 pm	*10:00 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atch	* 2:00 pm	* 1:00 pm
Rochelle and Rockford	† 4:50 pm	†10:35 am
Streator and Mendota	* 4:50 pm	*10:35 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 5:55 pm	* 9:30 am
Omaha, Council Bluffs & Denver	*10:30 pm	* 6:55 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atch	*10:30 pm	* 6:55 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	‡10:50 pm	†10:55 pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily except Saturday.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st., foot of 22d-st., and Thirty-ninth-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:40 am	* 7:20 pm
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	‖ 8:30 pm	‖ 7:20 am
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:40 am	* 7:20 pm
New Orleans Fast Express	‖ 8:30 pm	‖ 7:20 am
Chatsworth & Bloomington Pass	* 2:50 pm	* 3:10 pm
Pontiac & Springfield Express	* 8:40 am	* 7:20 pm
Kankakee & Gilman Passenger	* 4:30 pm	* 9:50 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux City & Sioux Falls Express	*11:00 am	* 2:30 pm
aRockford, Dubuque & Sioux City Ex	‖11:00 pm	c 6:30 am
Rockford & Freeport Passenger	† 4:00 pm	†10:30 am

a On Saturday night runs to Dubuque only; c Daily except Sunday, Sioux City to Dubuque; daily from Dubuque to Chicago. ‖Daily. *Daily except Sunday.

The Santa Fé Route
Chicago to Kansas City.

Trains leave from Dearborn Station, corner Dearborn and Polk-sts.:

	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Ft. Madison Exp	† 8:40 am	† 5:00pm
Vestibule Ex. to Kansas City, St. Joseph and Atchison	* 1:40 pm	* 1:20 pm
Streator and Joliet Accom	† 5:00 pm	†10:00 am
Denver Express	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.
Office, 212 Clark-st., corner Adams.

Chicago & Alton.

West Side Union Depot, Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts., and Twenty-third-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Express	‖ 2:30 pm	‖ 1:30 pm
Kansas City & Colorado Express	‖11:20 pm	‖ 7:30 am
St. Louis, Springfield, Texas, New Orleans & Southern Express	‖ 9:00 am ‖ 9:00 pm	‖ 7:30 pm ‖ 7:15 am
St. Louis & Springfield Night Ex	‖11:20 pm	‖ 7:30 am
Joliet, Dwight & Streator Accom	* 5:30 pm	* 9:30 am

*Sunday excepted. ‖Daily.

Kankakee Line C. I. St. L. & C.

Depots, foot of Lake St., foot of 22d and 39th Sts. Ticket Offices at Depots and 121 Randolph St., Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Lafayette & Louisville Day Express	§ 9:10 am	§ 6:30 pm
Do. Night Express	§ 8:15 pm	* 6:50 am

Wisconsin Central Line.

City ticket offices, 205 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and depot corner Polk-st. and Fifth-av. Through trains depart for Chippewa Falls, Eau Claire, St. Paul, and Minneapolis, *7:30 p. m. and *10:30 p. m.; Oshkosh, Fond du Lac, and Neenah, †8:30 a. m. and *7:30 p. m., *3:00 p. m., and *10:30 p. m.; Ashland, Duluth, Lake Superior, *3:00 p. m.; Waukesha, *8:30 a. m. [illegible]

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. ‖Daily.

WESTERN.
Continued.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

Chicago and North-Western Railway.

For tickets, sleeping-car reservations, maps, and time tables apply at Ticket Offices, No. 62 Clark street, Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, or at Depot, corner Wells and Kinzie streets.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Council Bluffs and Omaha	* 9:30 am	[illegible]
Omaha, Lincoln, Denver, Sioux City, San Francisco, and Des Moines	‖ 1:15 pm ‖10:30 pm	[illegible]
Dixon, Sterling, Fulton, Clinton, Cedar Rapids, and Marshalltown	* 9:30 am ‖ 1:15 pm ‖10:30 pm	[illegible]
Neb., Black Hills and Wyoming	‖ 1:15 pm	[illegible]
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, and Ashland, and Madison	‖ 5:30 pm ‖10:35 pm	[illegible]
Huron, Aberdeen, Winona, and Madison, Janesville, and Beloit	† 9:00 am ‖ 9:00 pm	[illegible]
Milwaukee and Racine	X 8:31 am * 5:00 pm † 7:30 pm ‖ 8:00 pm	[illegible]
Milwaukee, Waukesha & Madison	*11:30 am ‖ 3:00 pm	[illegible]
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Appleton, and Green Bay	*11:30 am ‖ 9:05 pm	[illegible]
Oshkosh, Neenah, and Appleton	† 3:00 pm	[illegible]
Marquette and Lake Superior	‖ 9:05 pm	[illegible]
Ripon, Green Lake, and Princeton	*11:30 am	[illegible]
Ashland, Duluth, Bessemer, Ironwood, Appleton, and Wausau	† 3:00 pm ‖ 9:05 pm	[illegible]
Dakota, via Northwestern Iowa	‖10:30 pm	[illegible]
Janesville, Watertown, Fond du Lac, and Oshkosh	* 9:30 am * 4:30 pm	[illegible]
Freeport, Rockford, and Elgin	*10:15 am * 4:15 pm *11:30 pm	[illegible]
Rockford and Elgin	* 7:15 am	[illegible]
Rockford, via Harvard	‖ 9:00 am	[illegible]
Dixon & Sterling	‖ 3:45 pm	[illegible]

‖Daily. *Daily except Sunday. X Sunday only. †Daily except Saturday. ‡Daily except Monday.

Great Rock-Island Route.

Depot corner Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket offices, 104 Clark-st., New Opera-House Building, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Washington Express	† 8:00 am	[illegible]
Council Bluffs Express	* 1:00 pm	[illegible]
Minneapolis & St. Paul Express	†12:05 pm	[illegible]
Minneapolis & St. Paul Sunday Ex	a 2:00 pm	[illegible]
St. Joseph & Atchison Express	* 2:00 pm	[illegible]
Kansas City & Leavenworth Ex	* 2:00 pm	[illegible]
Peoria Express	†12:05 pm	[illegible]
Peru Accommodation	† 5:00 pm	[illegible]
Council Bluffs Night Express	*10:30 pm	[illegible]
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atchison Night Express	‡11:00 pm	[illegible]
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atchison Sat. Night Express	x10:30 pm	[illegible]
Peoria Night Express	‡11:00 pm	[illegible]
Minneapolis & St. Paul Night Ex	‡10:30 pm	[illegible]

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Daily, except Saturday. ¶Daily, except Monday. xSaturday only. cMonday only. aSunday only.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R.

Union Passenger Station, corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. City offices, 63 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis	‖ 5:30 pm ‖10:30 pm	[illegible]
Milwaukee, Madison & West	*11:30 am †10:30 pm	[illegible]
Milwaukee (Sunday only)	8:30 am	[illegible]
Milwaukee	* 8:00 am * 5:00 pm	[illegible]
Marquette & Lake Superior	‖10:30 pm	[illegible]
Iron Mountain & Menominee	*11:30 am	[illegible]
Cedar Rapids, Sioux City, Omaha, Denver, & San Francisco	‖12:30 pm ‖10:40 pm	[illegible]
Dubuque, Iowa, and Dakota points	‖12:30 pm ‖10:40 pm	[illegible]
Kansas City and St. Joseph	‖10:40 pm	[illegible]

For time to other points apply to ticket offices.

Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City Railway. (Minnesota & Northwestern.)

The popular short line between Chicago and St. Paul, Minneapolis, Dubuque, and Des Moines. The only line in the West running Mann boudoir cars. Elegant new dining cars. Palace sleeping cars, combination smoking cars on all trains. Depot, Fifth-av. and Polk-st. City ticket offices, No. 193 Clark-st. (Opera House Block), Grand Pacific, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul & Minneapolis Lim. Ex.	* 5:30 pm	[illegible]
Des Moines & St. Joseph Lim. Ex	* 5:30 pm	[illegible]
St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Ex	*10:45 pm	[illegible]
St. Charles and Sycamore Local	*10:45 pm	[illegible]
St. Charles and Sycamore Local	* 4:30 pm	[illegible]

*Daily

Wabash Railway.
John McNulta, Receiver.

Trains arrive at and depart from Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn streets. Ticket Offices 109 Clark street, Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Dearborn Station.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis, N. Orleans & Tex. Express	8:25 am	[illegible]
St. Louis, N. Orleans & Tex. Express	9:00 pm	7:15 am
Kansas City, Hannibal, Jacksonville, Springfield & Peoria Express	2.45 pm	[illegible]
Peoria, Keokuk, Burlington, Des Moines & Ottawa Express	8:25 am	[illegible]
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington Exp	9:00 pm	7:15 am
Custer Park & Essex Accom	4:30 pm	[illegible]

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

Ticket offices, 64 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel. Depot, Polk-st., between State and Clark-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Danville & Terre Haute Mail	* 8:00 am	* 5:30 pm
Evansville & Indianapolis Line	* 8:00 pm	* 7:05 am
Nashville & Southern Fast Line	‖ 4:15 pm	‖10:50 am
Paris, Marshall & Cairo Line	* 4:15 pm	* 7:05 am
Momence Passenger	* 5:15 pm	* 8:15 am

EASTERN.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL
New York Central & Hudson River and Boston & Albany Railroads.

Trains arrive and depart as follows: Chicago—Foot of Lake-st. and foot Twenty-second-st. New York—Grand Central Depot, Forty-second-st. Boston—Boston & Albany Depot, Kneeland-st. Ticket offices, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific.

Central Standard Time.	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	† 5:00 a m	[illegible]
New York & Boston Day Express	* 9:00 a m	[illegible]
New York & Boston—Limited	* 3:10 p m	[illegible]
Kalamazoo Accommodation	† 4:10 p m	[illegible]
Atlantic Exp., New Y. & Boston	*10:10 p m	[illegible]
Night Express	* 9:10 p m	[illegible]
Via Chicago & W. Michigan Ry.		
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	† 9:00 a m	[illegible]
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Ex	† 3:55 p m	[illegible]
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Sl'per	*10:10 p m	[illegible]

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, New York Central & Hudson River, Boston & Albany Railways.

Trains depart and arrive as follows: Chicago—Lake Shore Depot, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle. New York—Grand Central Depot, Forty-second-st. Boston—Boston & Albany Depot, Kneeland-st. Ticket offices Chicago—66 Clark-st., Depot, Twenty-second-st., Grand Pacific, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Old Road)	* 7:25 am	* 6:45 pm
New York & Boston Day Ex	* 8:50 am	* 6:45 pm
New York & Boston Fast Ex	§ 2:50 pm	§ 9:30 pm
Vestibule Limited	§ 5:30 pm	§ 9:50 am
Atlantic Ex., New York & Boston	§ 8:00 pm	§ 7:00 am
Night Express (via Old Road)	*11:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Elkhart & Goshen Accomodation	* 4:05 pm	*11:00 am

§Daily. *Sunday excepted.
Baggage checked from residence in Chicago to depot or residence in Eastern cities.

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot, corner Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket offices No. 103 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail & Chicago Passenger	* 9:05 am	*12:40 pm
Limited & Day Express	§ 3:25 pm	§ 6:25 pm
Atlantic & Pacific Express	§ 8:15 pm	§ 8:10 am
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 4:25 pm	* 9:45 am
Mt. Greenwood, Mt. Olivet, Mt. Hope, and Chicago Lawn Accommodation Trains	*12:00 m * 5:30 pm * 6:25 pm	[illegible]
Sunday Passenger (Sunday only)	1:15 pm	[illegible]
Detroit & Saginaw Express	§ 8:15 pm	§ 8:10 am

§Daily. *Except Sunday. Central Standard Time.

Pennsylvania Lines.
C., St. L. & P. R. R.—P., Ft. W. & C.

Ticket Offices at Union Passenger Station, cor. Canal and Madison-sts., at 65 Clark-st., at the Grand Pacific Hotel, and at the Palmer House, Chicago.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Via "Pan-Handle Route"—		
Day Express (except Sundays)	8:30 am	[illegible]
Night Express (daily)	9:30 pm	[illegible]
Pennsylvania Special (daily)	10.30 am	[illegible]
Via "Fort Wayne Route"—		
Day Express (except Sundays)	8:00 am	[illegible]
Fast Line (daily)	3:15 pm	[illegible]
Limited Express (daily.)	5.00 pm	[illegible]
Atlantic Express (daily)	11.30 pm	[illegible]

Niagara Falls Short Line.

Trains leave from and arrive at Wabash Depot, Dearborn Station. Ticket offices, 108 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Detroit, Niagara Falls, New York, and Boston Limited	3:00 pm	[illegible]
Detroit, Niagara Falls, New York, and Boston Express	9:25 pm	7:30 am

All trains daily.

Chicago & Atlantic Railway.

Ticket offices, 105 South Clark-st., Dearborn Station, Polk-st., corner Fourth-av., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York and Boston Express	x8:10 pm	[illegible]
New York and Boston Limited	x3:30 pm	[illegible]
Philadelphia Express	x3:30 pm	[illegible]
Lima, Marion, and Columbus	o8:45 am	[illegible]
North Judson Accommodation	x5:35 pm	[illegible]
Hammond Accommodation	o5:40 am	[illegible]
Jamestown & Buffalo	x3:30 pm	[illegible]

xDaily. oExcept Sunday.

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Lake-Front, foot of Monroe-st., and foot of 22d-st. City offices, 193 Clark-st., and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pittsburg Express	8:10 am	[illegible]
Pittsburg—Limited	* 5:45 pm	[illegible]
Wash'ton, Balt. & Phil'a Limited	* 3:20 pm	[illegible]
Wheeling Express	* 5:45 pm	[illegible]
Baltim're & Philadelp'a Express	* 9:50 pm	[illegible]
Walkerton Accommodation	* 4:10 pm	[illegible]

"The Nickel-Plate"—New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad.

Trains depart from and arrive at Union Depot, Van Buren-st., as follows (all trains daily ex. Sunday): Leave Chicago 7:50 a. m. Central Standard Time. Arrive Chicago 8:10 p. m. Central Standard Time. For rates or information call on or address [illegible] SKINNER, Commercial Agent, 193 La Salle-st.; CHAS. H. WALKER, Agent, [illegible] Clark-st., Chicago.